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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 153 No. 7 February 16, 1948

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 7 — New York 7, N. Y. — February 16, 1948

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FDA Labeling Law Clarification Sought

OPD Washington Bureau

A major decision may be forthcoming from the Supreme Court of the United States this year on what constitutes labeling under the food, drug and cosmetic law that will be of direct importance to industries covered by the act.

Two cases are headed toward the court in which the question is raised and decided by lower courts in a manner to create a situation in which one circuit has interpreted the law in one way and another in a totally opposite manner. The Supreme Court itself has never passed on the issue.

One of the cases has already reached the Supreme Court. A petition was filed last week by the Solicitor General asking for reversal of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeadls for the Fifth Circuit which held that printed material, although it accompanied a device shipped in interstate commerce, was not part of the labeling for the machines. This is referred to as the "Urbeteit Case."

The other involves labeling of health foods in which printed matter did not accompany the shipment, although it related to the foods. It was held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit to be part of the laebling. This case is entitled "U. S. vs. LeLord Kordel." It has not reached the Supreme Court yet, but officials of the Food and Drug Administration understand that an appeal will be made.

The petition of the government in the "Urbeteit Case" is under consideration by the Supreme Court now, and a decision on whether it will accept the appeal and schedule it for arguments later in the term is expected to be made soon.

Officials of the FDA said that the cases constitute a test of the agency's enforcement policy on misbranding and the outcome will be highly important to industry.

Disinsecticization Rule Proposed for Airplanes

OPD Washington Bureau

Notice was given last week by the Federal Security Administration of a proposed rule to be issued by the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service of an insecticide and method of disinsecticization to be used in the disinsecticization of aircraft under foreign quarantine regulations. Comments and arguments of interested parties must be submitted to the Surgeon-General by the end of the month.

The proposed prescription is set out in the Federal Register of February 7 as follows:—

"Insecticides—The insecticide shall be either Insecticidal Aerosol G-382, the formula of which is given below, or an insecticide found by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, upon application of the owner or operator of an aircraft, to be substantially as effective as Insecticidal Aerosol Formula G-382:—

	Percentage by weight
Pyrethrum extract, purified (20% pyrethrins)	5
DDT (aerosol grade)	3
Cyclohexanone	5
Lubricating oil (SAE 30)	2
Freon "12"	85

"Method. (a) The insecticide shall be dispensed in the amount of not less than 5 grams for each 1,000 cu. ft. of enclosed space in the aircraft, and shall be released or sprayed throughout all accessible compartments.

"(b) Disinsecticization may be accomplished either while the aircraft is in flight or while on the ground prior to take-off, but in no case shall disinsecticization be accomplished later than thirty minutes prior to the first landing at a United States port.

"(c) The ventilation system shall be stopped and all openings to the exterior kept closed while the insecticide is being released or sprayed, and for a period of not less than three minutes thereafter. If disinsecticization is accomplished on the ground prior to take-off, the ventilation system may be opened at the end of such period, provided that the system is equipped with filters or other means for preventing the entrance of insects into the aircraft, but doors, windows, or other such openings to the exterior shall be kept closed until after the take-off, except (1) in case of emergency, or (2) to permit persons applying the insecticide to debark."

Procaine Penicillin Marketing Permitted

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration last week amended its penicillin certification regulations to permit the marketing of procaine penicillin in oil. This is a new product recently developed and the regulations were amended to provide it with standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity. The agency permitted the drug to be marked with a potency period of twelve months and to be packaged in containers of not less than one mililiter (each mililiter to have a potency of 300,000 units), and not more than 20 milliliters.

OIT Adds to First Quarter Export Quotas

Export quotas for the first quarter of 1948 were announced last week by the Office of International Trade for several additional products in the chemical and allied industries field. Among them were the following:—

Antimony (including metals or regulus, needle or liquidated antimony, alloys, and antimony-bearing scrap metal.....short tons.	200
Babbit metal.....short tons.	*300
Cadmium metals (including metallic shapes) .....short tons.	200
Chromic acid.....lbs.	500,000
Collapsible tubes, tin.....short tons.	†4
Copper scrap.....short tons.	1,030
Lead pigs and bars (including blocks and ingots) .....short tons.	‡500
Lead scrap and residues.....short tons.	‡1,000
Paraffin wax, refined, with a melting point of 145° and below.....lbs.	10,000,000
Tin metal and ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs and other forms.....short tons.	15

* Tin content not to exceed 108 short tons.

† Licenses will be issued against this quota only for tin tubes used for certain medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes in accordance with order M-43.

‡ Lead manufactures produced from bonded imports of lead or lead ore will be licensed without restriction.

Glycols, Radioactive Items Off Positive List

Glycols and mixed glycols were removed from the positive list of commodities requiring individual licenses to export by the Office of International Trade, effective February 16. The materials are those identified by the schedule "B" number 831500.

The notation was made by the agency, by way of explanation, that the action does not affect ethyleneglycol. This material, which is listed under schedule "B" number 831100, remains on the positive list.

The agency also announced the removal of various radioactive materials such as thorium, uranium and monazite sands from the positive list because export authorization for these commodities is now under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Truman Urges Extension Of Controls Past Feb. 29

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman last week urged Congress to pass legislation to continue the powers under the second war powers act to control distribution of tin and tin products, antimony, and cinchona bark and quinidine; import controls over fats and oils, rice and rice products, nitrogen fertilizer and pig tin; and the power to grant priority assistance to exports under certain specified conditions.

His request, contained in a special message, was a follow up to a similar request made the previous week by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman in his report to Congress under the act. The authorities under the act are now due to expire February 29. It is expected that Congress will take some action before that date, but the leadership is making no predictions at the moment.

In his message to Congress, Mr. Truman listed the four following serious consequences which will result if the powers are not extended beyond February 29:—

1. The international arrangements under which the United States secures an equitable share of the world tin supplies would be disrupted, and it would be impossible to assure that an adequate supply of tin would be available in the United States for essential purposes, such as food preservation.

2. Our efforts to add to a stock pile of tin in the United States and to conserve tin for this purpose would be seriously handicapped.

3. It would be impossible to carry out the international allocations of fats and oils, rice and rice products, and nitrogenous fertilizer, planned on a cooperative basis by the International Emergency Food Council, a United Nations body. Failure to meet these planned allocations would injure the economies of foreign countries and seriously hamper the attainment of United States foreign policy objectives.

4. It would be impossible to assure the export of minimum quantities of tinplate and nitrogenous fertilizer urgently needed abroad to increase food production and to prevent food from going to waste. The inevitable result would be greater suffering abroad and larger foreign requirements for basic foods grown in the United States.

Nitrogen Figures Incorrect

OPD Washington Bureau

In a report on estimated production of nitrogen materials in 1947-48 and actual production in 1946-47, which appeared in last week's OPD, the 1946-47 total production of solids should have read 458,322 short tons of nitrogen and the estimated 1947-48 production of solutions should have been 231,347 tons. The supply of nitrogen available to agriculture in 1947-48 should have read 829,932 tons, an increase of 85,584 over 1946-47.

Alkalies Export Prices Breaking

OPD Washington Bureau

A major break in the export blackmarket prices for alkalies is reported to be in the making. It was learned last week that exporters, who were getting as high as 14 cents and 15 cents a pound for caustic soda, are offering to reduce their prices nearly in half.

The development is in line with the efforts of the Department of Commerce, which hopes to bring export prices of alkalies down to nearer normal levels through the use of the price preference criteria in the granting of export licenses. About half of the alkalies moving out of the country are said to be at blackmarket prices of anywhere from 400 to 500 percent of the normal price.

Another step along this line, which may be taken soon, is establishment of an alkali industry advisory committee to set up a voluntary distribution program providing for a tighter check on the movement of the material to keep it out of blackmarketer hands while at the same time maintaining the normal level of exports.

Consideration is being given to setting up such a committee under the Taft anti-inflation law permitting industries to voluntarily agree on a program of allocating supplies of scarce materials without violating the antitrust laws. Prewar exports of alkalies amounted to about two or three percent of production, and officials are desirous of maintaining this level in the postwar period.

Explosives Surplus Sales Rules Tightened by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration has tightened its regulations covering the sales of explosives from government surplus stocks to require purchasers to certify that they will comply with Federal, state and local requirements in the handling, storage and use of the materials. Provision is also made for the proper marking of the explosives.

The new requirement of the agency is contained in Order No. 2 under regulation No. 21, reading as follows:—

"In any disposals of the following materials:—(a) high explosives used for blasting purposes, including but not limited to dynamite, T. N. T., and demolition blocks; (b) supplies used for blasting purposes, such as blasting caps, fuse lighters, detonators, detonating cord, primacord, primers, fuses; and (c) chemicals used in the manufacture of ammunition primers; the following procedure shall apply:—

"(1) All materials of the above classifications offered by a disposal agency shall be properly identified in the offering with respect to their hazardous characteristics.

"(2) All the materials of the above classifications shall be labeled by the disposal agency prior to shipment so that their hazardous character would be immediately evident upon inspection.

"(3) Purchasers of materials of the above classifications shall be required by the disposal agency to execute the following certification:—It is hereby certified that the purchaser will comply with all applicable Federal, state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations respecting the care, handling, storage, shipment, resale, export and other use of the materials hereby purchased, and that he is a user of or dealer in said materials capable of complying with all applicable Federal, state and local laws. This certification is made in accordance with and subject to the penalties of section 35(a) of the U. S. Criminal Code."

USDA-Cuba Reach Sugar Price Agreement

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Government and Cuban sugar officials have agreed on a price of 4 cents per pound f.a.s. at Cuban ports for the purchase from Cuba of 1,000,000 short tons of raw sugar, principally for army programs in occupied areas and for other foreign aid programs if needed. Completion of a contract for actual purchase of the sugar depends on agreement on the ports at which the sugar is to be delivered and on a number of details in the contract.

Price Trend Continues to Dip

Price views showed very little elevating in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Quietness was the general rule, and there were breaks from weakness in 40 percent of the divisions. The drop was not so pronounced as that in the previous week, but it was broader, and because there had been an advance last year the difference between the current 1947 and 1948 general averages was increased to 4.7 points.

Oils and fats were again the most influential items. Botanical drugs and essential oils came over on the down side. Sizings and packing-house feedstuffs also were contributors to the depressing.

Heavy chemicals were quiet. The only change being an advance in one quarter on fertilizer potash. The activity in organics was very little greater. There too there was one boost of a coaltar intermediate.

Castor beans were cut again, with no response in the oil. Copra was advanced, but coconut oil was unchanged. Flaxseed was pushed down to the support price, and the oil was cut.

Buying interest faded noticeably in almost all areas. The result with respect to heavy chemicals which have long been short was simply to increase available materials in other channels. Lagging interest in sulphur was interpreted, however, as an evening up of conditions in the rubber field. The weather was blamed for the shrinking of interest in agricultural insecticides and other chemicals, with the exception of fertilizers. Although snow is popularly referred to as "the poor man's fertilizer," this year's abundance thereof has not eased the squeeze in chemical plantfoods. Guesses on the Spring situation are beginning to become diverse.

The price picture in export markets is expected to get some official scrutiny shortly. There is evidence that the same sort of looking at would be appropriate with respect to some imported materials. Activities in both markets are reported to be dwindling.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 13, 1948	Feb. 6, 1948	Feb. 13, 1947
147.3	**147.6**	**152.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
The year...		147.6	138.8	135.8	123.2

Export Licensing Procedure Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade last week simplified the procedure for the licensing of exports of non-positive-list commodities to Europe, which will make it unnecessary for exporters to obtain a validated license for each individual shipment to every foreign consignee.

A multiple consignee export license was set up and given a code classification of MCL so that shipments of the same commodity, not on the positive list, can be made to two or more consignees in a single group R destination under a single license document. The procedure will materially reduce the amount of paper work facing exporters beginning March 1, when all shipments to Europe must move under validated licenses.

The OIT explained that applications for MCL licenses should be submitted on the customary application form (IT-149) with an acknowledgement card (form IT-116) attached, and must be accompanied by a list of the proposed consignees, their addresses, and the quantity requested for each.

Full directions for filing the applications and other details concerning the new procedure are contained in OIT's "Current Export Bulletin" under 440.

It was announced at the same time that because of a reorganization of the OIT in preparation for the heavy volume of work that can be anticipated when the broader export control program goes into effect March 1, it has become necessary to revise the processing codes which applicants must use in preparation of their applications for export licenses. The new code letters also are set forth in bulletin number 440, together with the schedule B numbers for identification.

Borden Co. Foundation Makes Nine Awards

The Borden Company Foundation, New York, made nine "Borden Awards," each consisting of a gold medal and $1,000, during 1947. The awards, which are administered by eight professional and scientific associations, were established in 1936 to recognize and encourage outstanding research in the United States and Canada.

Recipients of the 1947 awards were: Leonard A. Maynard, director of the school of nutrition, Cornell University; Joseph C. Shaw, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Maryland; George C. Supplee, president, G. C. Supplee Research Corporation, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Jacob Traum, professor of veterinary Science, University of California at Berkeley; Grover F. Powers, professor of pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine.

Also, Vincent du Vigneaûd, professor of biochemistry, Cornell University medical college; Chester D. Dahle, professor of dairy manufacturing, Pennsylvania State College; Milicent L. Rathaway, nutrition specialist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Thomas H. Jukes, head of th e department of nutrition and physiology, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

Limonene Made in Florida From Citrous Molasses

Appreciable quantities of d-limonene are now being collected as a by-product of the manufacture of citrous molasses in Florida. It is reported to be about 96 percent pure, and to be predominantly d-limonene, rather than the racemic mixture. Having two double bonds it is very reactive; it can be chlorinated, sulfonated and oxidized. Because of its purity, it is said to be a valuable new raw material for the manufacture of other chemicals.

J. Arthur Lewis, sales agent, Winter Haven, Fla., reports that while some of the producers were late in getting their equipment installed, about 200,000 gallons per year of this interesting and useful chemical will be available.

Metal Powder Ass'n To Meet April 15-16

The fourth annual Spring meeting and exhibit of the Metal Powder Association will be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on April 15 and 16. The afternoon of the first days and the morning of the second will be devoted to technical sessions.

Zwiebel Joins Pyridium

Dr. Norman Zwiebel, of Princeton University, and more recently of Brookhaven National Laboratory, has joined the research staff of Pyridium Corporation, manufacturing chemists, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Duron Paint Ass'n Organized in Chicago

A group of middle-sized, independent paint manufacturers have organized the Duron Paint Association, with headquarters in Chicago. The association, when fully expanded, will consist of about twenty-five manufacturers, operating non-competitively in their respective trading areas and selected so that their collective territories will completely cover the United States.

The association will launch a trade marked paint selling campaign and will make available to regional manufacturers aids in promotion and selling. National advertising will promote preference for paints which bear the Duron Seal on the label.

Ethyl Acetate Output Doubled by Monsanto

The Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac division has announced substantial increase in production of ethyl acetate for foreign and domestic delivery. The Monsanto product is a technical grade and is used as a general industrial solvent for lacquers and other surface coatings. Its production will be nearly doubled.

Bee Chemical Elects M.A.Self to Two Posts

Bee Chemical Company, Chicago, has elected M. A. Self vice-president in charge of sales and a director. Mr. Self has been sales manager of the company since 1947, was formerly connected with Sharples Chemicals, Inc., in a sales development capacity.

Scheele to Become Surgeon General of USPHS

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service and director of the National Cancer Institute, has been appointed by President Truman to succeed Dr. Thomas Parran as surgeon-general of USPHS. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the senate. Dr Parran's present term expires April 6.

Coombes Resigns Purchasing Post with General Chemical

K. V. Coombes has resigned as manager of purchasing for the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and has become associated with the Brown Company, manufacturer of kraft paper, Berlin, N. H. Before joining General Chemical in 1940 Mr. Coombes was purchasing agent for Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd., Montreal.

Gibbs and Hillebrand Awards to Cori, Drake

The Chicago section of the American Chemical Society has awarded its 1948 Willard Gibbs Medal to Dr. Carl F. Cori, professor of biochemistry, Washington University School of Medicine and Nobal Prize winner in medicine last year, and the society's Washington section has voted its 1948 Hillebrand Prize to Prof. Nathan L. Drake, chairman of the department of chemistry, University of Maryland, and head of the research group which synthesized the two best antimalarial drugs developed during the war.

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Alcohol Plant Transfer To USDA Recommended

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill to transfer title to the Muscatine, Iowa, grain alcohol plant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Agriculture for use as a demonstration plant to test new grain distilling processes on a commercial scale was introduced in the senate last week by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

The bill, S-2142, was drawn up by the Department of Agriculture, and would simply provide for a legal transfer of the property from the RFC. The plant is now being operated for the government by the Grain Processing Corporation under a contract running until 1952 and has been engaged largely in research work on behalf of the department since the war.

In its letter to Senator Capper, the department explained that there have been several new developments in grain distillation processes on a pilot scale at the Peoria regional research laboratory which it hopes to try out on a commercial scale at the Muscatine plant. Among these developments are a substitute method for malting, new processes for the distillation of wet and spoiled grain, and a new step in distilling operations that might reduce cost of alcohol from grains from 10 to 12 cents a gallon.

Cleveland Drug Club To Meet February 20

The Cleveland Drug and Chemical Club will meet in that city on February 20. Principal speaker will be E. D. Witman, Sherwin-Wiliams Company, who will discuss insecticides and present colored motion pictures to illustrate his talk.

Mr. Witman was associate professor of agricultural chemistry at Ohio State University for many years before joining Sherwin-Williams. He is a member of the research and policy committees of the North Central Weed Control Conference, and is also a member of the American Society for Agronomy, the American Society of Economic Entomology and the American Chemical Society.

Cabot Carbon Elects Green Vice-President

E. L. Green, jr., executive assistant and head of the natural gas and gasoline department of the Cabot Carbon Company, affiliate of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston, has been elected vice-president of the company. Formerly with the Texas Railroad Commission, Mr. Green joined the carbon company in 1936.

New York Chemists To Meet February 26

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will meet at the Downtown Athletic Club at 8 p.m., February 26. Dr. Lloyd K. Riggs, director of nutrition research for the Kraft Foods Company, will discuss "Biochemistry in the Service of the Food Industry," and Paul Grotts, chemical engineer for American Airlines, will speak on "Chemists' Contribution to the Comfort of Air Travel." Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Market Reports

Corn prices in declines resulted in lower prices for corn derivatives late last week. Corn dextrin, was cut 25c. per 100 pounds. Gum was quoted at $8.34 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.08; dark, $8.18, and white, $7.93, same basis. Corn starch was reduced 40c. per 100 pounds, as follows:—Pearl, $6.66 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powdered, $6.77, same basis. Tanners chipped sugar declined 40c. to $6.53 per 100 pounds, paper bags and barrels to $6.58, carlots, New York delivery.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Chemicals, Recife, Brazil (BG-1), Turin, Italy (BG-3).

Cosmetics, Heliopolis, Egypt (BG-5).

Lubricating oils, Mehmedabad, India (BG-6).

Medicinal specialties, Heliopolis, Egypt (BG-5).

Pharmaceutical products, Turin, Italy (BG-3).

Textile chemicals, Copenhagen, Denmark (BG-4).

Tobacco flavorings, Azores, Portugal (BG-2).

C.K. Williams, Eight Subsidiaries to Merge

C. K. Williams & Co., manufacturer of colors and pigments, Easton, Pa., and eight of its subsidiaries will be consolidated March 1, it was announced today. The executive offices of the new corporation will be located at 2001 Lynch avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

The constituent companies are Geo. S. Mepham Corporation, East St. Louis; Blue Ridge Oxide Company, Lehigh Gap, Pa.; Calcium Chemical Corporation, Adams, Mass.; Point Milling & Manufacturing Company, East St. Louis; Seminole Pigment Company, Warren, Ohio; The Sulphiro Company, Martins Ferry, Ohio; Synthetic Iron Color Company, Richmond, Calif.; C. K. Williams & Co. of California, Emeryville, Calif., and the parent company.

Officers of the new corporation are men who have been associated with the nine companies for periods ranging from nineteen to thirty-five years. They are M. R. Williams, chairman of the board, and treasurer; L. K. Ayers, president; J. W. Ayers, R. W. Dodson, Verne Frazee, J. W. Schlosser and T. K. Stinson, vice-presidents, and E. G. Davies, secretary.

Sales personnel will remain unchanged and will continue to be directed by present division managers, as follows:—John Sellon, Easton, Pa.; W. D. Nichols, East St. Louis, and John S. Googins, Emeryville. The coordinating of sales to concerns operating nationally will be covered by W. N. Crumpler.

C. K. Williams & Co. was organized in 18 ; by C. K. Williams and his father, Joseph T. Williams. About 1917 the company instituted an expansion program. Through the purchase of existing businesses and establishment of new ones, it acquired the eight companies which heretofore operated as separate units and are now being consolidated into one organization.

Va.-Carolina Chemical Buys Conn. Fiber Plant

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has purchased a plant at Taftville, Conn., for the production of regenerated protein fibers. The plant is presently owned and operated by a subsidiary of National Diary Products Corporation, and transfer is scheduled to be completed tomorrow.

The company has been conducting vegetable protein fiber research and operating a pilot plant at its Cartaret, N. J., laboratory, and has developed a protein staple fiber which it intends to market under the trade name "Vicara" in varying deniers and staple lengths.

NFA Plays Host To Farm Workers

Members of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers attending their forty-fifth annual convention at the Willard hotel, Washington, were guests at an open house held by the National Fertilizer Association at its offices February 12. Delegates were welcomed by Maurice Lockwood, president of the association, members of the NFA staff and officials of several government agencies.

Littler Retires

Edwin E. Littler, purchasing agent for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, has retired after fifty-six years service with the company.

USCC Conference Set

The national marketing conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held at the Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, on March 11 and 12.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Medicinal and toilet-preparation manufacturers, Guatemala; importers and dealers, China.

Naval store importers and dealers, Australia.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, exporters, Trinidad.

Paint and varnish importers and dealers, Algeria; manufacturers, Austria; China, Eire.

Photographic supply dealers and photographers, Norway.

Plastic material manufacturers, molders, and laminators, Ecuador; Sweden.

Textile industry, Bolivia; Hungary; Indochina.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The senate committee on agriculture came forth with a long-range agricultural policy and program last week that is calculated to hold criticism down to the minimum. Essentially it is a middle-of-the-road program with just enough meat in it to soften the demands of the liberals, enough freedom of action to appease the conservatives, and enough high-sounding objectives to raise the hopes of the farmers.

For the liberals there were such statements made by the committee as these: "The right to own land should no longer imply the right to abuse it, for the long time, public interest in land is greater than the short-time interest of a private owner." With that the committee implies approval of strong action by soil conservation districts to see that individuals protect their land from erosion and depletion of soil-building materials.

On the conservative side the committee comes out strongly for abundant production, which denotes greater freedom of action upon the part of the farmer to get full value out of his land. In support of the theory of abundance, the committee argues for more research and technical progress in the utilization of surpluses to expand the markets for the farmers.

For the farmers such things are advocated as support prices for highly perishable products, improved marketing practices, flexible parities, social security, improved. Federally sponsored credit facilities, and asefguards of the rights of farmers to organize marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives.

Conspicuous by its absence was any recommendation by the committee that would indicate the government should get into the fertilizer business. Much attention was paid to the heavy drains on the fertility of the soil and how efforts should be made to conserve natural soil-building elements, but nothing was said about the government getting into the business of producing fertilizer.

Employee Relations Dispute

Congress is readying for passage soon a resolution to hold up the application by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of a new ruling on employer-employee relationships that would greatly expand the scope of the Social Security Law to include thousands of persons in the position of independent contractors who are not now covered by the act.

The resolution is of major importance to business because fundamentally it is a test of whether the scope of the social security coverage shall be determined by Congress or by a bureau of the government. The ways and means committee emphasized this point in its report on the resolution to the house, which is another indication of the trend in Congress against bureaus placing too liberal an interpretation on laws.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue argued that it was only following the interpretation placed on the law by the Supreme Court, but the committee said in effect that the court erred badly in its decision by denying that there was any legislative history indicating the scope of coverage of the act. Contrariwise, the committee said, there is much in the reports of Congress to show that it never intended to upset the common-law test of master-and-servant relationships.

Government Cost by States

Senator Styles Bridges, who, as chairman of the senate appropriations committee, is one of the leaders in the Republican efforts to cut government spending, has drawn up a table of comparison between Federal and State government costs in an effort to woo some of the Democrats over to the economy campaign. He has found that a 15 percent reduction in estimated Federal expenditures for fiscal 1949 would more than equal the total cost of all State governments.

If total Federal expenditures were prorated among the several States on the basis of each State's proportion of Federal individual income tax payments it would become apparent the "pro-rata cost of the Federal government is several times the cost of the State government." For every dollar the average American taxpayer pays to his State government, he pays about seven dollars to support the Federal operation. This ratio varies with the State, but in each case the taxpayer's pro-rata share of the Federal burden exceeds greatly the cost of the State's own government.

The senator notes that a 10 percent cut in the Federal spending program would mean a saving of $337,000,000 to California—or an amount equal to more than half of the total cost of operating the California State government. And to the people of Delaware a similar cut would provide a sum sufficient to pay the entire cost of their State government for three years at the 1947 rate.

The effort to show just what portion of the cost of running the government falls upon each State is a new wrinkle in Capitol Hill politicking. Some of the legislators are doing the same with the Marshall plan—showing just how much most of the cost of the program will have to be borne by each county in a particular State.

Chloromycetin in Scrub Typhus

The efficacy of chloromycetin against scrub typhus, disease against which medical science has made but little progress thus far, is to be given extensive tests by the army this Spring in the Malay States where the disease is making serious inroads among

—*Continued on page 32*

Phosphate Mine Ready For Operation in March

Progress on the new phosphate mine and plant under construction near Bartow, Fla., by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, now indicates that it will be ready for operation early in March, according to Franklin Farley, vice-president of the corporation's phosphate division.

Output of the new mine is expected to attain a production capacity of 1,500,000 tons of phosphate annually, making it the largest mine of its kind in the Western hemisphere, Mr. Farley pointed out. With an annual present production capacity of 2,000,000 tons from its Peace Valley and Achan mines, also near Bartow, completion of the new project will give International Minerals a total annual phosphate production capacity of 3,500,000 tons from its Florida fields.

Osborn Co. Opens New Lab. Building

The C. J. Osborn Company, manufacturer of synethetic resins and dispersed pigments, New York, recently opened a new laboratory building adjacent to its plant in Linden, N. J. The new structure will house technical executive offices, library, chemical laboratories, and laboratories for product development, application research, technical service and physical testing.

Peters Quits Board Of St. Joseph Lead

Edward V. Peters has resigned from the board of directors of the St. Joseph Lead Company but will retain his post as vice-president of the company. He has been succeeded on the board by H. De Witt Smith, vice-president of Newmont Mining Corporation.

Morningstar, Nicol Combines Subsidiaries

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., Chicago, announces the consolidation of its industrial adhesive manufacturing subsidiaries, Paisley Products, Inc. of Illinois, and Paisley Products, Inc. of New York. Murray Stempel, formerly general manager of the Chicago company, has been elected vice-president and general manager of the consolidated operations. Earl C. Lenz, formerly sales and service manager of the Chicago plant, has been promoted to general sales manager. L. J. LaBrie, formerly technical director, has assumed the position of sales manager of the New York plant.

The company also announced that its Hawthorne, N. J., dextrine plant is undergoing extensive construction to increase production over 30 percent. Edward Hillary, formerly sales and service manager of the eastern division, has been appointed production manager, and is in charge of construction of this improvement program.

Bradley & Vrooman Elects G.R. Penn Vice-President

Bradley & Vrooman Company, manufacturer of industrial finishes, Chicago, has elected George R. Penn vice-president in charge of the company's plastic and vinyl resin coatings division. Mr. Penn, who joined the company last year, formerly was in charge of the sales development of vinyl resins for surface coatings and adhesives for the Bakelite Corporation, New York.

Joining Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation as a chemist in 1929, Mr. Penn spent seventeen years in the chemical and research and development laboratories. He acted as coordinator between Bakelite and Carbide coatings research groups when the latter acquired Bakelite in 1939.

Tung Oil Price Support Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative William M. Colmer introduced two bills in the house last week to protect the domestic tung oil industry against a sharp decline in the price of tung oil and competition from foreign imports.

The first bill, H. R. 5348, amends the agricultural adjustment act to provide a parity price for tung nuts with a requirement that the Secretary of Agriculture support the price at 90 percent of parity, either through loans or purchases. The five years January, 1936 through December, 1940, is selected as the base period for computing parity. Based on prices during that period, today's parity for the nuts would be $105 a ton and the support price would be $94.50 a ton, equal to 31½ cents a pound for the oil.

The other bill, H. R. 5350, amends the tariff act of 1930 to remove tung oil from the free list and place it on the dutiable list at 5 cents a pound.

State Dept. Sets Up Aid Program Prospectus

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of State last week announced a supply target and shipping prospectus for the $522,000,000 interim aid program for France, Austria and Italy approved by Congress last December. The program allots $284,000,000 to France, $57,000,000 to Austria, and $181,000,000 to Italy.

Of the funds advanced to France, it is proposed to purchase 37,000 long tons of fertilizer from the United States, 28,900 long tons from Canda, and 62,065 long tons from Chile. It is also proposed to purchase 17,000 long tons of pesticides (sulphur) and $1,000,000 of medical supplies.

The Austrian target includes the off-shore purchase of 50,000 long tons of fertilizer. It also includes 1,864 long tons of pesticides, $1,016,000 of medical supplies, and 300 tons of fatty acids from the United States. The department said that the original estimate of pesticides purchases from the United States had been materially reduced as a result of an agreement to obtain the major part of the requirements from Great Britain.

For Italy, the program calls for the shipment of 70,000 tons of United States phosphate rock, $1,800,000 of medical supplies and $200,000 of pesticides. The medical supplies will consist primarily of streptomycin, penicillin and certain miscellaneous products such as insulin, liver extract, dried plasma and DDT.

Explosives Transport Rules Expanded

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the movement of explosives and other dangerous articles were amended last week to add several new commodities to the dangerous articles list and to make changes in a number of shipping requirements.

Acetone cyanhydrin was added to the list as a poison B product requiring a poison label. Also added were butadiene, inhibited; difluoroethane, and difluoromonochloroethane as inflammable G products requiring red labels, and monochlorotrifluoromethane as a non-inflammable G product requiring a green label.

Changes in the body of the regulations, among others, had to do with packing of liquid peroxides, other than acetyl peroxide solutions and hydrogen peroxide in aluminum drums; packing of hydrofluoric acid, sulphuric acid and nitrochlorobenzene, meta or para, and the use of manifolding containers in transportation.

General Mills Appoints Jewett to Lab Post

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has named F. B. Jewett, jr., director of business administration for its research laboratories. In this capacity he will administer plant engineering, service and accounting functions for the company's entire research operations. He was formerly vice-president of the National Research Corporation, Boston.

Mr. Jewett matriculated from California Institute of Technology in 1938, and took a masters degree in business administration at Harvard University in 1940. He joined the National Research Corporation in 1941 and became secretary and supervisor of the firm's optical department in 1942. The following year he was named production and sales manager and in 1944 was appointed vice-president and manager of the vacuum engineering division. He joined General Mills in November, 1947.

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Better
Greater Economy

CALCIUM STEARATE

Calcium Stearate Impalpable Powder Grade A

* BULK—*6 lbs. per cubic foot*

† FINENESS—*99½% through 325 mesh*

¶ HEAVY METALS—*Meets food standards*

ɸ WATER SOLUBLE SALTS—*Less than 0.1% as chloride*

* When packed, 11.5 lbs. per cubic foot. Easily fluffed back to 6 lbs. per cubic foot.

† This means that all aggregates will pass the finest commercially used screen. Actually the ultimate particles are of the order of 3 to 5 microns in size. This insures smoothness and freedom from grit.

¶ This means that the excellent properties of the new material can be applied to food and pharmaceutical uses.

ɸ This means that, with the use of this lubricant, electrical parts can be molded without affecting electrical resistance. It also means that emulsions are easily made and permanent when this compound is used in them.

A refinement of manufacturing techniques—backed by 80 years of experience—gives industry a new and better *Calcium Stearate Impalpable Powder Grade A*, with enhanced use values at greater economy than ever before. Other stearates are also improved correspondingly. For further information ask your nearest Mallinckrodt office.

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Cyclohexyl Sulpho-N-dipropylamide

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 520162) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as a base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings, for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Brit. 520-162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Dichloroethylformal

Chemical—Organic compound which is a water-insoluble liquid which boils at 213.1° C.; specific gravity 1.2339; vapor pressure (20° C.), 0.1 mm.; flash point, 230° F.

High-boiling solvent for various purposes.

Source (under acid conditions) of nascent formaldehyde.

Cellulose Products—High-boiling solvent for cellulose derivatives.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—High-boiling solvent for fats, oils, greases.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Suggested for use in synthesis of insecticides.

Resins—High-boiling solvent for resins.

Rubber—Suggested for use in synthesis of rubber accelerators, elastomers.

Diphenylsulphone

(Sulphobenzid)

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in organic syntheses.

Suggested for use in making diphenyl sulphides and selenides, and their derivatives.

1-Ethoxy-3-phenoxypropanol-2 Phosphoric Acid Ester

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2361286) to have valuable therapeutic properties.

Commercial Solvents To Expand Research

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, is planning the expenditure of $2,000,000 for the expansion of its research and development department at Terre Haute, Ind. The program calls for more than doubling the size of the present research building, construction of a new bacteriological pilot plant unit, a separate building for a high-pressure research pilot plant, and an addition to the pharmacological laboratory.

Kenneth H. Hoover, vice-president in charge of research and development, has estimated that the staff will be increased by the addition of approximately 150 chemists, bacteriologists, chemical engineers, patent attorneys, administrative assistants, pilot plant operators, laboratory assistants and clerical personnel.

The program is part of a long range plan conceived to provide adequate research facilities in proportion to the expanded activities of the company. It is designed to implement the functions of the research and development department in conceiving ideas for new products, developing processes for improving the quality and lowering costs of existing products and finding new uses for old products.

The major project now under considera-

—Continued on page 81

Esselen Gets First James F. Norris Award

The first presentation of the James F. Norris award, given in memory of the late head of the research laboratory of organic chemistry of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, featured the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society, held at M. I. T. on February 12.

Recipient of the award was Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, president of the Research Corporation, Boston, for his "outstanding work for the northeast section," of which he was chairman in 1922 and 1923. He represents the section on the ACS council; is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists; former director of both ACS and American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and vice-president and former treasurer of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories.

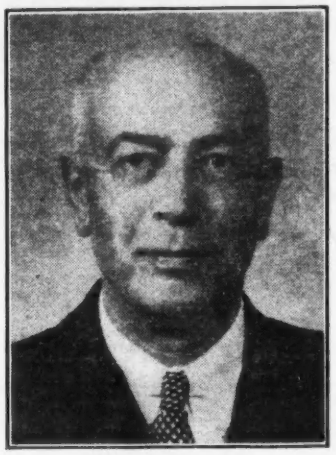
Magnesia Insulation Makers Elect Board of Governors

The Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association has re-elected Ernest Muehleck, president of Keasbey & Mattison Company, chairman of its board of governors. Other officers of the board elected were:—Vice-chairman, Alvin M. Ehret, jr.; president, Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, and treasurer, L. M. Cassidy, vice-president, Johns-Manville Corporation. R. S. King, president, Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, and R. H. Chase, vice-president, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, were elected members of the board.

S. S. Lawrence Retires From Shell Chemical

Shell Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, has announced the retirement of Sidney S. Lawrence as its sales manager, and has appointed Barclay K. Read to fill the vacancy. Mr. Lawrence had occupied the position of sales manager for eighteen years.

He first joined the company while plans for its first plant were still in the blueprint



Sidney S. Lawrence

stage, and was its sales manager in 1931 when operations were begun with the production of ammonia and ammonium sulphate. He played a major role in the development of ammonia gas as a fertilizer and aided in the expansion of the company's activities into the manufacture and marketing of alcohols, ketones and other products from cracked petroleum gases.

Mr. Read was assistant sales manager of he company's Eastern division, New York, before being transferred to San Francisco in a similar capacity. He was formerly associated with R. W. Greeff & Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Canadian Industries, Ltd.

Tennessee Eastman Promotes Dryer, Dickey

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Charles G. Dryer as manager of the corporation's research laboratories at Kingsport, Tenn., and Dr. Joseph B. Dickey as associate director of research in charge of Tennessee Eastman products division of the Kodak Research Laboratories, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Dryer, a native of Illinois, spent fifteen years in the research laboratories of the Universal Oil Products Company. He resigned as assistant plant manager of that firm's Riverside, Ill., laboratories to join Tennessee Eastman in 1945.

Dr. Dickey has been employed by the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories since 1930. He has specialized in chemistry of aromatic compounds.

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 14-18.

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-28.

American Chemical Society, Chicago, April 19-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland O., April 26-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Nacional de Cuba, Havana, Cuba, April 12-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 7-11.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 23.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Montreal, June 7-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 9-10.

Drug Chemical and Allied Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 11.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 7-12.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 8-10.

Greater New York Safety Council, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, April 13-15.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 5-8.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Fontenelle, Omaha, Nebr., March 3-6.

National Fisheries Institute, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, April 6-10.

Natural Gasoline Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., March 24-26.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 1.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., April 3-8.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 11-12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

AIFA Meets This Week in Washington

The Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association will meet on Thursday and Friday at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C. Principal speaker will be Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, who will give his address on Thursday.

Other speakers on Thursday will be Herbert W. Voorhees, director of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Robert C. Jackson, of the national Cotton Council, and Carroll P. Streeter, managing editor of "Farm Journal." Movies on pest control will be presented in the evening.

The program on Friday will be featured by three forums:—One by representatives of Federal agencies interested in pest control and its relation to the food conservation program; the second by the National Association of Farm Radio Broadcasters, and the third a membership session to discuss industry's problems and relationship of industry to the conservation program.

Speakers on Friday will be F. L. McDougall, counselor to the director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, and Dr. C. J. Willard, president of the North Central Weed Control Conference.

Aluminum Pigments Use For Mold Control Reported

Reynolds Metals Company's pigment division has developed a new process of imparting to aluminum pigments the ability to inhibit fungicidal growth, infestation by wood-eating insects and the growth of mold. The new process, to be known by the trade designation "Reynolized," is said to result in an aluminum paint having all inherent preservative qualities, plus the inhibitive qualities noted.

Ethyl Corp. Names Lovell To Research Lab. Staff

Ethyl Corporation has added Wheeler G. Lovell to the staff of its research laboratories at Detroit, Mich., as an associate director of research in the basic combustion field. Mr. Lovell has been assistant head of the organic chemistry department of the General Motors research laboratories for the past twenty-one years.

He joined the General Motors Research Corporation in Moraine City, Ohio, in 1924, after a short period as a dye chemist with the National Aniline Chemical Company in Buffalo, N. Y. He was transferred to Detroit in the following year, and was named assistant head of the organic chemistry department in 1927.

Burley Succeeds Ostlund As NWDA Statistical Head

Dr. Orin E. Burley, professor of marketing at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed director of the statistical section of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. He succeeds Prof. H. J. Ostlund of the University of Minnesota, who has retired after serving in that capacity for nearly twenty years.

Packaging Machinery Inst. Plans April, May Meetings

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will meet at the Statler hotel, Cleveland, on April 26, in conjunction with the Packaging Exposition being held at the Cleveland Auditorium from April 26 to 30. The institute will hold a three-day meeting at the Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., on May 22 to 25.

Roscoe Edlund Retires As Soap Ass'n Manager

Roscoe E. Edlund, for twenty-one years manager and secretary of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, has retired from that post. In announcing his resignation, which has been accepted by the board of directors of the association, Mr. Edlund stated that he has no plans for the immediate future.

Cosmetic Chemists Meet At Biltmore on May 19

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on May 19, during the annual meeting of the Toilet Goods Association. No program has been arranged as yet but there will be morning and afternoon technical sessions.

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QUININE

Available in Adequate Quantities

Merck & Co., Inc. is now in a position to supply your requirements for the following Quinine salts:

Quinine Alkaloid
Quinine Bisulfate
Quinine Dihydrochloride
Quinine Hydrochloride
Quinine Hydrobromide
Quinine Phosphate
Quinine Salicylate
Quinine Sulfate

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride

Now entirely free from Government control, these Quinine salts are available for the manufacture of proprietary products, cold tablets, chill tonics, industrial and other products, as well as for antimalarial therapy.

Cinchonine and Cinchonidine in the form of alkaloid and usual salts, as well as minor Quinine salts, will be available soon. It is expected that Quinidine Alkaloid and Sulfate will continue in short supply and hence remain under allocation.

We Invite You to Write Us Regarding Your Manufacturing Problems and Requirements

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Calif.

In Canada: MERCK & CO., Ltd. Montreal • Toronto • Valleyfield

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 13, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. .....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls, works.....lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .67 - —

Aceto-orthochloroacetanilide bbls., works .....lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.i., works.....lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist. 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 -11.05

Glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.07 -11.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .46 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls......lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs......lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. ..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.22

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. .....ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 -145.00

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. .....lb. 1.22 - 1.34

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots......lb.12.00 -16.50

Camphoric, natural, dms......lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50

Capric, tech., ref. dms......lb. .65 Nom.

Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .65 - .75

Castor oil, split, dms......lb. .36½- .37¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½%-99.8%, dms., c.l....lb. .21½ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. .22½- .23½

Cinnamic, ref'd., bots......lb. 3.90 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. .....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l......lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —

Acid, citric, USP, gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher

Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .63

Coconut oil, dist., dms......lb. .33¼- .35

Corn oil, s.d., dms......lb. .25 - —

Cottonseed, dist., dms......lb. .23 - —

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....gal. 1.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - —

Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal. .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
235° C to 274° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60½- —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

F (see Acid, monosulphonic)

Folic, bots......gm. 2.00 - 2.10

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12⅞- .15½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms......lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.45 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Gamma, bbls......lb. 1.03 - 1.07

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots......lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works......lb. .50 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works......lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel drms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel drms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel drms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, steel drms., works.....lb. .18½- —
70%, steel drms., works.....lb. .15 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. .....lb. .065 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns......lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - —

L, bbls., works......lb. .73 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .14½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .18¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31⅞- 32½

tech., 22°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys......lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys......lb. .52 - .59

Laurent's, bbls......lb. .70 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms......lb. .42 Nom.
60%, dms.....lb. .39 Nom.

Linseed oil, light, dms......lb. .43 - .43½

Maleic, powd., dms......lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs......lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.40 - 2.60

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works......lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .22 - .23
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .17½- 19½

Monosulphonic, bbls......lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. .....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms......lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Acid, naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid J).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).

Neville and Winthers, dms......lb. .73 - .76

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works......kilo. 6.00 - 6.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. .....lb. .13 - —
7-lb bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works......lb. .13¼- .13½
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½- .13⅝
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- .14⅝

Palm oil; white, dist., dms......lb. .21¼- .21⅞

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns......lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks. .....lb. .85 - —

Peanut oil, s.d., dms......lb. .25¼- .26¼

Phenylacetic, bots......lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50

75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13

dilut., 10%, cbys., djns......lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, bgs......lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls......lb. .30 - .31

Propionic, nat., dms., works......lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls......lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45

Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —

Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, s.).

S, bbls., works......lb. 2.54 - —

Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l......lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —

USP, bbls., c.l......lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks

Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works ...lb. .24½- .25

Stearic, double pressed, bgs......lb. .37 - .38
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .39¼- .40¾

Succinic, bbls......lb. .87 - .90

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works......lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —

98%, tanks, E. works......ton.17.50 -18.50

CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50

Tallow, dist., dms......lb. .29¾- .30¼

Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms......lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
73-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.39 - 1.50

Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .46 - —
dms .....lb. .48 - .49
kgs. .....lb. .49½- —

Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00

tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —

Tobias, bbls......lb. .62 - —

Toluenesulphonic, dms., works......lb. .20 - —

Trichloroacetic, bots......lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs......lb. 3.30 - —
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.

Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.85.00 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adonis vernalis herb, bls......lb. .60 - .65

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00

Agaric, white bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Agrimony herb, bls......lb. .40 - .45

Albumen (egg), edible flake, bbls...lb. 2.95 - 3.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75

Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —

Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Benzyl, cns......lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. 68 - 68

Butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .34½- —

other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —

synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .12 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- .12

tertiary, dms., c.l......lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —

Capryl, dms., c.l., works......lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24½- —

Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.55

Cinnamic, bots......lb. 3.00 - —

Denatured, CD12, CD13, dms., dlvd, E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00½- 1.03
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. 1.04½- 1.12
tanks, dlvd E. of Miss. R..gal. .93½- .96

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.12
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - .96

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - .96½

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - 1.01¼
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.02 - 1.10½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - .94½

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.08 - 1.13
tanks, same basis.....gal. .97 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E Miss. R..gal. 1.03 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.07 - 1.12
tanks, same basis .....gal. .96 - .96½

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R..gal.18.10 -18.13
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.14 -18.22
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.03 -18.06

absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. .....gal.19.03 -19.10
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.11 -19.19
tanks, same basis.....gal.19.00 -19.03

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .28½- —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).

Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —

99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .45 - —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40

Phenylethyl, dms......lb. 2.30 - 3.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70

type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .63

Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Salicyl (see Saligenin).

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —

Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.46

Aletris root, bgs......lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Algin, bbls., fib. dms......lb. .76 - 1.00

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs......lb. .70 - .75

Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13

Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works .....lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Aloe, Cape, cs......lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .85 - .86

Aloin—Asbestine

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .94 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .64 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works...gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. 10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
eryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works.ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al ($(OH)_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .52¼- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, dms., wks.lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .40¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms...lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .08 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

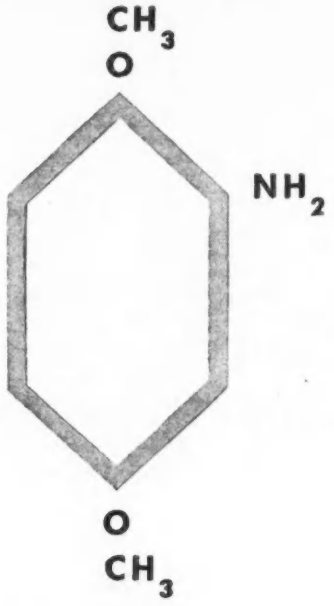
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20¼- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .48 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .48 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .52 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .53 - .54
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton.65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .58 - .60
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.48.50 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .34½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.236.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .25¾
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt .alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, ens.....lb. .77 - .90
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .16
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Anisic aldehyde, bots., ens.....lb. 2.53 - 3.35
dms. .....lb. 2.42 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).

ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES

for dyes, pigments, light-sensitive papers

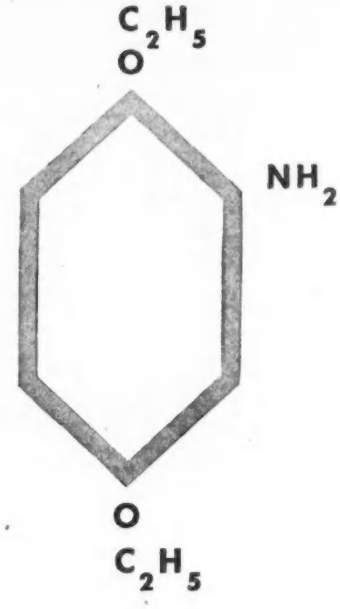
AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

AMINO HYDROQUINONE DIMETHYL ETHER



MP: 79°–81° C

AMINO HYDROQUINONE DIETHYL ETHER



MP: 85°–87° C

THESE valuable organic intermediates of high purity are now available in commercial quantities for the first time. They are shipped as free base in a form that can be handled readily in your plant. Salt formation, if desired, can easily be accomplished by dissolving in the proper acid solution.

Manufacturers of dyes, pigments, and light-sensitive papers will wish to investigate these chemical compounds.

Write for Samples

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

For Immediate Shipment

CALCIUM LACTATE
CREAM OF TARTAR
DEXTROSE
ETHYL ACETATE
LACTIC ACID
LANOLIN
MONOETHANOLAMINE
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
STEARIC ACID
SUCCINIC ACID
TETRACHLORETHANE
ZINC OXIDE

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Asbestos—Blue Vitriol

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton 73.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton 65.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 48.50 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 44.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 42.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton 27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l..ton 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton 38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton 29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton 27.50 - —

Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. 78 - 80
Barbital, dms. .....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton 67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton 74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. 12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).

Barium silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .51 - .52
smaller lots.....lb. .53 - .54
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. .....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton 33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton 46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines...ton 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .35¾- .42¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .35
wet, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - .36
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms, ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, refined, cbys.....lb. .22 - —
tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb .30 .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works, lb 72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .29½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works, lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns. dms.....lb. 3.80 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
c.l., l.c.l., ship. pt.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .065 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0682- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .10¾- .12
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .075 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .12¾- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .035 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton 26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 90.50 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 113.00 - —
pulp, 68-72%, bbls., c.l., works..ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton 10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .89 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .20
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

METAL	PETROLEUM	PHARMACEUTICALS	SOAP-DETERGENTS	CHEMICALS
RUST PREVENTION Phosphoric Acid — To form a permanent rust proof coating on iron and steel products.	**OIL ADDITIVES** Alkyl Phosphates — To improve the properties of lubricating oils and greases.	**ASTRINGENTS** Aluminum Phosphates — For preparation of anti-perspirants and deodorants.	**CLEANING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Effective detergent in both commercial and household cleaners.	**PLANT FOODS** Take-Hold — Provides nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in transplanting.
CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

*TRADE MARK

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois

Boldo leaves, bls.....lb 11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos. bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. 17 - 18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. 55 - 56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 96.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 99.20 -98.50
bbls., c.l. works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119.20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 48.50 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, es., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - .05
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾ - .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾ - .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¾ - —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½ - —
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .05¾ - .07½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½ - .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .45
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .05½ - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, frt., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .22½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c per lb higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb .20½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .62 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .53½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½ - —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.89 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.76 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., mixures.....lb. .65 - .66
bleached, imported, bls.....lb .70 - .80
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works, unit. .12 -
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½ - .11½
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l. works.....ton 70.00 -90.00
delivered.....ton 102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -50.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms...lb 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb dms., dlvd E. of Rockies..lb. 24.00 - 28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs. 19.75 - 21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .42 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb 2.35 - 2.60
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, dms.....lb .27 - —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo. 75.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton. 75.50 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works, lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb .0650 - .0680
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb .0685 - .0730
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate precip., 5.8% Ca, dms..lb .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .49 - .50
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb .59 - .60
Calcium strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .85 - —

Boldo Leaves—Carbon Tetrachloride

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Russian, bgs.....lb 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs.....lb 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12½ - .18
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole 97%, dms., ton lots, works lb 1.10 - 1.30
smaller lots, works.....lb 1.20 - —
Carbinol butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 52 - —
tanks, works.....lb 50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb 14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb 15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½ - —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½ - —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ - —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —

DINITROANILINE

BENZIDINE BASE

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

ASPIRIN USP

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

FORMIC ACID 85 & 90%

ANILINE OIL

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

TRICHLORETHYLENE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

DIRECT BLACK

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

SULPHUR BLACK

ATABRINE TABLETS

CHROME ORANGE, C.P.

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RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES FOR HYDROGENATION OF OILS

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THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
Seymour, Conn.

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CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: LE 2-9740

Carbon Tetrachloride, USP—Codeine

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings, 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs...lb 1.80 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)

Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil, (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%) ampls., 100 grams, dlvd, gram 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb 67½ - —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. 70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .45

Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —

Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - .35

rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.

imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .30½- .32½

rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.

smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.

Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .37 - .37½
medium, bls.....lb. .42 - .42½
thin, bls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .13½- .14

Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½

Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28

Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton.190.00 - —

Oil (see Oil, castor).

Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —

Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - —

resublimed, works, dms.....lb. 3.25 - —

Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70

Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
futures, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59

Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
45% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66

Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more..lb. .49 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- 03¼
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs....lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -48.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —

Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —

Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
98% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock....ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00

Chloral, dms., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. 93 - 98

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80

Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. 40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 43 - —

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. 07 - 12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. 20 - 23
USP, dms.....lb. 30 - 33

Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb 14.75 -15.75

Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —

Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works. lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .69¼- —
8¾%, bbls., cs.....lb. .69¾- —

Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —

Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27

Green (see Green, chrome).

Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).

Oleate, bbls.....lb. .54 - —

Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).

Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bots.....lb 6.02 - 8.00

Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40

Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —

Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —

Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.26 - 4.30
standard, dms. works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).

Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
cha voon.....lb. .35 - .36

Citral, bots., cns.....lb 3.90 - 6.00

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75

Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
futures, bls.....lb .12 - .12½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½

Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks.

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb .60½- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb .65½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .65½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms..lb .57½- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. 75¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.20½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleve. or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —

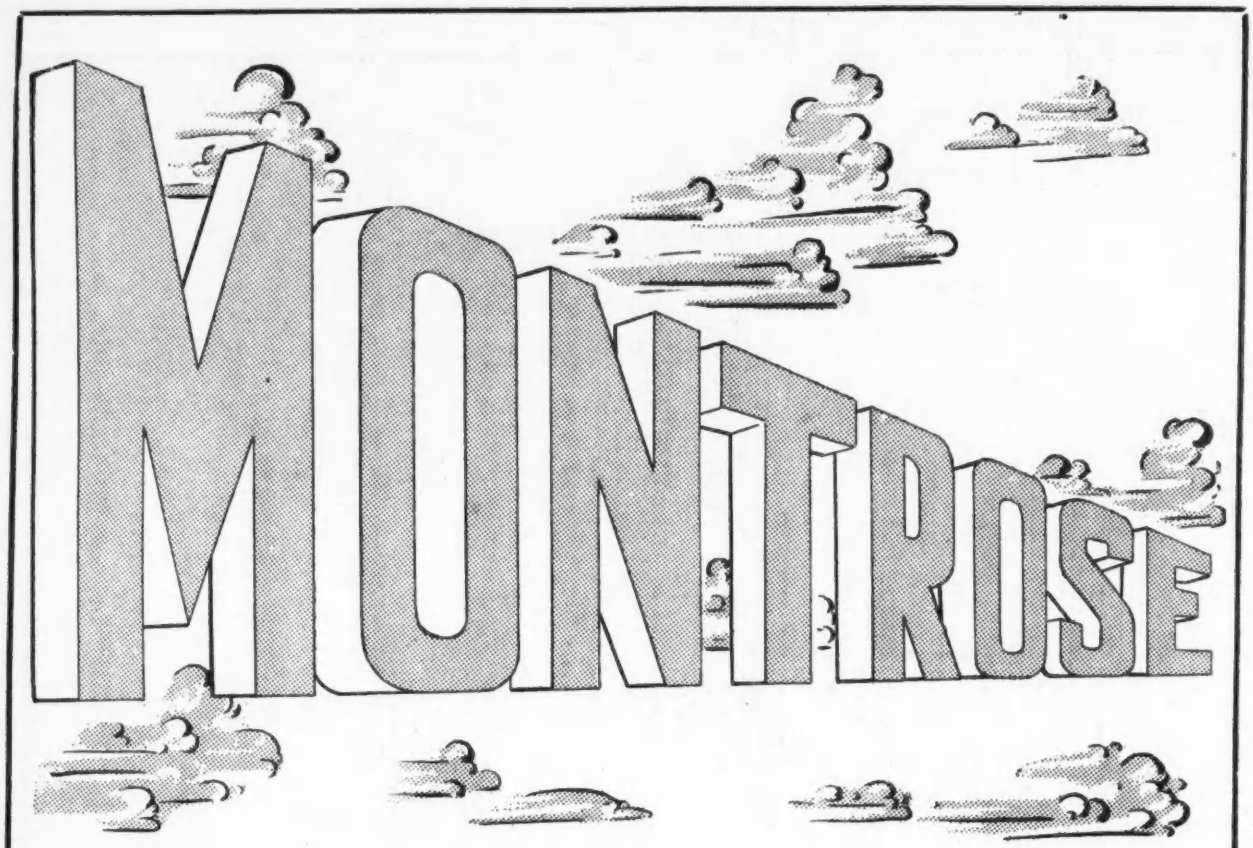
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb .69 - .70

Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb 1.30 Nom.

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh black, root, bls.	lb.	18 -	.19
Blue, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.24 -	.29
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.25½-	.30½
Cotocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	16 -	.17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures	lb.	.23 -	.24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.70 -	.80
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller contsiners, works	lb.	.29 -	.30
Carbonate, 52 54%, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.27 -	—
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.42 -	—
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss.	lb.	.26¼-	.26¾
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.22½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	.23½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.21½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
solid, 11% Cu, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works,	lb.	.25 -	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.35¼-	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.48½-	—
12.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.47¼-	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.28 -	.30
ref. com'l. bbls., works	lb.	.30 -	.32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	—
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms.	lb.	.21½-	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.85 -	8.60
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	12.55 -	12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	13.55 -	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	275.00 -	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	240.00 -	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs., futures	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.53 -	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.58 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.89 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.01 -	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.08 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.50	Nom.
Meal, 41% protein sacked, c.l. mills, S. E.	ton.	83.00	-85.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 -	3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt.	lb.	.35½-	—
bbls., kgs., smaller lots	lb.	.36 -	.36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.21½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25 -	—
solution, 50%, tanks, works	gal.	.29 -	—
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Pinewood, dms.	gal.	.31 -	.32
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 -	.17¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.17¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	.17
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	.17
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75 -	14.75
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	.45
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.32 -	.36
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
powd., cs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Culvers root, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs. futures	lb.	.40 -	.41
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Cutch, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.12	Nom.
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.35 -	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis.	unit-ton.	2.45 -	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26½-	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.67 -	—
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.34½-	—
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga.	ton.	39.25 -	—
Texarkana, Ark.	ton.	41.00 -	—
Tupelo, Miss.	ton.	39.25 -	—
Wales, Tenn.	ton.	39.25 -	—
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
over 2% ffa., bbls.	lb.	.19 -	.20
Devils root (see Cube root)			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.34 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.64 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.07 -	—
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.93 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.34 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.08 -	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.13 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.49 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.78 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.24 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.93 -	—
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c higher.			
Potato, bgs.	lb.	.1165-	.12

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).

Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	5.20 -	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50 -	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices	
Dianisidin, dms.	lb.	1.54 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	50.00	-52.00
California	ton.	38.00	-40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	80 00 -	-
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	62.00 -	—
California	ton.	50.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90 00 -	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	00 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.37¼-	.38½
l.c.l.	lb.	.38 -	.39
tanks	lb.	.36 -	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77½-	—
Tartrate, dms., wks., frt. allo.	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.52½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Dichloroaniln, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45 -	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48 -	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			

Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.28 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.46½-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks	lb.	.34 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.31½-	.33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.32½-	.34
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylaniln dms.	lb.	.48 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Diethylether dms works	lb.	.40 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—

Codliver Oil—Dillseed

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks works	lb.	.16 -	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo.	330.00 -	—
Digitalin, cryst., bots.	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots.	gram.	1.25 -	1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.	lb.	.40 -	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	.95 -	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	12 -	.12½

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SOLUBILIZER . . . used to form the hydrochlorides of alkaloids and other pharmaceuticals.

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dimethyl Phthalate—Ethyldiethanolamine

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 91½- —
tanks, works lb. 90 - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. 15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. 16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. 38½- 48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. 33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms. c.l. lb. 21 - 24¼
l.c.l. lb. 22 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. 50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb. 16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. 14 - 15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. 35 - 38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. 26%- —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. 07 - 07¾
refd., dms. lb. 18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. 15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. 44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 46 - 47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. 21 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. 19 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. 45 - 51
l.c.l., same basis gal. 46 - 54
N. Y. whse. gal. 60 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC gal. 50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 53 - 62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16 - 20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. 48 - 61
dms. lb. 45 - 56
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. 25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. 35 - —
smaller lots lb. 36 - 37
Divi-divi, 38% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton 61.00 -62.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb 27 - 28
imp., N.F., cut, bls. lb. 35 - 40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. lb. .12 - 14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.19.25 - —
No. 3, cns. lb.30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.00 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 6.35 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 4.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.35 - —
No. 6, cns. lb 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb 13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb 13.55 - —
No. 6, cns lb 13.55 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns. lb 16.85 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb.17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.20.15 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.16.85 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns. lb 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.20.70 - —
No. 33, cns. lb 14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.11.35 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.11.35 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.16.85 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.35 - —
No. 3, cns. lb.24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - —
Dyes, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers works or warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb 61 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb 66 - —
Brown, R, conc. lb 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb 67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C lb 88 - —
FN, conc. lb 91 - —
Dyes, spirit-soluble, same basis
Auramine, O lb 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue lb 91 - —
Jet lb 91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. 61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb 41½- —
Y, extra lb .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B. lb. 87 - —
Dyes, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb 61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc. lb. 36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 1.09 - —
Methanil, conc. lb. 70 - —

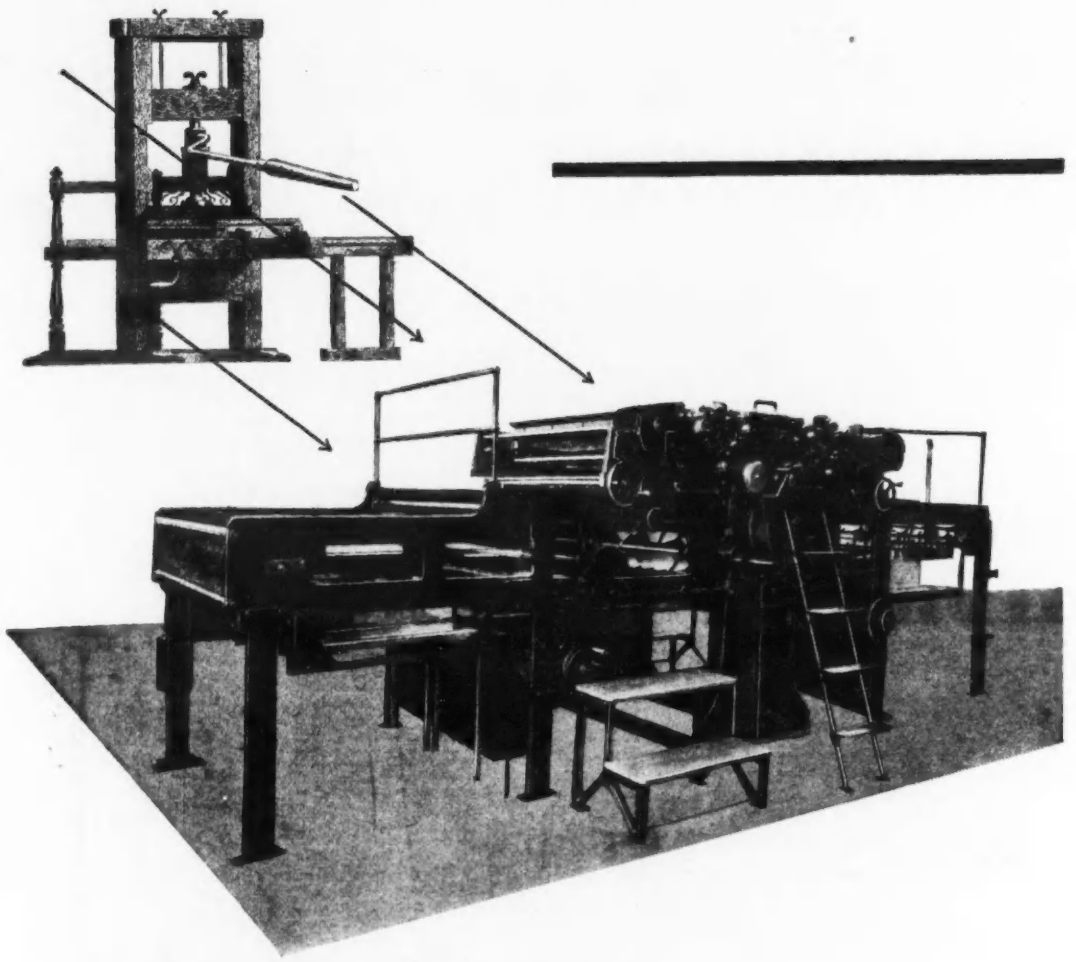
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 60 - 65
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.12 - 1.14
tanners, bbls lb. 05½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb .60 - 65
Elecampane root, bls. lb. .35 - 40
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - .54
select, bndls. lb 55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. 20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz 76 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich

Ergot, USP, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots. oz 60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns. lb. .61 - .75
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .18¾
NF, dms. lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
Benzoate, bots. lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots. gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Ethanolamine, mixed, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Formate, dms. lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms. lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —



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Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .03½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb .09½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .10 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies...lb. .07 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —
Oxide, dms. c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb .16 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb .14 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works,. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb .17 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .24 - —
tanks.....lb .22 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .30 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works, ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures, lb. .11½- .12
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .14½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .15½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.160.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.170.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.140.00 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
blonde, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
Husks, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton.40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.45.00 - —
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .0645- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0695- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0370- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0395- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .25
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms.....lb 3.40 - —
prime.....lb 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, No. 1, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .17½- .18
No. 3, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .16½- .17
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l. same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - .30

Ethylene Dichloride—Green, Chrome, Reduced Color

Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks.....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks.....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks.....lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40½
l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures lb .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.30 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.00 -14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .16 - —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .18 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .16½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —

now available

WYANDOTTE BENZENE SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES

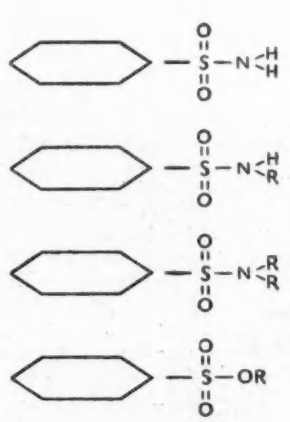
. . . products with U.C.P.*

Benzenesulfonchloride and benzenesulfonamide, important raw materials for the Chemical Industry, are now available in commercial quantities—in both technical and refined grades.

Wyandotte is also prepared to manufacture the various benzene sulfonic acid esters and amides listed herein. Methyl benzenesulfonate is useful as a methylating agent whereas the higher boiling esters and the amides may assist you in solving your plasticizer problems. We suggest that you investigate them particularly for cellulose derivatives, polyamide, and thermosetting resins.

Chloramine-B and Dichloramine-B, useful germicides and deodorants for agriculture and industry, are also available.

Address inquiries for samples and information concerning the properties and uses of these products to the Development Department. Our technical staff stands ready to aid you.



PRODUCTS NOW AVAILABLE

Benzenesulfonchloride
Benzenesulfonamide
N-Ethyl Benzenesulfonamide
N, N-di-Ethyl Benzenesulfonamide
N-Isopropyl Benzenesulfonamide
N-n-Butyl Benzenesulfonamide
N, N-di-n-Butyl Benzenesulfonamide
Methyl Benzenesulfonate
Ethyl Benzenesulfonate
n-Propyl Benzenesulfonate
n-Butyl Benzenesulfonate
Ethylene Glycol Dibenzenesulfonate
Diethylene Glycol Dibenzenesulfonate
Polyoxyalkylene Dibenzenesulfonates
Chloramine-B
Dichloramine-B

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*U.C.P. means Undeveloped Commercial Potential.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Glycols
Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color, 61-65%—Magnesite

Green, chrome, reduced color, 61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. 25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. 26½ - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works..lb. .32 - 38½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works..lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs..lb 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..lb. 30 - 35
Guaiac resin, cs..lb. 48 - 49
Wood, bls..lb 35 - 36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins..lb. 1.75 - —
liquid, NF, bots., clys..lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate NF, dms..lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, acerolces (see Gum, yucca).
Aloe (see A)
Ammoniac, tears, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs..lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 20½ - 21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .48 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. 26 - 28
No. 2, bgs..lb. 21 - 23
No. 3, bgs..lb. .19 - 21
Macassar DBB, bgs..lb. 24 - 25
MA, bgs..lb. 24½ - 25½
loba C, bgs..lb. 27½ - 28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs..lb. 27 - 30
2nd quality, bgs..lb. 25 - 27
3rd quality, bgs..lb. .20 - 23
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs..lb. .25 - .27
E, cs..lb. .18½ - 20½
Singapore, No. 1..lb. .31 - 32
No. 2, cs..lb. .24 - 26
East India, black, bold, bgs..lb. 14½ - .16
Batu, bold, bgs..lb. .12 - .13½
nubs, bgs..lb. 08½ - .09½
Elemi, cns..lb. 27 - 29
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. 16¾ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., any quantity, dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .16¾ - —
Euphorbium, cs..lb 50 - 55
Galbanum, cs..lb. 85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs..lb 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls..lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs..lb. 35 - 37
No. 3, bgs..lb. 31 - 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1..lb. 46 - 51
No. 2..lb. 38 - 43
No. 3..lb. 33 - 36
No. 4..lb. 28 - 31
No. 5..lb. 23 - 27
No. 6..lb. 20 - 22
Kauri, bgs..lb. .31 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs..lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs..lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs..lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs..lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks..lb. 1.47 - 1.50
Scammony, cs..lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs..lb 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs..lb 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs..lb 06 - .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works..ton 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls..lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½ - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .36½ - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..lb .31½ - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l..lb .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb No stocks
tanks, works..lb No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls..lb 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls..lb. 25 - 28
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 34 - 36
Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .17 - .19
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3..gal 12½ - 13½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .18
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3..gal. 12 - 12¾
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .30 - .60
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works..lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb 80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb 90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, Perth Amboy or N Y C..lb. 28 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb 29 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. 37 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - .20
tanks, group 3..gal. 13½ - 14½
tanks, group 3..gal. 12½ - 13½
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .30 - .60
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots..oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls..lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls..lb 12 - 13
Hydrangea, root, bls..lb 22 - 25
Hydrastine, bots..oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots..oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb. 03¾ - .05
100 vols., clys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb 15½ - .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..lb .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..lb 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots..oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 52½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 44½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 28½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 23½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. 41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..lb 50 - 55
Leaves, bgs..lb 55 - 60

I

Iceland moss, bgs..lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots..lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..lb 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots..lb .16½ - .19
powd., bbls..lb 74½ - .85
Indol, CP, bots..lb 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ex whse., Staten Island..lb 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..lb 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs..lb 4.45 - —
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns..lb 12.30 -16.40
beta, cns..lb 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns..lb 5.65 - 7.90
Methyl (see M)
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..lb 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point..lb 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point..lb 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs..lb. 5.25 - 5.30
powd., bgs..lb 5.45 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb 20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works..lb 09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, clys..lb .17 - —
djns..lb .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs 4.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
USP X, lump, bbls..lb 07 - 08½
solut., 42 Be. clys., works, frt. alld or equald..lb. 05½ - 06
djns., same basis..lb 10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms..lb .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N F., powd..lb 4.35 - —
Iron hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots..lb 3.48 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms..lb. 19½ - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms..lb. 03½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms..lb. .82 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb .69 - .72
Reduced, 90%, kgs..lb .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms..lb. 22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l..lb .46 - —
ton lots..lb .47 - —
less ton lots..lb .48 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. 09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls..lb .23½ - —
dms., bgs..lb .25½ - 26¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb 23½ - 26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns..lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal..gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works..gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate cns..lb. .97 - 1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works..lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns..lb. No prices
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
cbys., extra..lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works..lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works..lb .22 - —
tanks, works..lb .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. 25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..lb. .16 - .17
Jalap root NF, bls..lb .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs..lb .50 - .55
Resin, lump, cns..lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs..lb 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs..lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms..lb. 50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns..lb. 46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls..lb. 35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. 08625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .0840- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .09 - .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks..gal. .1125- .12
47 w.w., tanks..gal. .115 - .1225
Kola nuts, bgs..lb. 08 - 09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls..lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb 25 - —
USP, dms., works..lb 23 - —
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works..lb 23½ - —
USP, dms., works..lb 21¼ - —
Land, cash, trcs., Chicago..lb. .22 - .23
Larkspur seed, bgs..lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls..lb 25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls..lb. .09 - .09½
Turkish, bls..lb. .09½ Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. 66 - —
ordinary, bls..lb 30 - 31
select, bls..lb 75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb 18½ - —
cryst., bbls..lb 19¼ - —
gran., powd., bbls..lb 19¼ - —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l..lb. 21¾ - —
l.c.l..lb 22¾ - 23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l..lb 29¼ - —
l.c.l..lb 30¼ - 31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld on 96 lbs or more to dest. East.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms..lb 49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars..lb 2.90 - 3.06
Linoleate, solid, 13% bbls..lb. 43½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y..lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis..lb. 1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. 27½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. 28½ - —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb 30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 21% Pb, dms..lb. 20½ - —
30% Pb, dms..lb. 24¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb, dms..lb. 27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l..lb. 17½ - —
l.c.l..lb. 18 - —
Oleate, bbls., .lb. .36 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. 29 - 31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .1800- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1890- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1875- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .1850- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs..lb. .17 - 17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l..lb. .52 - —
ton lots..lb. .53 - —
less ton lots..lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms..lb. .14 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms..lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16¼ - 16½
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. 18½ - 19¼
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - 19¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb 15½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-tet., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - .31
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
Lemon peel, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns..lb .25 - .30
powd., bbls..lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls..lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs..lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls..lb. 10½ - .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio..ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa..ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio..ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo..ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala..ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn..ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark..ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala..ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich..ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio..ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind..ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala..ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va..ton 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine..ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio..ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn..ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis..ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo..ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio..ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va..ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y..ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio..ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va..ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio..ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo..ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala..ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn..ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn..ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark..ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala..ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich..ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio..ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind..ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala..ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich..ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich..ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak..ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va..ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine..ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio..ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn..ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis..ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo..ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio..ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio..ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va..ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me..ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa..ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works, ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose..lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots..lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots..lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.105.00 -115.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1060- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1700- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs..lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars..lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls..lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. 06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. 06½ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb 07¾ - —
smaller lots..lb. 08 - —
bbls., c.l..lb. 08 - —
smaller lots..lb. 08¼ - —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls..lb. 85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls..lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l..lb. 28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l..lb. 26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l..lb. 44½ - .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII tin..lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs..lb 2.15 - 2.65

M

Mace, No. 1, Sinaw, cs..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
East Indian, bgs., futures..lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Broken, futures..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Madder, Dutch, bgs..lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls..lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 07¼ - —
l.c.l., frt., alld..lb. 08¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 09½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 09¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 10¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 10½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 11¾ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. 12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns..lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works..lb. 20½ - —
sticks, cs..lb. .31 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls..lb. .43½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .10 - —
Stearate, otns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l..lb. .48 - —
smaller lots..lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000 lbs..lb .37 - —
smaller lots..lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.24.00 - —

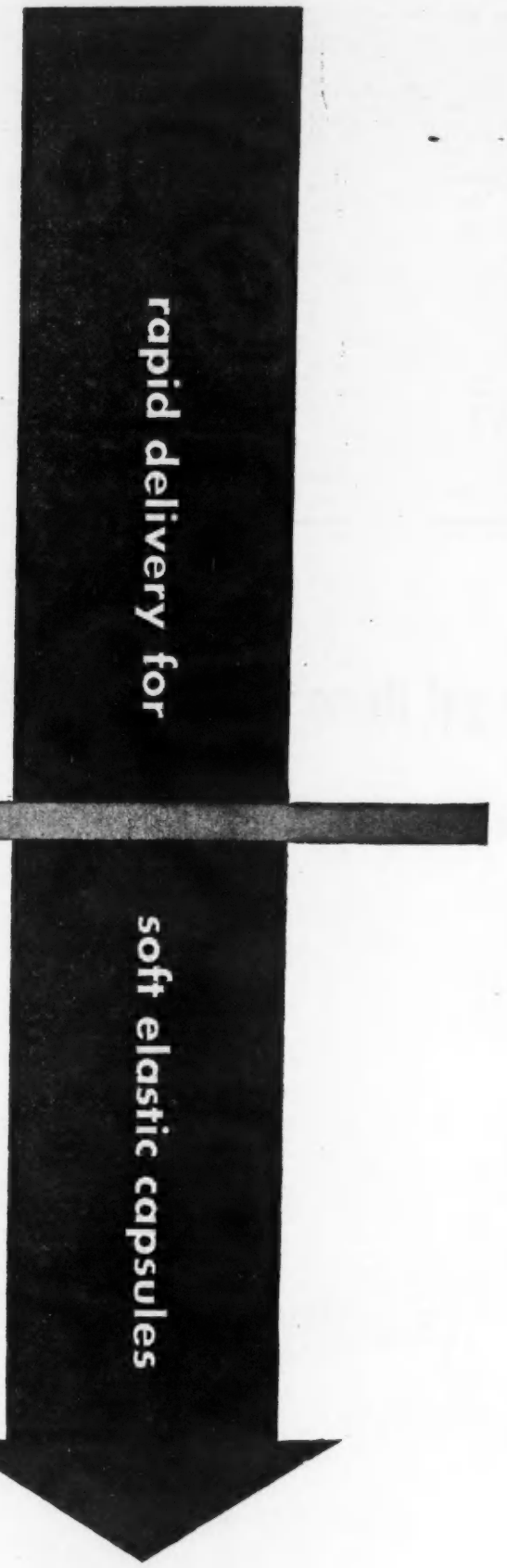
rapid delivery for soft elastic capsules... Strong Cobb capsulating machines are now turning out millions of fine soft elastic capsules.

Three and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals are literally rolling from our new machines.

Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. POSITIVE FILL is assured for each capsule. Clear and opaque capsules are being made in many colors.

The CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Our Research Laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods.

If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture—write for samples of our fine products.



Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Maleic Anhydride—Milk Sugar

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. .lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, blacks, bls. .lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Leaves, bls. .lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls. .lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls. .lb. .40 - .46
Manganese acetate, dms. .lb. .23½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. .lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works. .lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works .ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works .ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms. .lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. .lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars .lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. .lb. .44½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. .lb. .45½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East .lb. .80 - .82
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms. .lb. .21 - —
solid, 10% Mn, dms. .lb. .33½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls. .lb. .47½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls. .lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. .lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. .lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. .lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. .ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati .ton. 63.00 - —

Manganese sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs. .lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East .ton. 64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .ton. 71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. .lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms. .lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock .ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. .lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs. .lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works .lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works .lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. .lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .lb. .15 - .16
futures, bls. .lb. .14½- .15
French, bls., futures .lb. .52 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls. .lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works .gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. .lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns. .lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns. .lb. 8.90 - 9.95
racemic, cns. .lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins .lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd. .lb. 8.27 - 8.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms. .lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. .lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. .lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. .lb. 11½- —

Metachloranilin, dms., works .lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works .lb. .55 - .65
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. .lb. 1.21 - 1.22
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. .lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. .lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, all grades, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis .gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis .gal. .60 - —
group B, dms., incl., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis .gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis .gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- .37½
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37½- .40½
3, frt. alld. gal. .41½- .44½
4, frt. alld. gal. .41½- .44½
Methanol, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - .40
2, frt. alld. gal. .44 - .47
3, dlvd. S. E. and L. A. gal. .42 - .45
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .52½- .55½
tanks, zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .24 - .27
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - .30
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - .32
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - .32
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo., Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.s., dlvd. .lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ref, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. .lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss. .lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss. .lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. .lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. .lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. .lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. .lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. .lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis .lb. .42½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher. group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. 60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. gal. .53¾- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .44½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .46½- —
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more .lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works .lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works .lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works .lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd. .lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. .lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .lb. 1.43 - 3.50
Formate, dms. .lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. .lb. 37.00 -38.00
Iodide, bots. .lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works .lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works .lb. .45 - —
cns., works .lb. .48 - .55
P-1, cns., works .lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. .lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. .lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works .lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l. .lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. .lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more .lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works. .lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works. .lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works. .lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. .lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. .lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. .lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. .lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. .lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis .lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. .lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. .lb. .12½- —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. .lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. .lb. 7.50 - 9.35
prime, cns. .lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. .lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. .lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd. .lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. .lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works .lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07⅞
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .lb. 07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. .lb. .15¾- .16¼
spray, bbls., c.l. .lb. 16¾- .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. .lb. .41 - .45
spray, bbls., c.l. .lb. .41½- .45
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots. .lb. 24 - —
2,000-lb. lots .lb. 24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .lb. 25¾- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots .lb. 26 - —
2,000-lb. lots .lb. 26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .lb. 27¾- —

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Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½ - .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½ - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
smaller containers, same basis...lb. .29½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½ - .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz.12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.20
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .18½ - .19
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .20 - .21
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½ - .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½ - .16
futures, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., source...lb. .13 - .13½
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .07½ - .08
new crop futures, source....lb. .07½ - .08
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .16 - .16½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton.51.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton.47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼ - .05¾
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½ - .06
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10½ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾ - .09¼
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .21½ - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾ - —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Sulphate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo.10.00 -10.90
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½ - .08¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - .10
tanks .....lb. .07½ - .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.ton.107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .60 - .62
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .59 - .60
futures .....lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

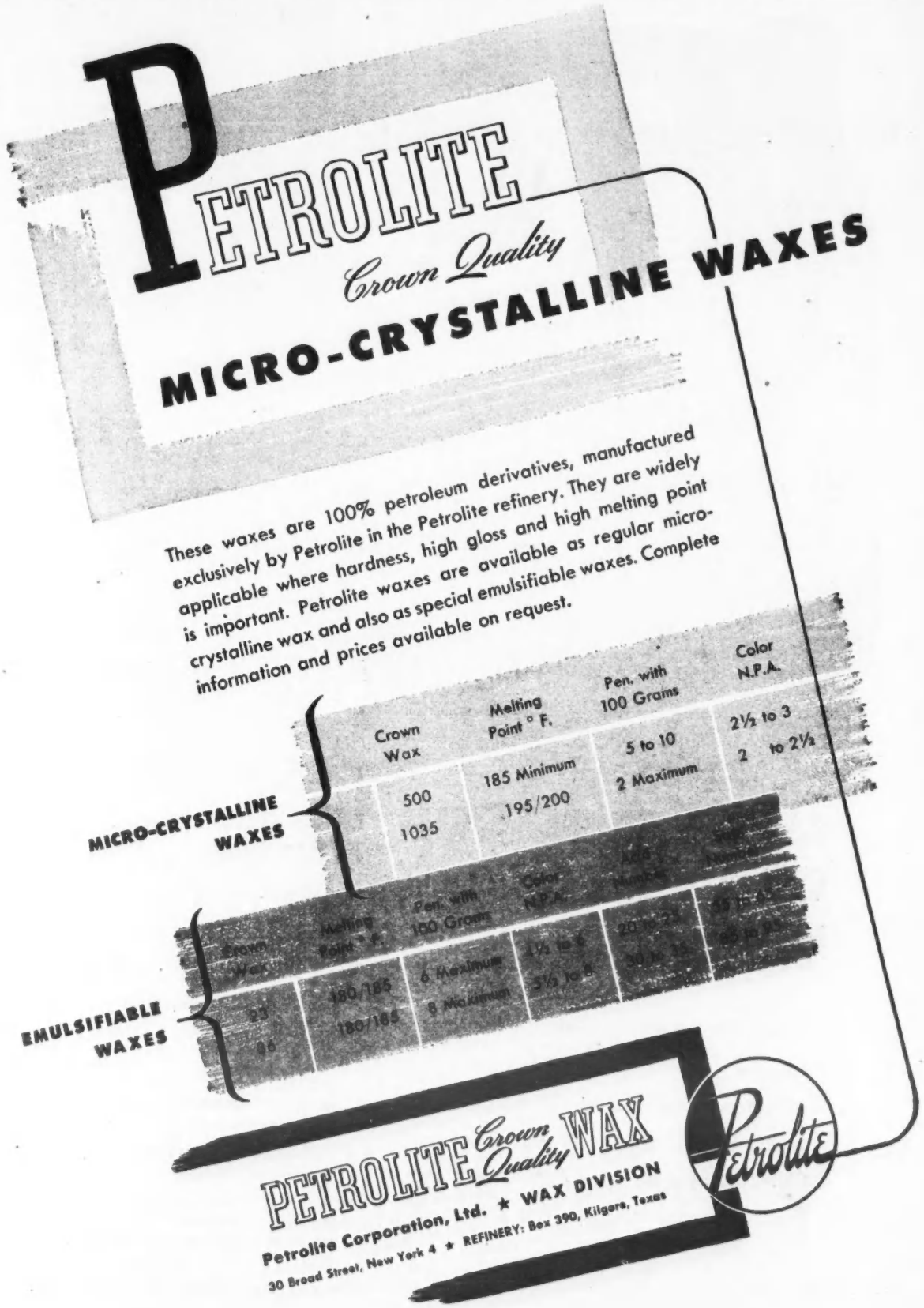
O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 5.....gal. .15½ - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).

Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb.110.00 -200 00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1 00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks .....lb. .23 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .60 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, natural, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns. .....lb. 8.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.75
Oil, castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l...lb. .29 - .29½
l.c.l., ...lb. .30 - .30½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .26 - .26½
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½ - —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29½ - —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½ - —
tanks .....lb. .25½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .15½ - .16½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .22 - .23
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .65 - .95
dms. .....lb. .61 - .86
Celeryseed, bots. .....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.52.50 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle .....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .20 Nom.
Pac. coast.....lb. .19 Nom.
refined, Cocoin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .35½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .33 - .33½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24

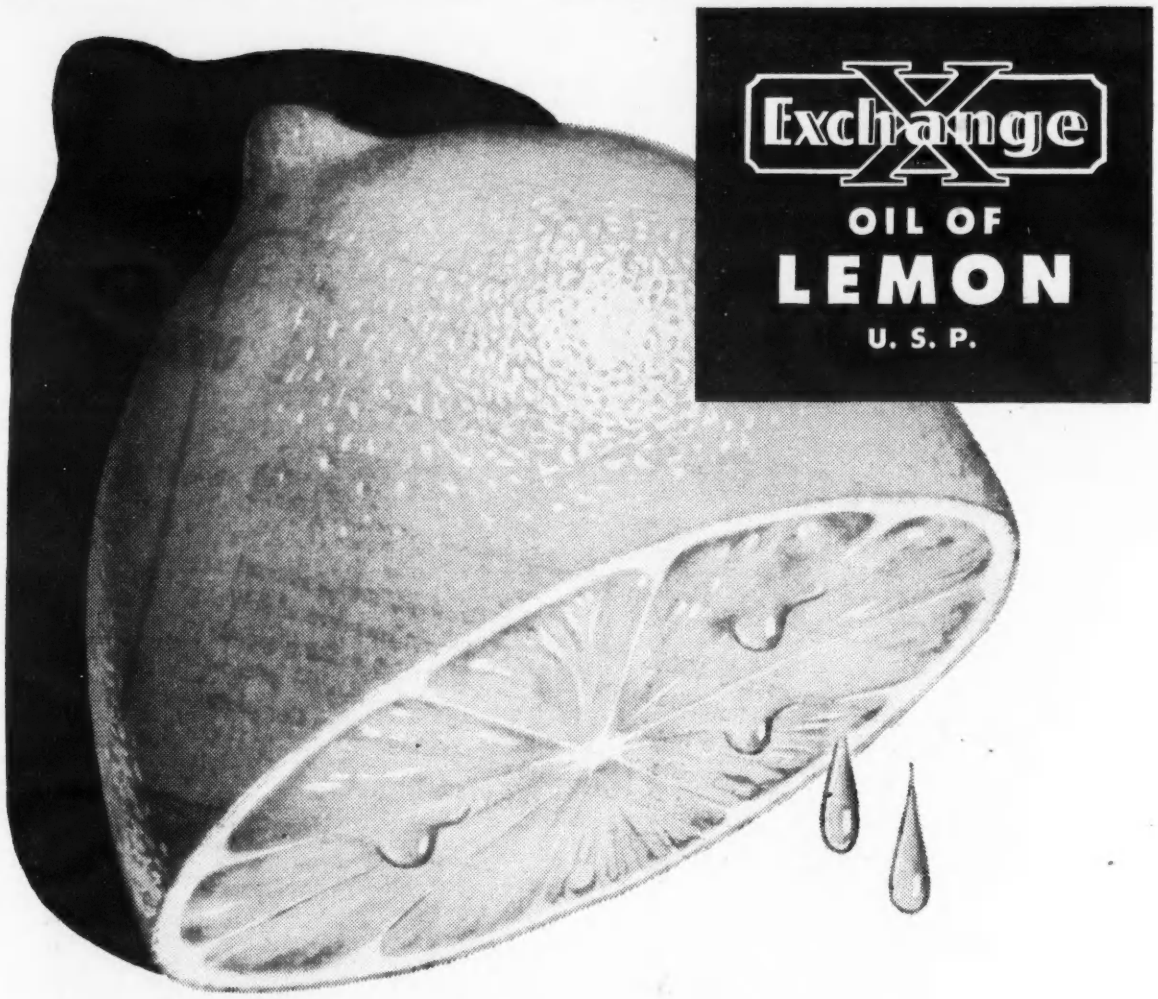
Mineral Spirits—Oil, Fishliver

Oil, codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.55 - 2.60
Coriander, bots. .....lb.30.00 -36.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .23½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ - —
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .27 Nom.
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works...lb. .21 Nom.
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .29 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .34
tankcars .....lb. .27 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 6.00 - 8.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.4
70-80%, cns. .....lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .31
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .32 - .35
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .38



Oil, Fishliver—Oil, Wintergreen

Oil, fishliver, concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .39
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .43½
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.00 -14.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.50
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .28 - .29
extra, winter, strained, dms.....lb. .29 - .30
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.35 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42° ester. lb. 5.00 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb.....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
tech., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.05
terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.15
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
expressed, West Indian, cns...lb. 9.50 -11.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.35.00 -43.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .3130- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3170- .3250
tankcars.....lb. .3090- —
tankwagon.....lb. .3050- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2620- .2670
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks, gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Oil, mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. .22 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2690- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2860- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
tanks.....lb. .24 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb .29½ Nom.
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .42 - .42½
20°, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25½- —
tanks.....lb. .24 - —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago.....lb. .30 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 5.25 Nom.
imported, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00
Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.80
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.t.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.11.50 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .21 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .14 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .07 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .27 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.lb. No stocks
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.55 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb 8.25 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.75 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms. incl., c.t., works, South gal. 70 - —
l.c.l., works, East.....gal. 79 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. 61 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. 11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. 18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. 13½- —
light, dms.....gal. 16½- —
tankwagon.....gal. 12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .32 - —
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .31¾- .32¼
tanks.....lb. .30½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .34¼- .35¼
tanks.....lb .33 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb 4.65 - 5.50
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.55
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb.13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .24 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2930- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2800- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
tanks.....lb. .24 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb .80 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .19 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E ...lb. .07 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2475- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2540- .2580
tanks.....lb. .2375- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2325- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2390- .2430
tanks.....lb. .2225- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, works. lb. .22 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar, pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39 - 41
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .40½- 43
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .50¾- .52¼
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South..gal. 60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .26½- .26⅝
l.c.l.....lb. .26⅝- .27
tanks.....lb. .24⅝- .25
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF cns., dms. lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.27.00 -38.00
Haitian.....lb.27.00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53¾- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).



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When it's *lemon* you want, Exchange is the Oil!

More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil. This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor . . . clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Oil, wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 14.00 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 12.50 -14.50
second, bots. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
third, bots. lb. 6.25 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tres. lb. .27 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 21.50 -21.55
gran., USP, cns. lb. 22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns. lb. 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C, E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .26 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, bbls., kgs., works lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls. lb. .80 - .43
Orange flowers, bis lb. .46 - .49
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bis. lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .33 - .34
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls. lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .24 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .22 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., works. lb. .57½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .33½
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
26°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms. lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms. lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .08 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .18 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs. lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .135- —
l.c.l., works lb. .164- —
tanks, works lb. .154- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .0725- —
fully refd, slabs, 123-125 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0750- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0780- —
131-133 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0805- —
133-135 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0820- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0845- —
Prices on bags ½c. lb. higher; l.c.l. prices 2c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys. lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .50 - .53
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units) bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units) bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennroyal leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .16 - .17
l.c.l., dms., group 3 gal. .21 - .00
tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11⅛
Pepper, black, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .39 - .40
distant lb. .38 - .39
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. .18 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .25¾- .26
Mombasa, bgs. lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
birdseye, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Sierra Leone, futures lb. .23 - .23½
Chillies, Haitian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Mexican, long lb. No stocks
White, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Peppermint, USP, dom., bis. lb. .75 - .80
imported, bis. lb. .80 - .85

Oil, Wood—Petroleum Ether

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .04¼- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. lb. .05⅞- —
cream, c.l., dms. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09¾- —
California, refy. lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06¼- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .07⅝- —
California refy. lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .04⅜- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy. lb. 09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.00 - —
Upper field bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.88
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 5 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL another useful intermediate

ALLYL CHLORIDE

$CH_2=\overset{H}{\underset{|}{C}}-CH_2Cl$

...REACTS READILY THROUGH BOTH ITS Cl ATOM AND DOUBLE BOND

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity	Minimum 97% allyl chloride by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/20°C	.937 to .940
Distill. Range	Below 43°C: None Above 49°C: None
Acidity	Max. 0.01% (as HCl)
Color	Colorless to straw

AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

The reactions of this important compound are characterized by rapidity and freedom from by-products. *Replacement* of the chlorine atom leads to a variety of compounds having widely different structures. The *double bond* can be reacted with a variety of reagents to give products useful for the further synthesis of a large number of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and anaesthetics.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

The following are examples of replacement and double bond reactions:

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + Br_2 \longrightarrow CH_2Br-CHBr-CH_2Cl$
(1-chloro-2,3-dibromopropane)

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + CuCN \longrightarrow CH_2=CH-CH_2CN + CuCl$
(allyl cyanide)

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + NaOR \longrightarrow CH_2=CH-CH_2OR + NaCl$
(alkyl allyl ether)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity at 20/4°C	0.9374
Boiling Point at 760 mm	44.9°C
Flash Point Open Cup	-20°F
Azeotropic Data	Forms a constant boiling mixture with water at 43.0°C, containing 97.8% by weight of compound
Refractive Index, N_D^{20}	1.4151

Other Shell Chemical products include: Allyl Alcohol, Cyclohexane, Diisobutylene, Acetone and Methyl Ethyl Ketone.

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Petroleum, Fuel Oil—Pokeroot

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.80 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.05 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me. .....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I. .....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .065 - .093
Pennsylvania .....gal. .11 - .115
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .09125- —
No. 3 .....gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .12
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .12
No. 3 .....gal. .09125- —
range .....gal. .09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .11125- .12
No. 2 .....gal. .11 - .12
No. 3 .....gal. .11 - .115
Lacquer diluent, California, 190 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash .....gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r..gal. .123 - —
205-250 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .126 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery....gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore .....gal. .175 - —
Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .16 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .169 - —
Detroit .....gal. .192 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .165 - —
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal. .155 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .17 - —
Providence .....gal. .16 - —
Rochester .....gal. .17 - —
St. Louis .....gal. .171 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .18 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1125- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
49° C, m.a.p.....gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .17 - —
Chicago .....gal. .19 - —
Detroit .....gal. .201 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .205 - —
Newark .....gal. .165 - —
New York .....gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
St. Louis .....gal. .199 - —

Petroleum solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Chicago .....gal. .15½- —
Detroit .....gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .164 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .15 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .17 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .17 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1475- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .1025- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .14½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - .12½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- .14
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .92 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works.lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb.13.65 - —
tech., fib. dms.....lb.10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. .20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.34 - 3.49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 3.74 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.34 - 4.42
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis. long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.34 - 6.49

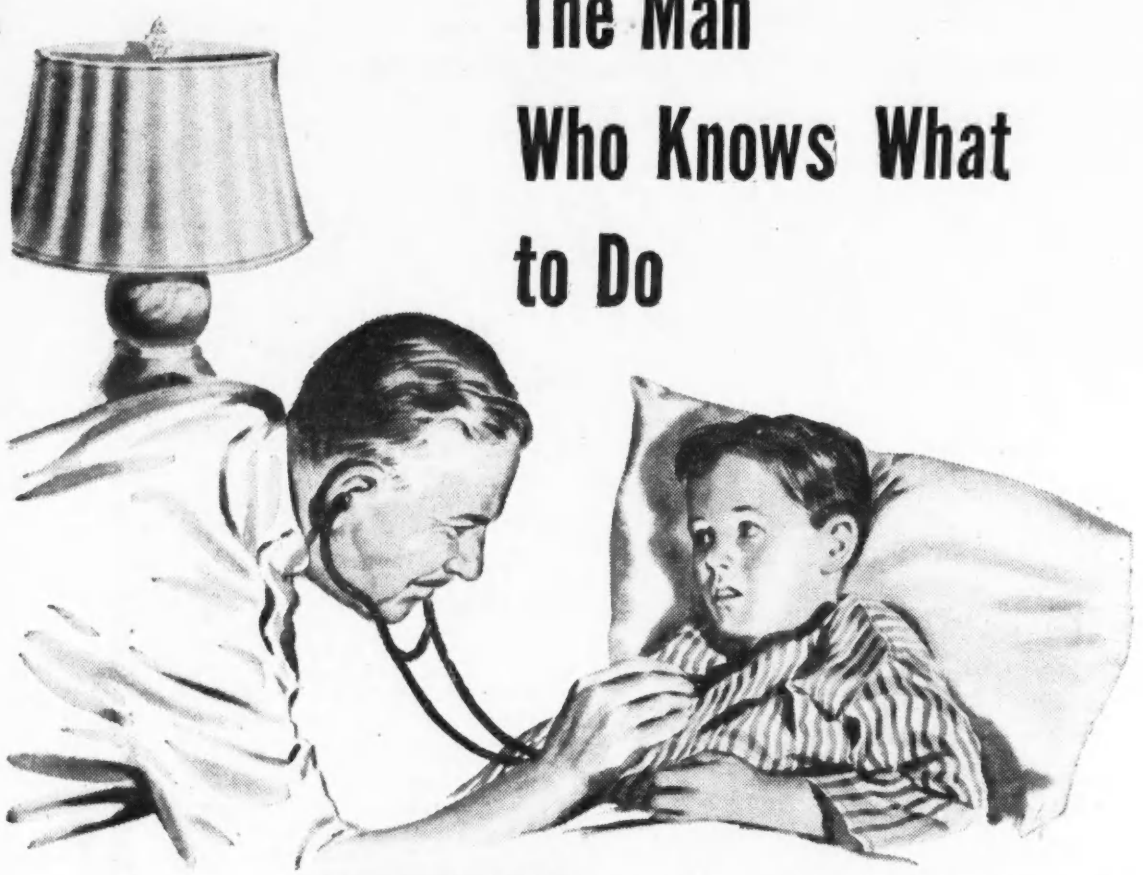
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.55 - —

Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis, long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis ..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export .....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns. .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms. c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works .....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- .20
Pacific Cst., divd.....lb. .19½- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .21
Pacific Cst., divd.....lb. .21½- .23½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. .....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .40½- .43
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .50½- .52½
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
Pinkroot, bls .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.50 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.60 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms. .....lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¼
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.69.00 -72.60
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.13.50 -13.75
Pokeroot, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22

The Man Who Knows What to Do



"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When illness strikes, you call in the doctor, the man who *knows* what to do for treatment. When you have legal problems, you seek the advice of the lawyer, the man who *knows* how to solve them.

When special problems relating to industrial solvents come up, it's comforting to know there's another man available who *knows* what to do. He's the skilled, trained SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman—a real *specialist* in solvent problems.

His services, skills, and knowledge are at the beck and call of every plant using industrial solvents. He typifies Skelly's willingness to render more-than-ordinary service. He offers assistance that's always available *on call* . . . whether in sudden emergencies or merely when you desire the counsel of a man who thoroughly knows solvent problems and applications.

You may never require the services of a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. But there's reassurance in the knowledge that his assistance is always available. His function is just as important in the SKELLYSOLVE organization as the purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and *dependability of supply* of SKELLYSOLVE itself.

Plan now to have a talk with the man who *knows* solvents—a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. He represents a company that *knows* how to serve you with dependable, high-quality solvents—Skelly Oil Company. Write us today.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Antioxidant · · · Stabilizer

PROPYL GALLATE

Propyl gallate is widely employed as a stabilizer for compounds that are subject to autoxidation. It effectively inhibits formation of peroxides in fats, fatty oils, fatty acids, ethers, ascorbic acid, and other substances.

Our technical staff is available for consultation on special problems.

Examples of Stabilizing Action of PROPYL GALLATE

COD LIVER OIL

Peroxide number after addition of	at start	10 days standing	40 days standing
0.00% propyl gallate	6.7	24.4	100.0
0.05% propyl gallate	6.7	8.0	8.0
0.10% propyl gallate	6.7	8.0	8.0
0.15% propyl gallate	6.7	7.8	7.8
0.20% propyl gallate	6.7	7.7	7.7

OLEIC ACID

Peroxide number after addition of	10 days standing
0.00 % propyl gallate	23.4
0.025% propyl gallate	6.0
0.05 % propyl gallate	5.0
0.075% propyl gallate	2.6

ASCORBIC ACID

Ascorbic acid still present	at start	after 1 day	after 2 days	after 3 days	after 5 days
Nothing added	100%	83.8	52.5	29.4	10.8
0.5% propyl gallate	100%	100.0	93.8	85.5	64.2

ETHYL ETHER

No propyl gallate added—considerable percentage of peroxide present after 20 days' exposure. 0.01-0.025% propyl gallate added—no trace of peroxides after 100 days' exposure.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1700 Walnut Street

NO. 163A47

Polystyrene—Sodium Benzoate

Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .32½- .56

Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .40¼
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - 36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 22° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- 33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O min. 90%, ex vessel
Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton.36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .05½- .06¾
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, works .....lb. .21½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis.....lb .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).

Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. .....lb. 27 - 29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.25 - —
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.75 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.60 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 8.50 - —
Flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .26 - .27
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .39 - .43
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. kilo. 550 00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechein (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.....gal. .69 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss., 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50-$2.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .13½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l....lb. .14½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .0821- .0850

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., f.o.b.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.06 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .97½- —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73½- —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. No stocks
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. .99½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cans, oz. .89½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89½- —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hydrophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.12½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .94½- —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls. .....lb. .61 - .72
paste, dms .....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport., 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40, dms., works....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
smaller containers, works.....lb. 6.10 - 6.15
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.38 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works, reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works .....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l., bgs .....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .26
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
.25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .05¼- .06¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .26
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works .....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22¼- .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .56 - .58
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .67
Riboflavin, bots. .....kilo.150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..160 lbs. 5.50 - 5.60
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....gram. .28¼- .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .72 - .75
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .43
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.40 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..b. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.32.00 -32.50
boxes .....lb.31.50 -32.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14¼
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Greek, fancy, bls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .0765- .08
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
cns. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. .lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —

bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .70
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .64 - .65

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica, amorph., dry-gro, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62⅝- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. 65 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅝- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound. of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .16 - .17
tech., 66%, bbls., works.....lb. .05½- .06¼
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons.....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

SULPHURIC ACID —tankboats, tankcars, tankwagons
—all grades including diamond and crystal quality

NITRIC ACID 40° 42° Bé
tankwagons and carboys

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quality chemicals

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tankcars, 55 gal. drums
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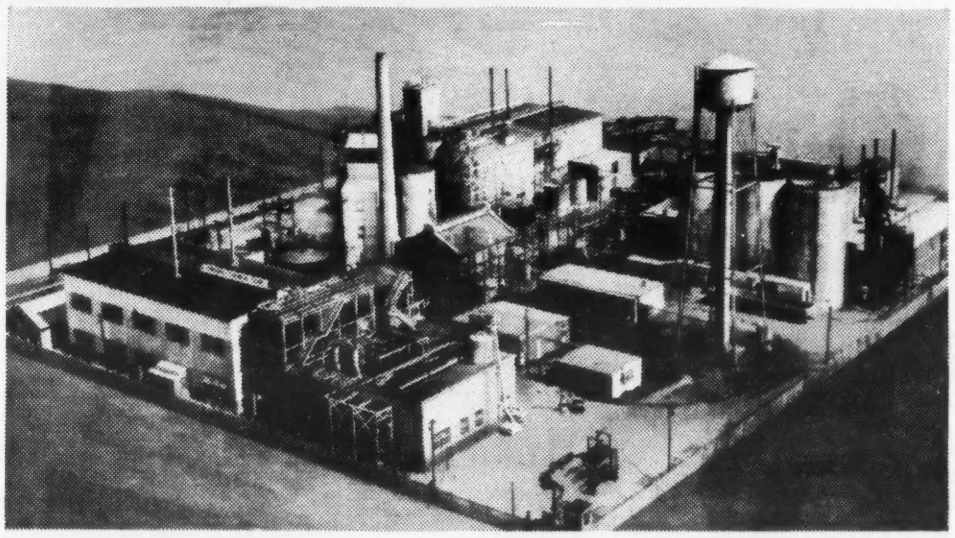
tankcars, tankwagons and carboys



Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights). Key location is hub of Cornwell's water-route and rail distribution system.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS (PHILADELPHIA), PA. • Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7385 Cornwells 0302 • Cables: SEECHEM

Sodium Bicarbonate—Starch, Wheat

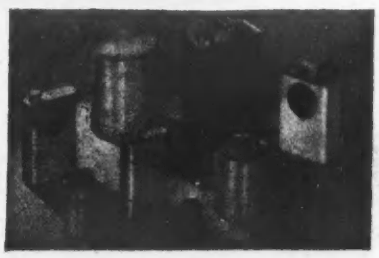
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms.....lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .10½- .11¼
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0606- .0650
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .0790
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .30
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.27
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.88
Mandelate, dms. .....lb 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .45 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 200 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .55
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .16 - .16¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.50 -11.25
l.c.l. same basis.....100 lbs.10.75 -12.00
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .526 - .575
Stearate, bb. works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .10 - 10¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l. frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- .13
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. .19 - .23
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works..... gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .1795- —
Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .074 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .30½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30½- .34
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .44 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. .61¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .65¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.12 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.81 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.77 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.23 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.82 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .10¾
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0745- .079

Uncanny Facts
$7127.00 per employee.
That's the amount Continental has invested to provide the tools, plants and materials for each worker!
Cans are legal units of measure in the Netherlands East Indies! Oil cans are so widely used and recognized in this part of the Orient that the government has made cans standard measures of content!
Mono means "one" . . . in Greek! Famous Mono cups are so named because they're made to be used once—then thrown away. Germs can't hitchhike in these featherweight, sanitary containers made by Continental.
More than 40 times around the world! That's the distance traveled each year by Continental service representatives, helping CCC's thousands of customers.
This comes straight from Will Rogers: "It's great to be great, but greater to be human." We heartily agree. That's why in 1948 advertisements like this will take you behind the scenes, dramatize little-known, intimate details—uncanny facts, if you please—about our company, the people who work for us, our services and the many products we now make. We want you to know us, for in knowledge there is friendship and good business relations. So look for other human-interest stories from the great Continental family. They will add up to this: the bigger the family, the better the service.
The bigger the family...
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
...the better the service!



We hope this ad, now running in national magazines, will give you a broader and better picture of Continental. In *your* field, Continental's really in the picture with just about every size and type of container you could possibly want.

For example: "Tripletite" friction-plug containers, and square or oblong "F-style" cans – plain or lithographed with your own design.

Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals .....gram. 2.52 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 2.24 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .73
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .47 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., wcrks..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works.lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophantlin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 -
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 -
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 8.00 - 8.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.... lb .28 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. 03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .03 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0325- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - 0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. 14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.85.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

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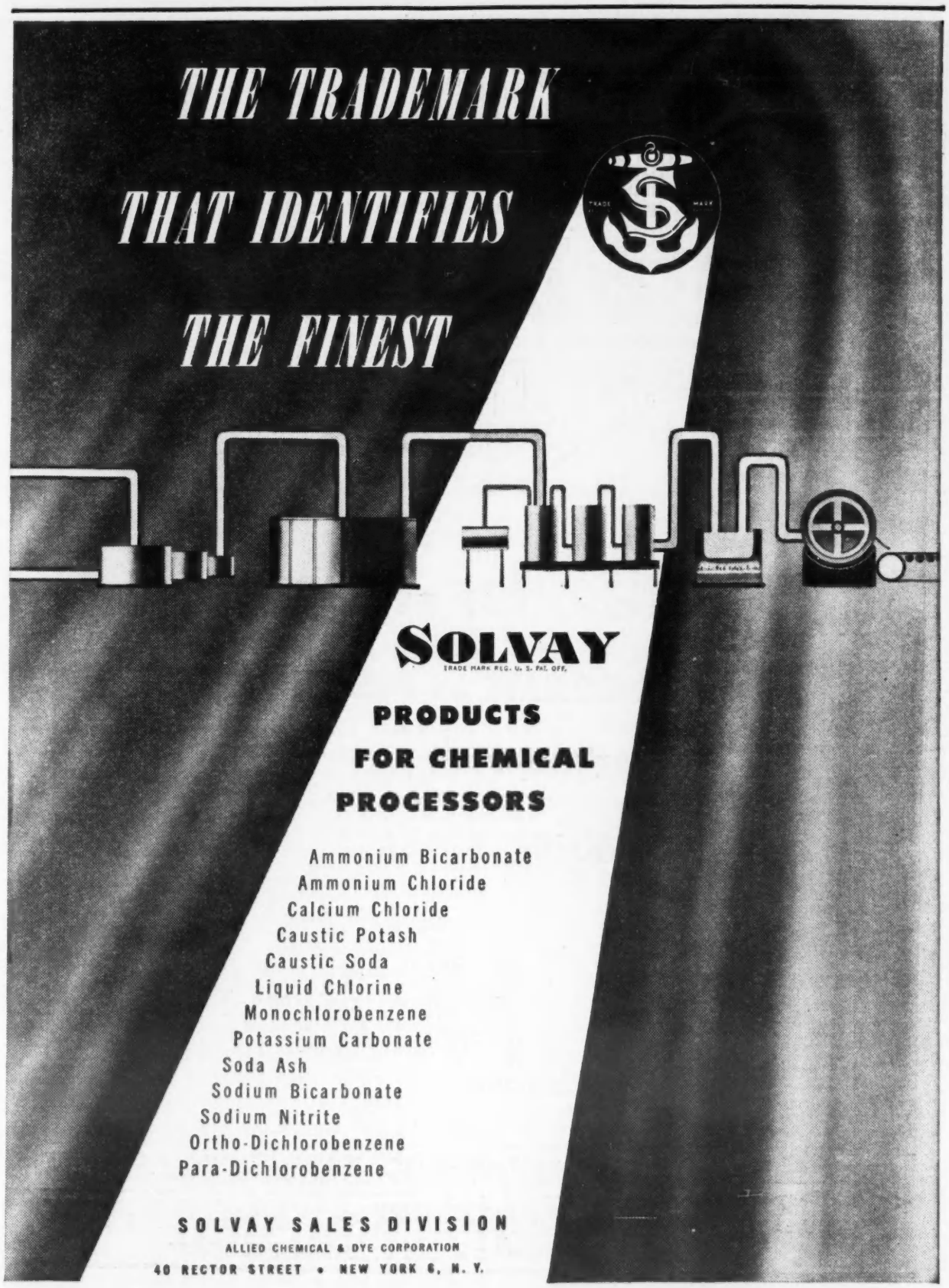
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l .....ton.26.50 -28.00
98.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .17¾- —
fancy, loose.....lb. .18 - —
special, loose.....lb. .17½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .12 - .13
50%, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton.11.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton.11.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .18
Tapioca flour, high grades, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .11½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms. .....lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - 25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. 13 - —
pure, dms .....lb. 40 - 56
extra, dms.....lb. .47 - .75
Terpinglyco' ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.....lb. 08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb 68 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, futures, bgs.....lb. .42 Nom.
futures, bgs. .....lb. .25½- .26
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.55 - 4.25
Tiebo root (see Cube root)
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. .91 Nom.
Straits .....lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .94 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Stavesacre—Toluol

Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. 40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. (2¾c.).



Tonga—Woodflour

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls....lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb .41 - .50
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb .68 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .72 - .74
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½ - .09½
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½ - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works .lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09¾ - —
zone 2.....lb. .10½ - —
zone 3.....lb .11 - —
zone 4.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .19 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½ - .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½ - 39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, ogs. c.l., works.lb .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99 9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb .13 - .13½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb .15½ - .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal .63 - —
tanks, East.....gal .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal .46 - —
N. Y. whse.....gal .60 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works.....lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. NYC.....lb. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - .50

U

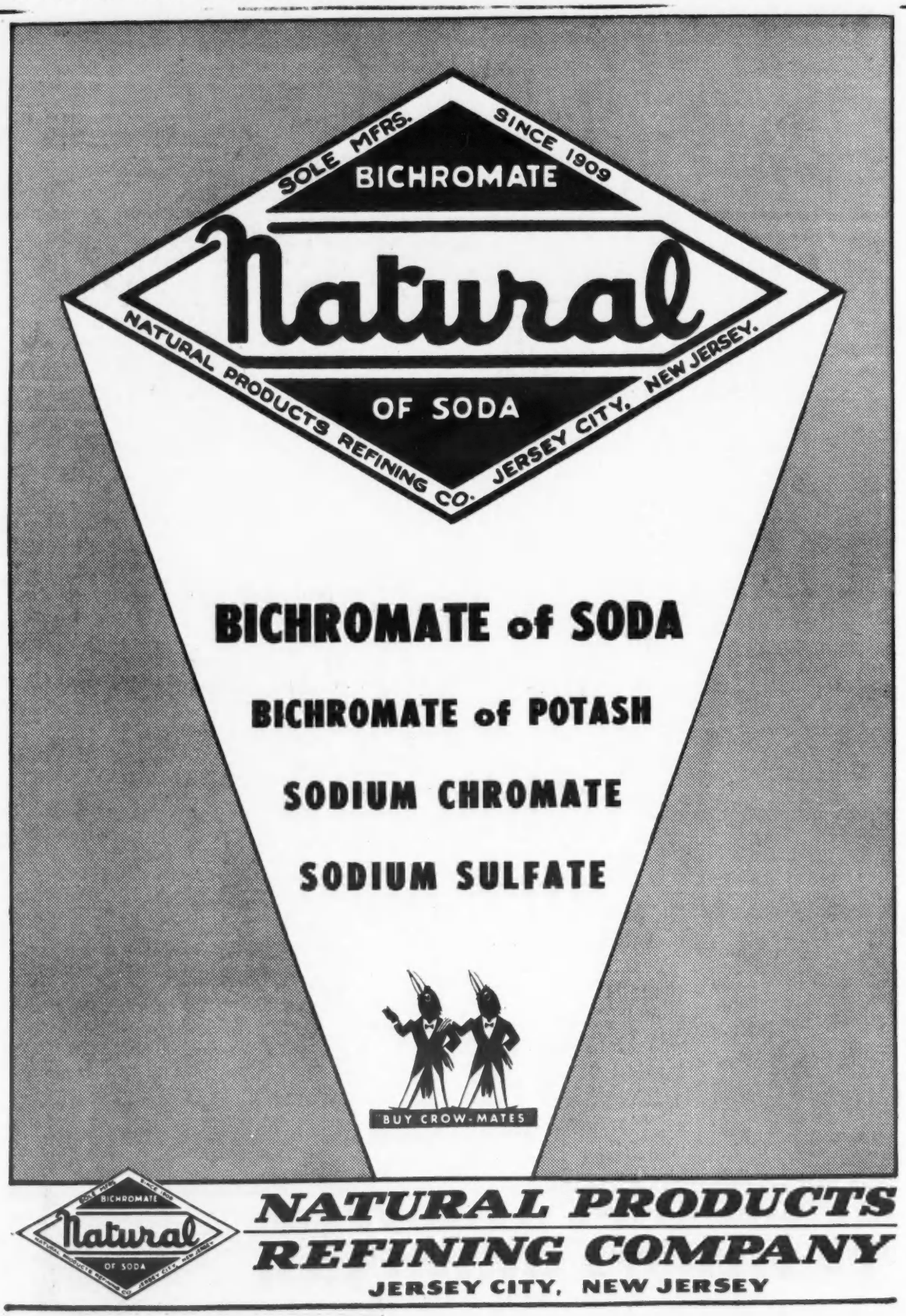
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb 12 - 18

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .45 - .46
Indian, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.78.00 -80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.56.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP bgs., cns., works..lb 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.50
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½ - .17½
5-gal cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .38 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
Vitamin D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calcifero, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see Mi.
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.70.00 -72.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.67.00 -69.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06¾ - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07½ - .07¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07½ - .07¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .57 - .58
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs, ton lots..lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .82 - .85
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
No. 2.....lb. 1.38 - 1.40
Powdered carnauba price differential same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Japan, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns, 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½ - .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½ - .20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .67 - .68
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .74
Ozokerite, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs. lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.



Woolfat (see Lanoline)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls .....lb .50 - 60

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
fractions, ret dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.53 - —
l.c.l, same basis.....gal. 1.56 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.47 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms. .....lb .38 - 38¼
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .38 - .40
4°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3⅝c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 9/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis, St Paul, contracts..lb. .27 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. nigher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome, lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .01½- .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...ton. 27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .20 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .34 - .35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works, lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1260
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. 16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms..lb. .19¾- —
10% Zn, dms.....lb. .24 - —
solid, 14% Zn, dms.....lb. .31¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Zinc oxide pigment, dom., Amer., process, com'l., leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship'l point, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .12⅞- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13½
red seal, bgs. c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .13
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld..lb. .12¼- .13¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .15

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .52 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 5.55 - —
Zinc sulphate, powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .10¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd to. .07½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .07¾- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .07¾- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. 28 - 29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - 32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - —

Woolfat—Zirconium Sulphate

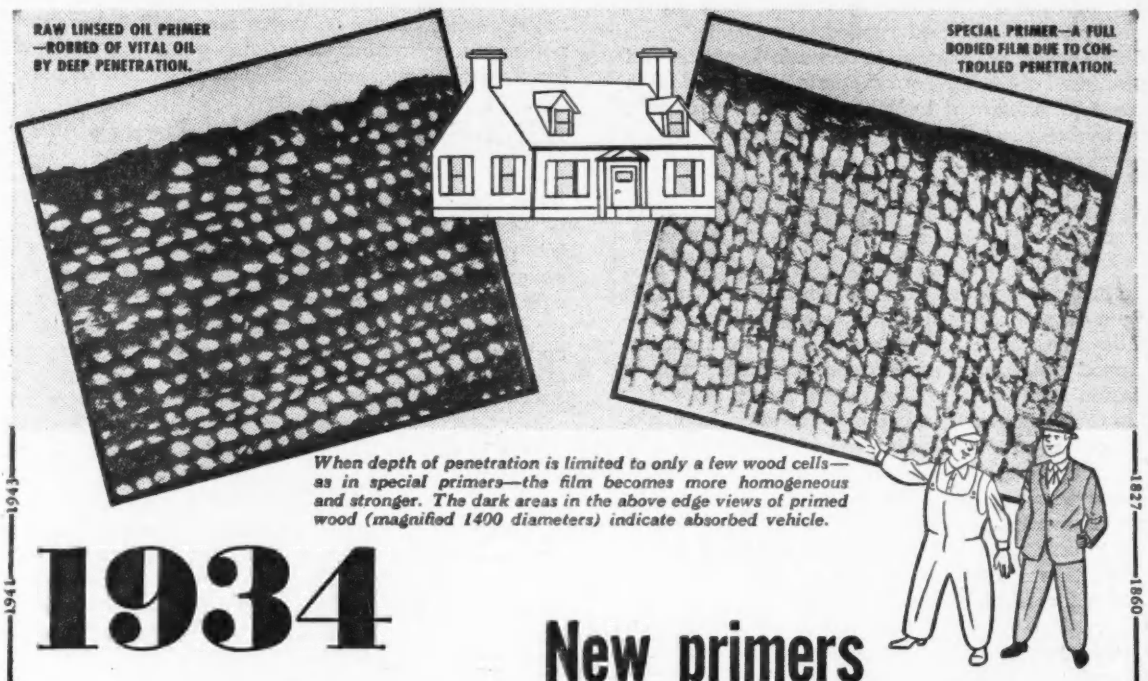
Zirconium oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works. lb. .25 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works..lb. 29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works..lb 37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
2,000 lbs and less, works..lb. 38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Feb. 2 issue of OPD.

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS

No. 13 of a series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When depth of penetration is limited to only a few wood cells—as in special primers—the film becomes more homogeneous and stronger. The dark areas in the above edge views of primed wood (magnified 1400 diameters) indicate absorbed vehicle.

1934

New primers stimulate 2-coat facials for homes

PAINT TECHNOLOGISTS made a timely contribution to home owners in the drab 1930's by introducing new wood primers which inspired the use of superior 2-coat systems on wood siding. This minimized the effects on types and grades of wood, and furnished brighter appearance and extra protection over a longer time.

Such special primers possess a unique balance of properties essential in a buffer film between wood and top coat. Controlled penetration and dogged adhesion are provided by viscous vehicle components. These enable the film to anchor itself to the wood, but prevent the wood from stealing vital oil. High hiding power is furnished by zinc sulfide and titanium dioxide pigments. Resistance to expansion and contraction of the wood, as well as to shrinkage of the finish coat during weathering, is stepped up by zinc oxide, white lead and extenders.

When topped by a weather-wise ready-mixed paint, the resulting 2-coat systems—compared to those using the same paint in all coats—answer many of the exterior painting problems of property owners.

1848-1948

Partners in Paint Progress

In 1934, The New Jersey Zinc Company introduced Cryptone MS—a white hiding pigment based on a scientific blend of zinc sulfide, mica and magnesium silicate. Developed specifically for use in special wood primers and their top coats, Cryptone MS contributed to the success of 2-coat systems.

The Paint Industry — New Jersey Zinc

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Volume 153 February 16, 1948 Number 7

Business Must Be Informed

In the experience of the chemical industry—in common with many others—with reference to quotas, allocations, rationings, and other wartime controls of distribution of materials, it was frequently obvious that much time and work could have been saved if the statistical records of industrial production had been more nearly complete. A more accurate record of capacities also would have done away with very much of the guesswork with which many purposes of control had to be started. In areas where such data had been of particular consideration, wartime programs were much more easily constructed and applied.

It is not only in the exigencies of war's demands that business can be helped by adequate self-knowledge. The extent to which it is benefited depends, of course, on the completeness of its records and on the use that is made of them. It is largely to preclude mistaken use of such information that some businessmen do not cooperate fully in the compiling of statistical data. They are reluctant to provide a competitor with figures to support a thought that he is not getting his share.

There has always been another reason for refusals to contribute completely, if at all, to the compilation of statistical data on production or sales. It derived from unenlightened selfishness which presumed that its own ends would best be served by letting others give their answers and completing them with the data withheld. Of course, that method never was confined to but one member of a group. And as nobody in the group could ever know who did and who did not furnish data, the information made available was worth little more than nothing to anybody. The wartime attempts at control and regulation made that clear quite frequently.

A Federal census of manufactures for 1947 is getting under way. The statistical data at which it is aimed are of particular importance and necessity in the light of the now rounding-off trend of industrial activity. Their value in that respect is enhanced by the part that information on capacities will have in fitting United States industry to the extra job of helping Europe—whatever may be the scope and objective of that assistance.

United States business has two big jobs on its hands. One is to keep itself out of a bust. The other is at least to help to keep the rest of the world similarly stable. If it does not know what it can do, those jobs will never be done. Guesswork and political forecasting will do more harm than good—or, at least, they will provide opportunities for those who await to do much harm. Business must know itself. To know, it must tell itself, through the census of manufactures, the what, and, where, and how, and how much of its productive capacity. It cannot afford, in these times, to mislead itself.

Alcohol and Agriculture

One of the many confused and confusing questions which turn up in the politicomic planning of immediate, short-term, and long-term governmental agricultural programs is that of using grain in the production of distilled alcoholic beverages. Currently, such use of grain appears to be slated for continued governmental restriction. But, what may come tumbling out of barnmows and other local granaries if and when support prices are pulled off and commodity markets sag some more and last year's income tax is off the farmer's books, could be such as to effectuate otherwise. The eventualities of legislation—S2142, for example—must also be taken into consideration.

Nothing more than a bit of corner whispering comes up in the agricultural programming about letting liquor distillers use some other source of alcohol. The law against such distilling practice does not jibe with the at least politicomic conclusion that corn, rye, and barley are too scarce thus to be used. Many a bushel of surplus potatoes went into the making of industrial alcohol in the past year, so it is said. What went into domestic vodka nobody knows, that being, allegedly, more a concoction than a distillation. But, potato alcohol and molasses alcohol and apple alcohol—all from materials sufficiently supplied last year as not to take bread from the starving mouths of any continent—are reputedly potable. Fruit—and maybe sugar—alcohol is legal in brandy. Gin is something else yet.

Someday, the big and ever-shifting question of how much grain is where to do what with can be expected to get through the fence around officially restricted acreage and add to the agricultural program an item on not allowing alcohol for any use to be made from anything else. And that proscription will be still harder to get rid of. The fact that potato drinking alcohol would contribute substantially to governmental revenue would not have any bearing on keeping potatoes out of working alcohol. It gets mighty little consideration as of now.

Disposing of German Plants

The adherence of the United States Department of State to the terms of the Potsdam reparations program with respect to the dismantling and exporting of industrial plants in Germany is understandable from a political point of view. It is commendable on the basis of simple honesty. But, there is a substantial weight of reason in current events against the dismantling procedure. The question seems to resolve itself to a matter of principle versus practice. Congressmen and businessmen are mostly inclined to take a practical view of the matter.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the operating of the German industrial plants in Germany is the most obvious fact that there is an immediate, pressing need in Europe for what could be produced in those plants. It is undeniable that at least time would be lost in tearing down the plants, transferring them to other countries, setting them up again, and finding materials and men essential to their productive operation. And time is most emphatically "of the essence" in any program for the relief, rescue, recovery, restabilization, or restoration of Europe.

Waste—unnecessary consumption, if you will—of time in connection with ERP is playing into the hands of the Soviet in its scheming to scuttle that plan and defeat its purpose. It is admitted by the Secretary of State that the Potsdam agreement has been breached by the Soviet. He says that no new deliveries of reparation plants to the Soviet have been started. He also has reported that the whole matter of dismantling for reparation is being studied with a view of ascertaining the optimum potentialities of German plants in the relief program. This is where United States business should step in. Not those who see boom returns from producing for ERP, but those—and they are in the majority—who believe that the role of the United States should be mainly to finance relief and largely to leave to others, who also need the money, the job of actually furnishing the goods. It is reported that representatives of the United States aluminum industry have cooperated to effect the production of aluminum wares in German plants, with the expectation that this will permit plants in this country to catch up with domestic demand, will preclude the further burdening of shipping, and will save time and money in ERP. That is a practical view.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

plantation workers. Early experiments indicate that the drug holds good promise of being an important controlling agent.

Scrub typhus was a major army problem in the Pacific during the war, and the story of its ravages is extremely dramatic. Efforts to produce a vaccine against it cost the lives of three American and British workers, and nothing was accomplished until the war was nearly over. An apparently effective vaccine was finally prepared, but when this was given actual field tests it was found to be ineffective.

Laboratory work with the new drug has made the outlook promising for it shows chloromycetin to be effective against the micro-organism responsible for scrub typhus. Tests with the new drug were recently made against a small outbreak of typhus in Mexico City, but the army is not yet ready to announce the results.

Insecticides for Greenhouses

Some good results are being obtained by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine investigators in the use of new chemical formulations in aerosol bombs for control of pests in greenhouses.

A newer chemical, hexaethyl tetraphosphate, when used in aerosols, has given strikingly good control of several of the most troublesome greenhouse pests—red spider, several aphids, whitefly, and thrips. Last year several greenhouse operators applied this chemical in large-scale tests, using the dosage the Federal experimenters developed. It proved highly effective, particularly against the red spider. Freed of the pest, roses yielded 30 percent to 50 percent more flowers from the same bench space.

Newest of the insecticides to be tried in aerosols is a complex organic chemical named parathion (ortho-orthodiethylorthoparanitrophenyl thiophosphate). Although this material has proved highly effective against many pests and has not injured any of the more than fifty greenhouse crops on which it has been tested, nevertheless parathion is very poisonous to warm-blooded animals and the bureau is not advising its use. If it is used, extreme caution is advised especially in closed spaces.

Minimizing Government Reports

The Advisory Council on Federal Reports, which is the official business consultant to the Bureau of the Budget on government questionnaires and reporting forms, will have five members representing industry at large this year. Earl Constantine, chairman of the council, has just announced the appointment as follows:—

W. J. Donald, managing director of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; David Graham, treasurer of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company; E. Chester Peet, vice-president and treasurer of the Shell Oil Company; T. J. Tobin, comptroller of the Erie Railroad Company; and William G. Bourne, jr., vice-president and treasurer of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

The council was formed five years ago during the hectic days of OPA and WPB when industry was being overburdened with government requests for reports and information. The work accomplished by the council in keeping the number of requests down to a minimum, while at the same time making it possible for the government to get all the information it actually needs, proved so beneficial that the council has now become a permanent organization.

Cabbages Cured with DDT

This tale of sound cabbages might be called, "The Luck of the Irish—Potatoes."

Paul R. Miller, of the Department of Agriculture's Mycology and Disease Survey, tells of a New York farmer who planted a patch of cabbage alongside a planting of potatoes. His spray equipment did not fit exactly the number of rows in his potato field, with the result that each time he sprayed his potatoes the last sweep of the spray boom reached beyond the potato margin and sprayed four rows of cabbages. The potato spray was bordeaux mixture fortified with DDT for insect control.

At harvest-time only the four sprayed rows of cabbages were sound. The remainder of the patch, planted from the same seedbed, were damaged seriously by black rot, a fungous disease that has always been difficult to control, since it is carried by seed and can also live over Winter in soil. Plantmen do not know yet whether it was the bordeaux mixture, the DDT, or the combination that gave control of the cabbage disease. They expect to find out by test plantings this year.

While the cabbages were found to be sound, the department didn't comment on whether they were edible after the DDT spraying.

Discount Bases Probed

A provision of the Robinson-Patman act that has never before been used to force industry changes in pricing practices is under active consideration by the Federal Trade Commission. The provision gives the commission authority to set quantity limits on the amount of merchandise or commodities eligible for discounts, so that big consumers cannot obtain too great an advantage over their smaller competitors.

The rubber tire manufacturers are the "guineapigs" selected by the commission as the first to feel the effects of the authority. The "Big Four" manufacturers have just been directed by the commission to report the number of buyers in 1947; net dollar sales to these customers; names of each purchaser who took $100,000 worth or more and the amount; all price lists, discount sheets, contracts, and agreements on which each customer's price was based.

The commission is being pressured to invoke the quantity limit authority of the act against the tire manufacturers by the house small business committee which investigated complaints from independent tire dealers that they were being driven out of business because manufacturers are charging them higher prices than are being charged big buyers.

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Heavy Chemicals

Activity in industrial chemicals followed more spotty lines last week. There were instances of boxcar blockades and restricted power at some producing sources while buying interest appeared to relax slightly as a result of the violent fluctuations taking place in outside commodities. The possibilities of a coal strike, however, did not ease the pressure for contract shipments. Supply conditions in soda ash have not improved and caustic soda remained tight with the dry forms definitely short. Spotty demand for chlorine has created a slightly freer supply situation, temporarily at least. Carbon tetrachloride stocks are not free but most sellers are meeting requirements with some producers still behind their contract schedules. The cracker bakeries are getting all of the ammonium bicarbonate they desire at prices current and their appears to be enough sodium sesquicarbonate to meet demand.

Arsenic has not improved its supply position and production is heavily sold ahead to the insecticide and glass industries. Imported arsenic is held at a substantial premium over the domestic contract price. Production of white granular sal ammoniac is slightly below the level of consuming requirements. The dry battery trade is taking a sizable amount of material at the present time. Small inventories are reported in defluorinated phosphate rock as a result of a recent relaxation in consuming demand. While some liquid caustic potash remained available in tankcars, the dry forms were in exceedingly short supply. Potassium carbonate continued tight with some producers about even with contract shipments. Limited sales of this chemical were reported for tobacco cultivation, but prospects suggest a smaller amount used in agriculture this year than last. Demand from the glass industry is still maintained at a relatively high level. No new progress could be traced in potassium chlorate shipments during the week. An appreciable increase in the inquiry for potassium perchlorate has developed, with February and March production heavily under contract. Steady demand has featured the market for refined sulphur. Some producers look for a relaxation in inquiry for the rubbermakers' grade around April when they believe tire production will have caught up with requirements.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,104,000 in December showed a gain of one percent over November and eight recorded an inventory gain of 5 percent. In comparison with December, 1946, their sales were up 2 percent and their inventories were increased 28 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.9 percent for the week ending February 7, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 103.6 in the preceding week and 106.2 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Production is meeting consuming requirements promptly and, while the market shows a satisfactory degree of balance, there are no surplus stocks around. Demand from the cracker bakeries is said to be of full seasonal dimensions.

Ammoniac Sal—White granular has continued to command active buying interest from the dry salt battery trade. Contract shipments are slightly behind schedule as a result mostly from freight blockades occasoned by th eextremely cold weather. The carlot price is firm and unchanged at $4.75 per 100 pounds and $5.45 for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works.

Arsenic—No improvement in buying conditions can be noted in white powdered arsenic. Demand is considerably ahead of supply and the market position has continued exceedingly tight. Coal shortage is said to have cut down Canadian production and delay in installing equipment has prevented a new producing plant from operating. It is stated that operations may not start before June. The market for Polish arsenic was quoted at 9¼c. per pound in drums c.i.f. New York, duty on drums not included.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Stocks have been brought to a level to meet essential requirements in most instances although in some producing quarters contract shipments are running slightly behind schedule. Prices are firm at former selling levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	203.1	194.5

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chlorine—Spotty improvement in the supply situation is noted. Tankcars are short to move this material but demand at present is not of the same urgent character noted a few weeks ago. While suppliers look for a tightening up of stocks shortly, the current market situation is easier than that noted in either caustic soda or soda ash.

Cobalt Acetate—Stocks have been maintained at a level to meet requirements and buyers have experienced no unusual difficulty in securing prompt shipments. Cobalt carbonate, hydrate and oxide have also been able to meet the domestic demand and the entire supply situation is said to show a satisfactory degree of balance. Arrivals of 50 cases and 192 casks of metal and 143 casks of oxide were noted last week.

Copper Hydrate—Consumers are buying this material mostly for current requirements. While individual transactions have been relatively small, the aggregate is said to be of satisfactory volume. The market is quoted firm at former price levels.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—Buying interest has relaxed during the past week after remaining active throughout the month of January. Violent fluctuations in the commodity markets have apparently instilled a vein of conservatism among buyers and the disposition has been to await developments. Small inventories are reported in producing quarters but there is no suggestion of a change in prices. This material has proved a satisfactory substitute for bone meal for feeding purposes and has possibly prevented an advance in prices of the latter material.

Potash Caustic—Buying conditions have continued tight with the dry forms exceedingly short. Prompt shipments of liquid in tanks were available but it was stated that the shortage of drums has kept liquid in these containers short. Demand was active for domestic requirements.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks are short for this material. In some producing quarters it was stated that contract shipments are running even with schedules but in others the movement is slightly behind. It was stated that inquiry from the fertilizer trade for calcined has resulted in the placing of some business for tobacco cultivation in the Connecticut valley. Suppliers, however, state that inquiries are smaller than noted a year ago and they do not expect to place a large amount of business this season. The principal demand at present is from the glass industry. Difficulty experienced in securing licenses has restricted export sales.

Potassium Chlorate—Shipments have continued about three weeks behind schedule which indicates that no progress in the movement was made last week. Orders of considerable volume are still being booked for the match industry for late March and April shipment.

Potassium Perchlorate—Increased demand last week absorbed warehouse supplies and stocks available for February have been exhausted and practically all production for March is under contract for fusee, fireworks and other uses. On additional orders producers cannot guarantee shipments for 45 days.

Soda Ash—Market supply situation is described as about as tight as noted at the beginning of the month. Spotty accumulations of dense ash have been absorbed through a transfer of consumer allocations and producers, while experiencing less urgency of demand for shipments report the movement averaging below consumer requirements. In way of comparison, the current market situation is better than a year ago at this time and the waiting consumer list has been reduced, it is said.

Soda Caustic—Definitely in tight supply with contract shipments further behind in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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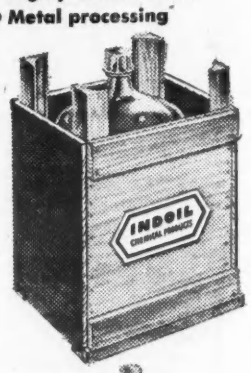

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some producing quarters than in others. The dry forms are again reported exceedingly short with the liquid in a little better shape than solid or flaked. Resale material is lower because of the export orders effective March first, which forbids foreign shipments except at reasonable prices. At present no one seems to be able to determine what constitutes a reasonable price. Importations of 2611 drums of caustic soda from Havre were recorded last week.

Sodium Chlorate—In addition to a heavy industrial demand, an appreciable increase in the inquiry for agriculture (weed-killer), was noted last week. This contributed to an already tight market situation and it is stated that output has been sold for March and well through April at prices current.

Sodium Nitrite—Continued one of the few sodas that is available for prompt shipment. Regardless of a steady industrial demand, production has been kept at a level to meet requirements without delay.

Sulphur—Suppliers of refined sulphur are naming $2.25 per 100 pounds for commercial flour in 50 pound paper bags in lots of 10,000 pounds or more. The range for l.c.l. is $2.60 to $4.65. Sublimed U.S.P. in paper bags is $3.95 per 100 pounds for 10,000 pounds or more and $4.35 to $6.35 for less. Light refined flour is priced at $3.70 per 100 pounds for 10,000 pounds or more and at $4.05 to $6.10 for less. Heavy refined flour is held at $3.50 per 100 pounds for 10,000 pounds or more and at $3.85 to $5.90 for less. Refined roll in 150 pound burlap bags is priced at $3.40 per 100 pounds for 10,000 pounds or more and at $3.75 to $5.80 for less. These prices are all f.o.b. Bayonne, New Jersey. Rock sulphur in carlots is held at $2.75 per 100 pounds f.o.b. Bayonne or $2.15 Freeport, Texas and rubber makers' sulphur in bags, carlots is held at $1.50 per 100 pounds, Freeport and at $2 Bayonne.

Acids

Formic—Experiencing a steady demand from textile mills with producers still finding difficulty in securing glass carboys to ship this material. Production is said to be keyed to meet requirements and the container shortage is the chief problem.

Hydrofluoric—Output has been maintained at a level to keep this market in a balanced condition. There is said to be a good export demand which cannot be satis-

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fied on account of a shortage of suitable containers for foreign shipment.

Nitric—Some delay in shipments has been occasioned by the shortage of glass carboys. Demand is steady and maintaining a satisfactory seasonal average.

Phosphoric—Finding a steady consuming outlet from production that is said to be nearing 100,000 tons a month. Prices holding firm with most essential requirements being covered on a prompt basis.

Oxalic—No significant improvement in the supply situation can be noted. Regular contract consumers are receiving delayed shipments but producers cannot see an open market for this material in the near future.

Sulphuric—Heavy demand for industry and agriculture is said to be absorbing production and preventing the accumulation of surplus stocks. Tankcar acid is reported short but acid in other containers appears to be meeting requirements promptly.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of primary aluminum in November totaled 43,461 short tons, or 1 percent less than the 43,959 tons produced in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. However, it was indicated that the declining trend evident over a 4-month period had been arrested, and that much-needed output in December would be slightly higher. Shipments and use were again greater than output, and industry stocks continued their decline, dropping to 19,650 tons on November 30. Some output was reported at the works of a producer in Tacoma during the month (the first since November, 1945); but a normal rate of operation was not expected until some time in December. Announcement was made on November 18 of a new tariff rate on aluminum, effective January 1, 1948, of two cents a pound instead of three. It was expected this would permit greatly increased imports of pig and ingot from Canada, to bolster the domestic supply.

Copper—Producers and custom smelters are selling practically all of their available material for domestic use. It is stated that February sales have topped 100,000 tons. The tight supply position has restricted export business and sales reported were for future shipment. No price changes were recorded.

Montana's production of copper last year is placed at 115,250,000 pounds against 116,962,000 pounds in 1946. The slight decrease in copper output in 1947 marked the fifth consecutive year of state decreases. The decline was due mainly to a drop in output of the metal from copper ore and waste materials of mining operations at Butte and Anaconda.

Two separate publications describing Bureau of Mines investigation of a zinc deposit in Pennsylvania, and on lead, zinc, silver, copper and bismuth deposits in Utah, were released to the general public last week.

Report of investigation 4170 is entitled "Lead, Zinc, Silver, Copper, Bismuth Deposits, South Hecla Mine, Alta, Salt Lake County, Utah," and report of investigations 4180 is entitled "Correll Zinc Mine, Lehigh County, Pa." Work on these projects was conducted by the Mining Division of the bureau, with assistance of the United States Geological Survey and the Metallurgical Division of the bureau. A free copy of either or both of the above publications may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The publication or publications desired should be identified by both number and title.

Lead—According to the Lead Industries Association, the use of lead as a shielding material in atomic energy projects may call for large tonnages of the metal during the next few years. The attention of the industry was called to certain instances in which other materials have supplanted lead in recent years. Consumption of white lead for paints in 1929 for example was 119,700 tons but only 56,000 tons in 1947, although paint output in the latter year was much larger. In 1929 leadtoil called for 39,800 tons of lead, but this market has been captured largely by aluminum and only 3,600 tons of lead were used for foils in 1947.

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Mines show that production of lead in Montana in 1947 was nearly double that of the preceding year. The total last year amounted to 31,000,000 pounds, compared with 16,560,000 pounds in 1946. Output in Montana last year was the highest recorded since 1943.

Quicksilver—The spot market lacked substantial activity during the past week but prices displayed considerable stability that reflected, in part at least, the maintenance of quotations in foreign parts whose position on the market is worldwide in its price influence. In the main, demand was slow to small.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The quicksilver market was firm and unchanged, with supplies short. Metal was quoted between $77 and $78 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Montana's output of silver in 1947 is estimated at 5,952,000 ounces by the Bureau of Mines. Production in 1946 was 3,273,140 ounces. The increase of nearly 2,700,000 ounces in 1947 was due mainly to the marked gain in yield of the metal from zinc-lead ores produced at Butte Hill. This source in 1946 yielded only 2 percent of the state total silver, but in 1947 it climbed to 46 percent. The official closing price of silver bullion in New York was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce—New York	Per ounce—London
High	Mar. 6, 1947—86¼c.	Jan. 2, 1947—55½d.
Low	June 20, 1947—50⅝c.	June 20, 1947—32d.

Tin—President Truman has asked Congress for "prompt action" to continue his special controls over tin. They will end February 29 unless Congress renews them. It is this power which the Commerce Department uses to limit the amount of tin used for beer cans. The president told Congress in a message that "confusion both at home and abroad" will be the result if the tin controls are not continued after this month. International arrangements for allocation of this scarce material among the nations will be upset, he said, and ef-

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forts to build up a tin stockpile in the United States will be handicapped.

According to London advices tin shipments from Malaya during January totaled 2,825 tons, of which 1,185 tons were shipped from Singapore and 1,640 tons from Penang. Of the total shipped 1,300 tons were consigned to the United States—500 tons from Singapore and 300 tons from Penang.

Zinc—American Zinc Institute places slab zinc smelter output at 71,505 tons for January 1948. Shipments including domestic, export and drawback and government account amounted to 84,431 tons. Stocks on January 31 were 55,085 tons, compared with 68,011 tons on December 31, 1947. Unfilled orders at the end of January were 67,562 tons. Daily average production was 2,307 tons in January, compared with a yearly daily average of 2,323 tons in 1947 and 2,080 tons in 1946.

Absence of labor strikes in 1947, an improved mine and mill labor supply and the hightest annual price for prime western grade zinc, St. Louis since 1917, combined to boost mine production of recoverable zinc in the United States 9 percent over the 1946 output, according to the Bureau of Mines. In 1947, the total domestic mine production of recoverable zinc (including that recovered as zinc pigments and salts directly from ore) was 624,809 short tons, compared with 574,833 tons in 1946. Production in the combined western states gained 22 percent over 1946 and reached the highest level on record. At the average weighted yearly price of 11.7c. per pound, which includes allowance for premiums paid for over-quota production, the 1947 domestic mine output was valued at $146,205,306. This compares with a value of $140,259,252 in 1946 which was calculated at the average weighted price for that year of 12.2c. The market price for prime western grade slab zinc, St. Louis, was quoted at 10.5c. per pound throughout 1947.

Monsanto Forms New Technologists Group

A senior technologists group has been formed in the process section of the chemical engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Established to provide specialized technical aid to all divisions and departments of the company, it will be directed by J. M. Graham, jr.

The group, which will be assisted when necessary by engineers of the process section, is comprised of Hart U. Fisher, instrument technologist; Alban J. Lobdell and Robert York, jr., chemical engineering technologists, and Frank L. Whitney, jr., corrosion technologist.

Hall Laboratories Engages Two New Boiler Water Analysts

Hall Laboratories, Pittsburgh, has added Mrs. Erla Wilhelm and Jerome A. Platte to the staff of its service laboratory group engaged in investigation of boiler water problems. Mrs. Wilhelm was on the staff of the laboratories in a similar capacity from 1945 to 1947 and is returning after a leave of absence.

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A compresensive report on German photosensitive products manufacture has been placed on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes and illustrates the manufacture of photographic silver nitrate, paper, gelatin and other photosensitive products at ten principal German plants.

Mimeographed copies of the 200-page report (PB-81866, "German Photosensitive Products Manufacture") sell for $5. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Pennsalt Elects Hardcastle To Board of Directors

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has elected Y. F. Hardcastle a member of its board of directors. Mr. Hardcastle has been the company's vice-president in charge of manufacturing since 1927.

He joined the Pennsalt engineering department at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1909, and in the following year was named supervisor of the plant's electrolytic operations. In 1915 he was appointed superintendent at the Wyandotte plant, and remained there, after being elected vice-president in 1927, until 1932, when he was transferred to Philadelphia.

Canadian Pest Control Operators Meeting Today

The sixth annual conference of the Canadian Pest Control Operators Association will start today at the University of Montreal, and will continue through tomorrow and Wednesday. The conference is jointly sponsored by the association and the university. The faculty and facilities of the university will play an important part in the program.

Latin-American Students Offered Science Fellowships

The Matthes Foundation, New York, has announced that it will award three $1,000 fellowships to South American students for graduate study in engineering and science at the Carnegie Institute of Technology for the academic year 1948-49.

The fellowships are to be open to any Latin American student who has completed with distinction, or will have completed by September 1, 1948, the requirements for a bachelor's or higher degree in engineering or physical science. Examinations are to be held in the candidates' respective communities under the auspices of the graduate record office of the Carnegie Foundation. Deadline for the filing of applications has been set for April 15, 1948.

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Minerals Production in 1947 Reported by Mines Bureau

Spurred on by the demands for a strong world mineral position, the Bureau of Mines during the fiscal year 1947 uncovered new deposits of copper, iron, lead, and zinc, improved methods of treating low-grade ores, started the first production of crude oil from naval oil shale reserves of Colorado, and provided widely diversified technologic and economic services to the extractive industries, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Recognition of the intensified interest in the status of this nation's mineral resources and their importance to economic and military survival influenced the bureau's broad program which also included research in coal and coal production, explosives, mine safety and mining methods, petroleum and natural gas, helium production, fuel efficiency, and economic and statistic surveys.

Adding to the nation's mineral reserves, bureau research accounted for 1,200,000 tons of ore containing 2.3 percent copper; 19,000,000 tons of magnetic iron ore assaying 26 percent iron; 363,000 tons of lead-zinc ore containing 2.5 percent lead and 4.7 percent zinc; 21,000,000 tons of black sand deposits composed of 54 percent titanium, 15 percent zircon, 14 percent staurolite, and other minerals; a mica deposit of 100,000 tons containing 5 percent sheet mica; and a barite deposit of 220,000 tons containing 68 percent barium sulphate.

In the field of pure metal production, the bureau again pioneered in developing electrolytic cobalt, extended the use of electrolytic manganese and chromium in ferroalloys and sponge iron as a scrap substitute, and provided sufficient titanium for experimental use in high-temperature resistant materials. New non-metallic products were developed for use as concrete aggregate and for home insulation.

The production of oil from Colorado naval oil shale reserves was realized last year with the opening of a 100-barrel-a-day oil-shale demonstration plant near Rifle, Colo. New laboratory facilities were completed at Laramie, Wyo., conversion of a wartime ammonia plant at Louisiana, Mo., was started, and new pilot plants and laboratories were nearing completion at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Bruceton, Pa. As these significant advances were being made in the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, lignite, and oil shale, heavier drains were made on the nation's petroleum reserves and the bureau continued emphasis on improved extraction methods of including secondary recovery, more efficient utilization of crude oils, and processes to make less desirable crudes usable.

More than one-fifth of the nation's helium production of 63,000,000 cubic feet last year was diverted to industrial, commercial, and medical users, more than nine times the volume sent to these outlets in prewar years. Helium reserves were increased with the acquisition of the Rattlesnake gas field on the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. To aid the peacetime steel industry, usable reserves of more than 500,000,000 tons of good quality coking coal were charted in Maryland and Alabama, and renewed efforts were being made to up-grade lower-quality coals.

Mathieson Alkali Advances Berry

Mathieson Alkali Works has elected Howard Berry a director, to succeed the late Edwin M. Allen. Mr. Berry is also vice-president and treasurer of the company.

Trade Briefs

Calcium carbide production in the United States zone of Germany dropped from 16,225 metric tons in July of last year to 4,200 tons in October.

Sulphuric acid production in Japan in the third quarter of 1947 totaled 394,662 metric tons, compared to 258,413 tons in the corresponding period of 1946.

Borax reserves in Chile have been estimated at 2,000,000 metric tons of 33 percent material by the Department of Mines and Petroleum of that country.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Unfavorable weather conditions have retarded the movement of fertilizer materials to farms and at present it looks as though the planting season will be delayed. No relaxation in demand for the fertilizer chemicals could be noted last week. Stocks of coke-oven ammonium sulphate remained definitely tight and production was lower as a result of severe weather which reduced steel output. There was no indication of increased stocks of ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate or any other chemical essential to the fertilizer trade. Possibilities of a coal strike next month have caused some concern and possibly increased the pressure for shipments from works. Mounting costs of labor, materials and supplies have forced one major producer of potash to advance prices. Superphosphate stocks in this area have continued tight with resale stocks commanding a premium over the contract figure. It is expected that phosphate rock output will be increased next month by the completion of a new plant in Florida.

Sharp price declines have been registered in some of the packing-house byproducts. Lower markets for grain and meat products have prompted a relaxation in the feed demand for dried blood and the market was substantially lower. For the same reason tankage quotations also declined and the refusal of buyers to support the upward movement in hoofmeal resulted in a lowering of quotations. Fish meal held comparatively steady, limited stocks contributing strength to that material. Nitrogenous processed tankage has been established on a relatively even basis owing to the lowering of prices by a producer in the Middlewest.

Buying interest in insecticide materials has remained below normal for this period of the year. Stocks of DDT are free. In some supply sources it was stated that current inventories exceed stocks used in 1947. Prices for powdered and wettable spray powder have been reduced to a new low level under competitive selling pressure and the general market did not appear stabilized at prices prevailing. No other price changes were announced.

A bill HR 5275 to provide free transportation for limestone used in fertilizer has been introduced in Congress by Representative Hal Holmes of Washington.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply situation exceedingly tight with demand active and considerably ahead of current production. Concern expressed in some trade circles over the possibility of a coal strike on March 1. Prices definitely firm at former trading levels.

Bone Meal—Steady with most February production said to be under contract to the feed trade. Offerings of both raw and steamed grades were limited here and in Chicago.

Castor Pomace—No material was offered in the open market last week. Shipments continue confined to contract accounts. Imports from January 1 through October, 1947, were limited to 44 tons, compared with 322 tons for the same period in 1946.

Dried Blood—Decidedly lower with sales here and in Chicago at $10 per unit of ammonia. Support from the feed trade lessened owing to the recent decline in other feed stuffs prices.

Fishmeal—Demand not as active as previously noted although no change in prices was announced. The limited extent of available stocks has proved a sustaining influence. Pacific coast prices for sardine meal were higher at $201.50 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles dock for 65 percent.

Hoof Meal—Inquiry from the fertilizer trade has temporarily relaxed with material available at lower prices. There were sellers at $9 per unit of ammonia without attracting buyers either here or in Chicago. Arrivals of 545 bags of hoof and horn meal were noted from Santos last week.

Nitrogenous Processed Tankage—Prices have been reduced by a mid-western supplier and the differential of prices has been eliminated. The prevailing contract price is now $5 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. the works for bulk.

Sodium Nitrate—Market supply position has remained definitely tight with demand increasing and now considerably in excess of supply. Chilean arrivals have kept in line with contract specifications.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium muriate, Trona, Calif., 3c. per unit K_2O.

Prices Reduced

DDT, 2c. per lb.
Dried blood, $1.50 per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, $1 per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, $1 per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	72.5	72.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Tankage—Sharply lower with the feed trade inclined to await developments in the grain market. Sales reported here and in Chicago at $10 per unit of ammonia.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand for phosphate rock has been sustained at an unusually high level. Acidulators are exerting pressure for mine shipments and the supply situation has shown no sign of easement from its former tight position.

Superphosphate — Market situation firm with local stocks tight and demand active. Current movement confined chiefly to regular contract shipments with pressure increasing from the Middlewest. Production basis 18 percent from January through November, 1947, amounted to 9,271,900 tons, compared with 7,918,004 tons for the same period in 1946.

Potashes

One of the major producers of muriate advanced the price from 45.5c. per unit to 48.5c. per unit K_2O for bulk f.o.b. cars Trona, California, on February 10 but contracts were unchanged in all other respects. It is stated that potassium muriate in carlots Trona has not been increased for the past seven years, while during this period costs of labor, materials and supplies, in common with all industry, have increased substantially. The market situation is satisfactory so far as contract shipments are concerned. Transportation has continued adequate and output at some sources is slightly above previous expectations.

Although the United Kingdom's imports of potassium sulphate have been heavier recently, probably only a relatively small proportion of total supplies of potash salts will be available in that form, British advices state. The Ministry of Agriculture is urging that sales of the sulphate be limited as far as possible to commercial growers of tomatoes, greenhouse and garden crops, and fruit. It is expected that most of the potash salts will continue to be in the form of muriate from France, Germany, Palestine, Spain, and other sources. In the three immediate prewar years imports of muriate of potash averaged about 75,000 long tons annually; imports of kainite were close to that figure, and imports of potassium sulphate averaged a little more than 40,000 tons.

Insecticides

Buying interest has continued backward in insecticides. While this is attributed mainly to unfavorable weather conditions, it is apparent that buyers are following a conservative policy in operating. It is stated that inventories of calcium arsenate and lead arsenate are below normal and that production in 1948 will not exceed that of 1947. According to trade reports DDT stocks carried over from last year are heavy and the market is under competitive pressure. Prices for powdered are lower with producers quoting at 29c. per pound for carlots, 31½c. for ton lots and 34½c. for smaller quantities in drums f.o.b. the works.

Notice is given that the Surgeon General proposes to prescribe an insecticide and method of disinsectization to be used in the disinsectization of aircraft under 71.513 (d) title 42, code of federal regulations. Interested persons may submit, in writing to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C., views, data or arguments in relation to the proposed prescription not later than March 1.

Barbasco Root—Peruvian exports of barbasco, one of the cube roots, in the first 9 months of 1947 totaled 4,697 metric tons, worth $1,710,500, according to preliminary customs statistics. Dry roots accounted for 4,444 tons of the total. Exports during the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 1,094 tons and were all to the United States except 40 tons of powder to the Netherlands.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Strong demand has continued to feature the sulphur market as a reflection of the heavy consumption of sulphuric acid. Stocks of sulphur have been maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly and transportation facilities have permitted steady shipments from mines. Pyrites has found an outlet through regular contract channels without revealing any significant price change.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tradng in sizing materials was moderate last week and chiefly for prompt requirements. Consumers limited demand for most materials in view of the recent declines in corn and showed little interest in building up inventories for nearby and forward needs. Lower corn prces were not reflected in the derivatives, and no reduction was expected, unless the grain should decline further. Offerings of corn starch were liberal at unchanged levels, with buying interest slow. A good demand however was reported for delivery against former orders. Corn dextrin remained in a tight position as processors were reported about two months behind delivery schedules. Liberal offers of potato starch from the Netherlands continued to depress the domestic product as the foreign starch was available at about one cent less than the former. Maine grinders were quoting at unchanged prices, but could not compete with Dutch starch, except at points near plants in New England. Sago flour was in better request at the lower levels and supplies on the spot were sharply decreased. Shipments were offered freely from Singapore. Tapioca flour continued firm on the spot and for shipment from Brazil. Supplies were smaller, especially of the high grades. Shipments from Brazil were restricted to low and medium grades and the market there was firm. Cold weather has delayed the start of the egg breaking season in the Southwest and late reports stated the production was scheduled to start about March 1. A great deal of uncertainty exists as costs of production for the new season and most producers were not quoting openly. Reports from the West stated the heavy culling of the flocks was bound to keep the egg production low and cost of egg products high. Nominal quotations were heard for albumen egg, flake about 25 cents per pound, far carlots for March delivery, below the current spot market.

Interest in tanning materials was very mild last week as trading continued light. Imports of quebracho extract reportedly for the government stockpile were sustained at their high recent levels. Tanners were not inclined to buy in significant volume due to limited operations and reasonably high inventories. However, it was reported in some quarters that buyers indicated orders would be placed in the event that current prices were reduced. Supplies were generally quite free and virtually every item could be shipped in almost any quantity likely to be requested. Prices were firm in the market with respect to all items, and no immediate change was contemplated.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate—Consumers were taking fair sized quantities against former orders, while new business was light. Market was unchanged at prevailing quotations.

Bichromates—Activity in the market was restricted to the withdrawal of material against current contracts. The supply condition showed no improvement and was tight. Export inquiry was fairly active, but shipments were limited. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium, Acetate—Trading was confined to prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks were in better supply and adequate to meet the current demand. Quotations were without change.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Outside of a steady call for delivery on previous orders, the market was quiet and steady. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—This market was unsettled by the sharp break in fats and oils and quotations were entirely nominal. Sulphonators have not revised quotations downward as they were operating on raw materials purchased before the decline. Demand was reported as fair and chiefly for immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Cold weather in the Southwest, it was stated, has retarded the new production and breakers were not expected to start operations until about March 1. Prices for new material have not as yet been announced by breakers for nearby or forward. Supplies on the spot were light, but adequate to cover the spotty demand. On spot flake albumen was quoted at $2.96 to $3 per pound, as to quantity, with light sales at this level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potato, starch, ¼c. per lb.
Sago flour, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1931=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
392.8	393.0	396.7	293.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Technical was in small supply and firmly held at $1.35 to $1.65 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Reports from the West indicated the heavy culling of the flocks will keep the market for egg and egg by-products high and firm during the coming season.

Albumin, Blood—There was little change in this market. Demand was limited to small lots for immediate delivery at current quotations. Supplies were fairly liberal and adequate to cover the demand.

Corn Sugar—Demand for tanners chipped was confined to small quantities for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Dextrin Corn—Supply condition was still tight. Demand was active for delivery against former contracts, with processors still about two months behind schedules. Market was steady at current quotations, irrespective of the recent break in corn.

Dextrin, Potato—Offerings were freer and quotations ranged from 11.65c. to 12c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Arrivals totaled 100 bags at New York last week.

Egg, Yolk—Small lots were in fair request for spot delivery. Sales were reported on the basis of $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, depending upon quantity. Offers for next season's delivery were scarce as the production has been delayed by cold weather. In the Southeast breakers were expected to start operations about March 1.

Sago Flour—Improved trading was reported for material on the spot and supplies were much smaller. Offerings for shipment were liberal with demand limited. Replacements were quoted on the basis of 7½c. per pound, exdock, and spot material at 7.65c. to 8c. per pound, according to quantity. Imports were reported at 1,265 bags at New York last week.

Starch, Corn—Consuming inquiry for nearby delivery has slackened considerably, but withdrawals against contracts continued quite active. The recent decline in the corn market was not reflected in prices of corn derivatives, and none was expected unless the grain registers additional reductions. The visible corn supply increased 1,052,000 bushels for the week ended February 7, totaling 16,287,000 bushels, compared with 30,184,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—There was little change in the market last week. The feature was the offers of Dutch starch at 9½c. per pound, exdock, Atlantic ports, duty paid with moderate sales reported at this figure. Interest in domestic starch was inactive and quotations were merely nominal at 10½c., bags, carlots, New York delivery for shipment from Maine. Supplies of domestic on spot ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. depending upon quantity. No offers were available from Idaho as the output for next month was sold up and western producers were expected to re-enter the market at that time.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of supplies continued to keep this market firm. Trading was steady and for moderate quantities. High grades were reported cleaned up for shipment from Brazil, while low and medium were available in fair sized quantities. Prices for shipment remained firm. On the spot medium was held at 9¾c. to 10¼c. and high grades at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. Imports were light last week and reported at 500 bags to Boston.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Quiet trading was characteristic of the market on this item last week, while prices remained unchanged at levels established last December.

Divi Divi— This market showed a reportedly mild interest, with supplies ample to meet all demand. Prices were unchanged. Consumers were reluctant to make pur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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chases in advance of immediate needs. Steady low volume trading was characteristic of the market. Imports totaled 1,692 seroons at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Gambier—Nominal prices prevailed in this market last week, while trading was inactive and interest exceedingly mild.

Logwood Extract—Moderate demand persisted for this material which remained steady in a fair volume with the price structure unchanged from levels established in early December.

Mangrove Bark—Offerings continued fair on this item which was in apparent free supply. Tanners purchases were, however, relatively light in view of the mild general interest in procurement of tanstuffs at this time. Prices were holding at levels maintained during recent weeks.

Myrobalans—Trading in this item was slow under light consumer interest. Supplies were quite freely available, but purchasers refrained from buying the fruit in substantial quantities, due in part to limited operations and inventories on hand.

Quebracho Extract—This was the only tanning material which in recent weeks has been moving in significant volume, at a steady pace. Pricewise, the market has been firm. The amount of quebracho which was being brought into this country over the last several weeks was quite above normal considering the tanning materials market in general. This fact was partially explained by a reported building up of government stockpiles. Imported last week were some 38,615 bags of quebracho extract arriving from Buenos Aires at New York, and reported to be destined primarily for the government stockpile.

Sumac—Supplies of this material were described as readily available in almost any quantity, but purchases were light and consumer interest quite mild. Quotations remained at levels set some weeks ago.

Valonia—Low volume trading in a slow market was the nature of the prevailing situation on this item. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all calls, but buyer interest ran at a low ebb. Prices were unchanged.

Wattle Extract—Imported last week were some 625 bales of bark. Supplies in general were reported to be quite free, having eased considerably in recent months. Prices, however, were maintained at the same levels which have prevailed in the market during recent months. Trading, was still quite light, and tanners were inclined to delay purchases. Government and other interests at the source were inclined to sustain current price levels.

Delaware Univ. Appoints Quig Textile Instructor

The University of Delaware has appointed Dr. Joseph B. Quig instructor for a new course on textiles initiated on February 9. Dr. Quig is assistant manager of the development section of the rayon technical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The new course, a part of the university's academic extension plan, will cover the basic properties of natural and synthetic fibers and the production, economic, technological and chemical phases of all fibers and fabrics. Exhibits, motion pictures and plant trips will supplement the lectures, which will be held in the evening.

American Wool Council Publishes Annual Report

The American Wool Council, New York, has included a graphically illustrated summary of the importance of the wool growing and wool textile industries in the national economy in the annual report it recently published. The report emphasizes the dangerous decline in wool production and asserts that the United States must maintain an adequate domestic supply "as a matter of self-sufficiency in time of peace and essential protection in time of war."

Trade Briefs

Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, has appointed Dr. Herman A. Bruson head of its high-polymer research division.

Chemical products exported from Poland during the third quarter of 1947 were valued at $1,085,578, an increase of 75 percent over those in the previous quarter.

Southern Research Institute has added Robert B. Coleman, jr., to its staff. Mr. Coleman was formerly with the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Covington, Va.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations, suffering from a lack of fuel oil and natural gas were reduced last week to 92.7 percent of capacity, a decline of 1.3 percent from the previous week.

Coaltar chemicals, all across the market, were holding prices essentially unchanged. Demand was strong for virtually all intermediates, and basic products such as naphthalene, phenol, and cresylics were particularly tight. Anilin was still being quoted by one major producer at the old level of 13 cents per pound, and supplies were somewhat short but not critical. Phthalic anhydride was especially critical by virtue of the tremendous demand for alkyd resins, plasticizers of the phthalate types, and dyestuffs. Benzol remained essentially in balance with demand, while toluol and xylol were very short. There still existed a serious shortage of coaltar, and there was no apparent hope of relief in this situation. One major producer of synthetic phenol advanced prices to 12 cents per pound in tankcars, giving a ½ cent spread on quotations from various leading manufacurers. Pyridine of the refined 2 degree type remained short, and solvent naphthas were in strong demand particularly for synthetic and oleoresinous finishes.

Operations of the dye industry were being sustained at the new high levels established during the last half of 1947, and these continued high production rates were in large part responsible for the widespread shortages existing on many coaltar derivatives. Production of DDT was in a state of sharp curtailment by virtue of the apparently saturated condition of the market and heavy existing inventories. Prices were reduced some 2 cents per pound in an effort to move the heavy inventories into the market. Supplies of dichlorophenol were limited with demand strong. Monochlorobenzene, was still moving in large volume, and the cutback on DDT production tended to ease the market somewhat.

Phthalic anhydride on the East coast was selling in a spread of 2½ cents by various producers, but indications were that the end of the third quarter would see the bulk of this material quoted at prices 2 cents above the current low. Material selling on the West coast and made from orthoxylene was concurrently being quoted in that area on a freight allowed basis 1½ cents per pound higher than the highest quotation in the East on material made from naphthalene. This was perfectly logical by virtue of the increased cost of orthoxylene as compared with naphthalene.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel operations for last week were set at 92.7 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 94 percent for the previous week. The rate last week was equivalent to the production of 1,670,900 net tons of ingots and castings compared with 1,694,300 tons the previous week, 1,723,200 tons one month ago, and 1,639,700 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—This chemical and solvent was moving in good volume last week under the stimulus of heavy demand from manufacturers of benzene derived chemical intermediates, with greatest pressure on the nitration and industrial pure grades. Solvent uses of benzol were reportedly on the increase due to the shortage of toluol and other aromatic solvents. An inhibiting factor currently existing to the use of benzol as a solvent was the cold weather which causes it to freeze on outside storage, whereas higher aromatic solvents are not subject to this disadvantage. Most purchasers of drum quantities of benzol prefer to store it outdoors, or are not equipped to store it in heated buildings. By reason of fire hazards and regulations, storage in or near buildings seriously affects insurance rates. When warmer weather arrives, permitting outside storage without freezing, increased solvent use is to be anticipated unless the pressure on toluol and xylol is by that time considerably relieved.

Prices, meanwhile, held firm and no change in the immediate future was contemplated. Supplies were reported to be in fair balance with current demand.

Coaltar—No appreciable change was apparent last week in the coaltar market. The acute scarcity continued for the same basic reasons. Burning of tar was still a necessary practice in some quarters by virtue of the fuel oil shortage, and prices were maintained at levels consistent on a heat unit basis with fuel oil.

Creosote—Tar distillers were turning out creosote last week at virtually normal levels, which augmented by domestic production from coke oven operators, tended to keep the output up to levels established in the last half of 1947. Supplies were accordingly in reasonable balance with demand from the wood preserving industry since imports were sufficient to ease the overall supply position significantly. Prices prevailing on domestic production held firm at the level established early in January.

Cresol—The usual tight market position of cresols persisted last week under heavy demands from the synthetic resin and plasticizer manufacturers as the prime consumers. Demands were similarly heavy from manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, antiseptic and disinfectant preparations, and for the synthesis of various organic chemicals. Prices remained unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Prices on this item were unchanged in a market where keen competition for available domestic production was apparent. Supplies were far from sufficient to meet current demands, and producers of synthetic resins, plasticizers, and disinfectants were hard pressed to get these materials for manufacture of products against a heavy backlog of orders.

Cresylic acid from petroleum sources was reported in strong demand with supplies short. Pacific coast prices on acid boiling in the range of 185 deg. C. to 205 deg. C. were currently quoted in the range of 91 cents per gallon in tankcars, 99 cents in carlot non-returnable drums, and $1.01 to $1.03 in less than carlot quantities, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles Basin. Prices on other fractions were as follows: Material boiling in the range 190 deg. C. to 220. deg. C. was quoted on the same basis at 83½ cents per gallon in tankcars, 91½ cents in carlot drums, and 93½ to 95½ cents in less than carlot quantities. The 210 deg. C. to 240 deg. C. material was listed at 65 cents per gallon in tankcars, 73 cents in drum carlots and 75 to 77 cents in less than carlot drum shipments. Acid boiling in the range 235 deg. C. to 271 deg. C. was currently priced at 66 cents per gallon in tankcar quantities, 68½ cents in drum carlot shipments and 70½ to 72½ cents for smaller drum shipments.

Naphthalene—Supplies were generally quite critical in a continuing tight market on crudes of the 74- and 78-degree type. Under stress of heavy pressure of demand for phthalic annydride for resin manufacture, the various alkyl phthalate plasticizers, and dyestuffs, naphthalene consumers were forced to content themselves with quantities considerably under their estimated requirements. Domestic production sources and foreign producers have been thoroughly canvassed by consuming contractors for every available quantity. With certain naphthalene producers increasing their plant capacity for the production of phthalic anhydride to be made from naphthalene of their own production, the phthalic producers who were dependent upon these sources for naphthalene were left in a very critical position. Prices were unchanged.

Phenol—One major producer of synthetic phenol advanced the price quotations early

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dichlorophenol, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.3	147.3	146.1	131.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 7 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia, liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,174,295
Ammonia, sulphate	lbs.	30,448,060
Benzol	gals.	3,831,910
Coaltar	gals.	14,215,150
Creosote oil	gals.	791,104
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,878,872
Phenol	lbs.	222,498
Toluol	gals.	766,382
Xylol	gals.	173,054

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in the first quarter to levels of 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13¼c. in drum carlots, and 14c. in drums of less than carlots with higher prices on small quantities. Supplies of phenol were generally tight under strong demand for pharmaceutical, dyestuff intermediate, resin and other manufacturing end-uses. Natural phenols for synthetic resin manufacture were being consumed as fast as produced in a market which was far below the point where supplies could be said to be in near balance with demand. Prices on natural phenols of the 90 to 92 percent grade and the 82 to 84 percent grade were reportedly holding firm at levels established at the new year. In this respect, the price spread of natural phenols was currently less wide than the price spread on the synthetic product. The 90 to 92 percent grade was quoted by leading producers at a ¼c. spread in tankcars, while the 82 to 84 percent grade was listed uniformly. The synthetic USP material was quoted, meanwhile, under a ½c. spread, on the same basis.

Pyridine—Two degree material remained unchanged both with respect to price structure and the supply and demand picture, wherein supplies were described as short of demand. Certain special grades, however, such as the material used for denaturing alcohol, were available for prompt shipment.

Toluol—Coaltar production of toluol continued at full capacity in a tight market situation where supplies were insufficient to meet demand. Pressure on coaltar producers for toluol were enhanced by the lack of sufficient supplies of petroleum source material. The demands for high toluol production on the petroleum industry for aviation gasoline(tied up their equipment for production of toluol, with the result that considerably less xylol from petroleum sources was being made, thus making a tight market situation on both toluol and xylol. Prices on this item were unchanged.

Xylol—Coaltar xylol was under very heavy demand, for basically the same reasons as was toluol. The overall supply picture being one of production from both coaltar and petroleum, the currently critical situation prevailing in the petroleum industry was reflected in the coaltar market. With petroleum manufactured toluol going in considerable quantity into other than normal channels requiring the diversion of manufacturing equipment to heavier schedules of toluol production, less xylol was being produced. Accordingly heavier demands were being made on the available supply of xylol produced by the coaltar chemical industry. Prices were essentially unchanged. The great bulk of coaltar production was quoted in the range of 28c. per gallon in tankcars, while some of it was being quoted in the range of 30c. comparable with the petroleum product price levels.

Dyes

Anthraquinone Vat Blue, BCS 20%, C.I. 1114—November production was some 153,741 pounds, the highest monthly production since February, bringing the total production for the eleven-month period under review to 1,287,196 pounds.

Direct Black, EW, C.I. 581—According to the Tariff Commission, production of this item in November totaled 1,040,617 pounds, compared with 949,918 pounds in October. This brought the total production for the first eleven months of 1947 to 10,209,196 pounds. Production during the year showed a steady increase from roughly 750,000 pounds in the early months of the year to over 1,000,000 pounds in the latter part of the year as monthly averages. This picture was in general roughly representative of the peak output levels established across the board in the dyestuffs industry and reflected the increasingly heavy demand of this industry on dyestuffs intermediates produced by the coaltar chemical industry. Thus was explained in part the generally tight market situation on most items going into dyestuffs.

Naphthol, AS, F. P. 302—November production of this dye, according to Tariff Commission reports, dropped to 58,257 pounds from the 134,273-pound production level of October. Prices remained unchanged.

Intermediates

Anilin—It was reported in these columns the previous week that all major producers were quoting this material at 14c. per pound in tankcars. This was in error, because one major producer has not as yet advanced prices, and in line with a price policy of holding the line on prices as much as possible and moving very slowly toward necessary upward adjustments, anilin was still being quoted at 13 cents. Supplies of this chemical intermediate were not critical, but sustained strong demand exerted considerable pressure on production equipment to keep up to a reasonable level with orders. Producers were selling all that they could produce.

Tariff Commission reports indicate that

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production of anilin in November dropped below October levels, amounting to 9,279,801 pounds, which brought the total of the eleven-month period under review up to 108,322,128 pounds.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane—Production of DDT had last week dropped to a minimum in view of the lack of consumer demand and the heavy inventories on hand. Prices were likewise reduced on the order of 2c. per pound by some producers in an effort to unload heavy stocks. Production for eleven months of 1947 totaled some 44,857,479 pounds.

Dichlorophenol—Prices on this material were currently quoted at 28c. per pound, reflecting a 2c. advance made early in the first quarter. Supplies were reported as limited in a market in which strong demand created a tight position.

Monochlorobenzene—This important chemical intermediate maintained its strong price position and was finding a wide general use, although large quantities of it which went into the manufacture of DDT were not being required at the moment because of restricted DDT production. Production for the first eleven months of 1947 amounted to 297,442,875 pounds.

Paranitrochlorobenzene—This material was holding firm at price levels in the range of 18c. per pound following an advance of 3c. per pound made during the third quarter of last year. Demand was strongly maintained and supplies were described as tight.

Paratoluidine—Strong demand for this dyestuffs intermediate continued unabated and prices remained firm in the range of 50c. to 53c. per pound. The tight market situation was expected to continue, and prices were expected to remain unchanged through the first quarter.

Phthalic Anhydride—A seemingly endless demand for phthalic anhydride existed last week, stemming from alkyd resin manufacturers, producers of plasticizers, and dyestuffs. Prices on the West Coast on material made from orthoxylene were quoted at 21½c. per pound, carlots, in bags, and 23½c. for less than carlots. These prices were quoted f.o.b. factory, freight allowed to destinations on the Pacific Coast on orders of 100 pounds or more. Eastern prices on phthalic anhydride ranged from 17½c. to 20c. per pound, in carlots, with prices gradually moving from the low to the higher range. Some manufacturers were quoting 19½c. per pound, and it appeared that this figure might develop as the one at which the bulk of the phthalic would be sold following the expiration of contracts written at the 17½c. price.

New production capacity for making phthalic which were soon due to come into production were not expected to relieve to any great degree the pressure on the market, because producers still faced the problem of the naphthalene shortage. Certain other producers were in a critical position because producers of naphthalene from whom they had been purchasing the basic commodity were on the verge of utilizing most of their naphthalene output to operate their own expanded phthalic anhydride production units, leaving the purchaser of naphthalene with a serious supply problem.

According to the Tariff Commission reports, production of phthalic anhydride during November amounted to 12,373,035 pounds, bringing the total for eleven months of 1947 to 128,089,626 pounds.

Trichlorobenzene—The price structure of this material held firm under strong demand from the insecticide, solvent, and chemical syntheses manufacturing consumers. Supplies were short in a tight market, due in part to the critical chlorine situation.

Xylenol—The 5- to 7-degree material was in short supply at firm market prices. Available quantities under limited production schedules were reported as small with less than carlots available for shipment.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Nov.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in November, as compared with October. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Nov., 1947	Oct., 1947	Sept., 1947
Chemical and allied products	$52.15	$51.66	$51.81
Ammunition	53.30	53.13	52.09
Chemicals	59.21	58.03	57.98
Cottonseed oil	38.45	38.62	36.50
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	47.75	47.90	46.43
Explosives, safety fuses	58.27	56.65	57.39
Fertilizers	35.53	36.85	38.85
Paints and varnishes	55.06	53.93	53.53
Petroleum refining	66.06	63.51	64.75
Rayon, allied products	49.07	48.71	49.74
Soaps	62.66	61.58	62.05

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Ill.-Iowa ACS Section Names Larson Chairman

Donald R. Larson, of the Deere & Co. Testing & Research Laboratory, Moline, Ill., has been elected chairman of the Illinois-Iowa section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds George T. Peckham jr., director of research of Clinton Industries, Inc., Clinton, who has been named to the society's national council.

Other new section officers are: Dr. Lee D. Ough, of Clinton Industries, vice-chairman; M. R. Hoppe, manager of the Parr Instrument Company, Moline, secretary-treasurer, and J. Marshall Newton, of Clinton Industries, alternate councilor.

Koppers Co. Reports On 1947 Revenue

Total revenue received by Koppers Company, Inc., during 1947 was $162,931,072 compared with $112,651,379 in 1946, the company's annual report to stockholders reveals. Net income for 1947, the report shows, was $6,165,783 which, after payment of preferred dividends, is equivalent to $4.94 per share of common stock outstanding at the year end. This compares with a 1946 net income of $3,206,475, or $2.79 per share on the shares of common stock then outstanding. Of the total 1947 revenue, $162,457,305 came from sales which were greater than those of any other peacetime year in the company's history.

In a letter to stockholders which is a part of the report, J. P. Williams, jr., chairman, and General Brehon Somervell, president, point out that improved earnings in 1947 contributed toward the company's ability to reduce its debt by $3,216,250; provide some of the funds needed to acquire additional plants and equipment; replace worn-out equipment and modernize certain plants to an extent heretofore impossible because of smaller profits during the thirties and unavailability of equipment during the war, and write off a special charge with respect to three dissolved subsidiaries in the amount of $1,345,664.

Textron, Inc., Advances Two Fiscal Officers

Textron, Inc., New York, has elected Franklin H. Kissner vice-president in charge of finance and has named Oliver May, treasurer. Both men were formerly with Price, Waterhouse & Co., and joined the Textron organization in 1946. Mr. Kissner was formerly controller and Mr. May assistant treasurer. Elmer Henning was named to fill the post of assistant treasurer.

Yale & Towne Marketing New Barrel Truck

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is marketing a new high lift platform truck designed to handle twelve barrels at a time instead of the one to four barrels handled by conventional trucks. The new truck is designed for outdoor operation and is so constructed that barrels may be rolled directly from the truck platform onto a receiving platform, but are prevented from rolling off during transit.

Metal Cans Shipments: November

Total shipments of metal cans during November, 1947, showed marked decrease according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of November metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 213,973 short tons, as compared with the 278,806 short tons shipped during October.

Vinyl Ethers Making In Germany Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The technique and equipment used for the manufacture of lower vinyl ethers by pressure reacting acetylene and the lower boiling aliphatic alcohols with a catalyst consisting of the potassium alcoholate of the respective alcohols are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report was prepared following an investigation in Germany, and the process and equipment described are representative of those used at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Ludwigshafen.

Mimeographed copies of the twenty-six-page report (PB-97606, "The Lower Vinyl Ethers and Their Use for Acetaldehyde Manufacture") sell for 75 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Atlantic Chemical to Expand Anilin Dyes Production

The Atlantic Chemical Corporation, anilin dyes manufacturer, Paterson, N. J., has purchased an industrial building in Clifton, N. J. The company plans to use the one and two story structure to expand its manufacturing facilities.

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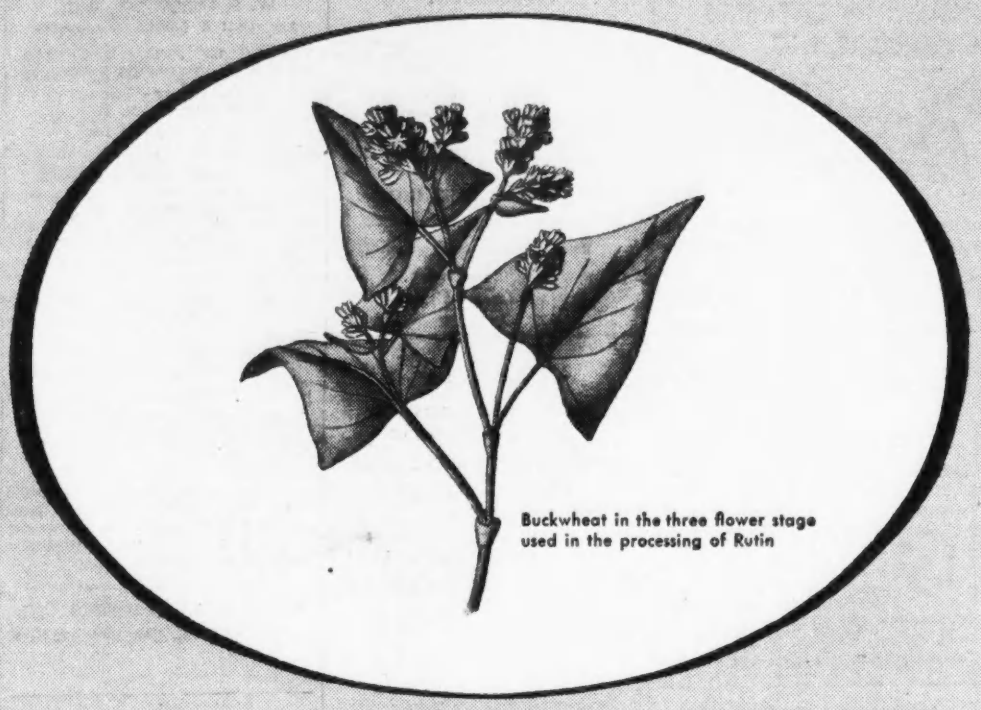

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Clinical tests have shown that Rutin may prove valuable in the treatment of hemorrhagic diseases, but the routine use must await full and detailed clinical studies.

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Baker's Chemicals

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

From the standpoint of new prices, the drug and fine chemical market was a very quiet affair during the past week. Quotations were mainly steady and in numerous instances retained a relatively strong position that was in keeping with current production cost and the sustained quality ruling demand in its broadest sense.

During the week, President Truman urged Congress to extend the second Decontrol Act of 1947, an act due to expire February 29 unless Congress orders otherwise. Included among items specifically mentioned by the President were cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine.

It seemed likely that the basis of the President's request was the recent report by the secretary of the Department of Commerce regarding a survey made concerning the situation in quinidine. The secretary had said that a deficiency totaling about 154,000 ounces of quinidine is expected for 1948. What the President seeks is an extension of allocation control over cinchona bark and quinidine. Other cinchona bark derivatives have been formally decontrolled. The allegation of the secretary of commerce was in sharp conflict with previous statements regarding the quinidine supply and made by a seller of imported derivatives of cinchona bark.

Another government-body action hit alcohol. The Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report recommended the reinstatement of rationing of grain to the distilling industry. The restriction that had cut monthly allocations of grain from 5,000,000 bushels to 2,500,000 bushels expired on January 31. The committee felt that intregated control of all alcohol from grain to be essential to prevent diversion of industrial alcohol to beverage uses. Also, inventory control was thought necessary to prevent unrestricted buying of grain by ethyl alcohol producers.

Menthol continued to be unsettled and subject to shading of prices. Lower prices on castor beans indicated further weakening of the source market. Codliver oil moved actively in a relatively strong market. Tartrates seemed steadier; at least, no further price reductions were made. Refined sugar was reduced.

Acetanilide — A market of firm undertones prevailed on spot. Consumer interest was well maintained and the movement of new production into consuming channels was exceptionally steady throughout the whole week. Prices were in relatively strong position and little in the way of unsettling competition prevailed or was in sight.

Acetone—Producers reported demand to be active and in a volume that acted to the full support of prevailing prices. Conditions were said to point toward the maintenance of consumer demand at current volume for an indefinite period of time and prices were deemed due for firm maintenance during the months immediately ahead.

Acid, Aminoacetic—Stability of price and demand was the feature of the market for this material. The movement was steady in character and the need compared favorably with recent takings.

Acid, Camphoric — Jobbing demand and sales were very good last week. Small quantities were in frequent demand and buyers found the market well stabilized as to price and stocked sufficiently to cope with the present requirements of consumers.

Acid, Gallic—Inquiry coming from distributors gained moderately and gave added firmness to the already well maintained price position of this material. Raw material costs have not been more favorable for some time past and they were firm last week.

Acid, Hydriodic—The exceptionally stable price position of raw material continued to fine full reflection in quotations on this acid. Demand was light in volume but was said to be about normal, all things being considered. Supply was said to be ample.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Demand changed little, being very steady and equal to the requirements of consumers as developed since the turn of the year. Production costs were well maintained, a fact that gave stability to the prevailing schedule of quotations.

Acid, Tartaric—Price stability continued unaltered in this market and with raw materials displaying considerable firmness in foreign markets, the situation continued to be one of stability. Supply was reported to be well up to the current takings of buyers.

Alcohol — February has arrived and no change has as yet been made in quotations on pure and denatured alcohol. Some weeks back, it had been suggested that a change might be made in the general schedule, come the first of the new month but to this writing, leading suppliers have retained an unchanged schedule of quotations. It seems probable that the full effect of Cuban alcohol competition in this market has yet to be developed and until that effect has been fully disclosed, stability in the prices for domestic alcohols may be expected. Demand continued active and gave added firmness to the market generally.

Amyl Alcohol — The article made from pentane was very steady. The movement into consumption was satisfactory and had a tonic effect on the price situation in that there was an exceptionally steady maintenance of quotations and no signs of a coming change in that aspect of the market.

Amyl Acetate — Prompt delivery goods were exceptionally hard to obtain on new orders. Potential production was said to be well engaged ahead and acquisition of a warehouse surplus reserve was a thing to be hoped for but not likely to be realized. Prices were firm.

Arecoline Hydrobromide — Some quarters found more interest being displayed in this material and in such directions a firmer view was being taken on prices for prompt delivery goods. Production costs have not become easier because of the raw material situation.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—No surplus of stocks was reported in either group. Demand took up all offerings of metal with a promptness that kept reserves comparatively low and prices very firm. Salts moved in normal quantities, although some gain in interest developed in the instances of those of major importance. Shipments were prompt.

Butyl Acetate—Prices on material made in Illinois and Indiana remained free from further decline. The long-time practice of quoting Illinois and Indiana acetate and alcohol on an identical price basis has been dropped and under the new setup, a differential of 2c. per pound has been created, alcohol being the higher by that amount and acetate standing at 32c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 33½c.; less than carlots, 34½c. Other production has not been changed as yet and it continued to be offered at 32c. per pound in tanks for either the acetate or the alcohol.

Caffeine—Demand was excellent in size and an improvement over the good business current in the market during recent weeks. Prices were firm at the late advance and were supported by an exceptionally firm cost of production based on the current value of raw materials and their availability.

Calcium Gluconate—Sellers reported business as being steady but not expansive. Requirements of consumers were said to be about normal and the movement into consumption kept stocks on the conservative side. Prices were well maintained.

Calcium Mandelate—Demand was rather slack. It was mainly for small lots and the total of trade was moderate. Pricewise, the market continued to be steady on the basis of the late advance.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate—Prices have not been advanced further but leading suppliers declared them to be definitely firm and free from competition. The recent advance has been maintained steadily. Supply was said to be about even with the current needs of buyers.

Camphor — Reports suggested that imported natural camphor would have to sell here around $1.25 per pound on the basis of its present price position in the primary market to the Far East. On that basis, very little business could be done in the article, especially in view of the fact that synthetic technical sells for 42c. per pound, and U.S.P. powder or granular can be had for 66c.;

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Market Trends

Prices Advanced

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Prices Reduced

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Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
256.6	256.6	256.3	248.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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tablets, 83c. Synthetic was in good request and prices remained about steady at the late decline.

Castor Oil—The 1c. per pound decline in prices late in the previous week established the U.S.P. article 26c. per pound in tanks; No. 3, technical, tanks, 25½c. The decline came at a time when the raw material, which had been rising during the past fortnight or so, took a dip but it was doubtful if the raw material price drop had anything to do with the downward readjustment in oil quotations. Demand had not been too active of late.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 73,049 bags, or 10,957,350 pounds, which compares with 47,511 bags, or 7,126,550 pounds in the previous week, and 69,536 bags, or 9,080,400 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year became 262,767 bags, or 131,383,350 pounds, comparing with 380,042 bags, or 57,006,300 pounds in the corresponding week a year ago.

Chloroform—Strength in production cost was more than sufficient to make prices for this article exceptionally steady on the basis of firm undertones and exceptionally steady movement into consumption.

Choline Chloride—The feed grade of this material was recently made minimum at $2.20 per pound. The other variety held without change at $3 to $3.10 and was reported as being very steady.

Codliver Oil—Foreign market conditions were reported as strong and in full support of the recent advance in quotations named by the Norwegian government under its price control program. Consumers have not hesitated to pay the advance and offerings were said to have been taken up promptly as made. The local market was very firm under the higher cost of replacement and also as the result of the exceptionally steady movement into consumption.

Ephedrin—Some reports suggested that demand has tapered off to some extent as manufacturing consumers approach the end of their season of heaviest demand. However, the fundamentals of the market held sound last week and prices were retained in firm position.

Ethylene Dichloride—Stability was the rule in this item. The need was fairly well supplied on a prompt basis and absorption of production was very steady in a market holding little competition.

Fishliver Oils—The market was one of firm undertones and prices with supply being reported as moderate, though somewhat larger than it had been because of the greater presence of Mexican oils on the Pacific coast market. Prices were as follows: Concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, 22½c. per 1,000,000 units; 20,000 to 80,000 units, 29c. to 31c.; pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 units, 32c. to 35c.; pharmaceutical or feed, 200,000 units, 36c. to 38c.; concentrate, 100,000 units, 36c. to 37c.; 200,000 units, 38c. to 39c.; 500,000 units, 43c. to 43½c.; 1,000,000 units, 45c.

Glycerin—Demand was active and without sign of any early recession. Consumers accepted tenders with better than promptness and any increase in refiners' reserves would be rather difficult regardless of the current large volume of output. Prices were very firm at recent levels and the schedule has yet to reflect any of the recent price declines in basic raw material from which crude glycerin is obtained.

Iodine and Iodides—Consumption continued at a good sized volume and was productive of added firmness to the already well stabilized markets. Iodides came in for a thoroughly normal request at well maintained prices with supply coping readily with the calls coming from manufacturing consumers.

Menthol—The market continued to be

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rather unsettled and although open quotations lacked further decline, they did tend toward a further movement in buyers' favor because of the highly competitive makeup of the spot market since the recent arrival of goods from Japan. Much interest in what the Brazilians will do on their new crop of material has been developing here of late, especially since everything points toward Japan playing an increasing part in supplying world requirements of this material.

Mercurials—The recent decline in quicksilver prices have not found reflection in the schedule for its derivatives. Mercurials continued in an apparently steady price position, backed by an entirely normal demand for the major salts and regardless of some talk of additional production to come on the market which is already well supplied with goods.

Methylene Blue—Demand was normally active and the market was firm on the basis of the late rise in prices. Small lots came in for some improvement in request, a factor that added firmness to prevailing quotations. Supply was said not to be excessive.

Milk Powder—Reports showed that the market was steady to firm with supplies inclined toward a short position and regardless of the unsettlement that might have been expected to follow the sharp break in grains and other commodities. The gain in production continued to be very slow. Demand for goods destined for the account of foreign relief was said to have been excellent.

Nicotinamide—Prices on USP material remain at $9.50 per kilo. It was hydrochloride that was recently reduced to the basis of $9 to $9.30 per kilo.

Pilocarpine—The market was firm. Production costs have kept competition well aloof from the spot market for a long time past and conditions last week did not suggest any early change in that aspect of affairs. Demand was prompt in absorbing material about as soon as it became available.

Quinine—There seems little doubt that the supply situation is rounding toward normality and there seems to be no reason why all demand from whatever source should be filled on a prompt delivery basis at very steady prices.

Quinidine—The Department of Commerce is on record with the opinion that so far as meeting 1948 requirements is concerned, a shortage of about 154,000 ounces is likely. The total supply for the year was estimated at about 540,000 ounces and the need about 695,000 ounces.

This estimate was in conflict with the opinion recently expressed by a leading seller of foreign made material. The opinion in that direction was that "The shipments up to June, 1948, will total over 475,000 ounces....If we shall ultimately need 700,000 ounces yearly, it will be forthcoming." The latest governmental estimate of needs for cardiac treatment is 564,000 ounces. The trade source says there is no basic shortage. Tempus omnia revelat.

Rochelle Salt—The prices for this article failed to decline any further, the adjustment of quotations in the previous week having brought the article to a stable position at levels likely to meet the currently more competitive market on this material.

Saccharin—Steady and entirely satisfactory consuming demand was reported. The movement into consumption still leaves the market short of reserve stocks, a fact that aids in holding prices firm at the late advance. Competition was negligible in terms of basic market prices.

Silver Nitrate—Price stability has prevailed for a number of weeks, a fact coused by the unchanged prices on silver bullion during the same period of time. The basic price for nitrate was 48c. per ounce in quantities not less than 2,500 ounces.

Sodium Benzoate—The market at the moment was relatively quiet but it was also exceptionally steady. Preparations against the next season of swelling consumption were said to be underway and producers look forward to the sale of excellent quantities of this article. Prices were well maintained.

Sodium Citrate—Both USP VIII and XIII were in moderate request. Buyers bought goods about as needed, a fact that tended to spread the movement into consumption evenly and to eliminate fluctuations in the takings by consumers. Prices remained in highly stable position.

Sodium Glutamate—The market was quoted at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound and one prominent source of supply said that stocks have increased moderately and the extreme shortage prevailing at one time has been relieved to some extent.

Sugar—Following a reduction to 4c. per pound in the Cuban price for raw sugar, domestic refiners dropped prices on the refined product to 7.75c. per 100 pounds on cane sugar. Refined beet sugar stood at 7.65c.

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APMA Eastern Section Sets Meeting Program

Program for the meeting of the sales and advertising committee of the Eastern section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has been announced by the organization. The meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on February 25. Program is as follows:

Morning Session

"The Pharmacist Critic and the Detail Man," by Frank East, retail druggist of Boston; "Mr. Manufacturer, What is Your True Responsibility?" by Fred Lascoff, retail druggist of New York; "Problems in Detailing Hospitals in Relationship to Hospital Organization and Pharmacy Policy," by Don E. Francke, chief hospital pharmacist, University hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.; "The Hospital Pharmacist Views Some Practices of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer," by John Murphy, chief hospital pharmacist, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston; "As the Doctor Sees It," by Dr. Norman Jolliffe, New York, and "Distribution of Pharmaceuticals at Wholesale," by Charles C. Caruso, vice-president and general manager, Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Principal speaker at the luncheon meeting will be Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

Afternoon Session

"Top Management's Part in the Convention Picture," by Frank Rhatigan, sales promotion manager, Davis & Geck, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Advertising Art," by Dr. David A. Bryce, advertising director, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company; "Point of Sale Advertising," by E. E. Peterson, director of research and marketing, Forbes Lithographers, Boston, and "Package Design, A Visual Aid," by Robert G. Neubaurer, package designer, Fairfield, Conn.

Strasenburgh Co. Elects Four Top Executives

The R. J. Strasenburgh Company pharmaceutical chemist, Rochester, N. Y., elected Robert J. Strasenburgh II executive vice-president at its recent annual meeting. Elwood A. Garner was elected vice-president in charge of sales at the meeting, Harry E. Hutchison was named assistant secretary, and Edwin G. Strasenburgh jr. was appointed assistant treasurer.

Robert J. Strasenburg II, a grandson of the founder of the company, has been serving as assistant secretary for the past year. Mr. Garner joined the organization in 1938 in its manufacturing department and was subsequently appointed sales representative and, later, sales manager. Mr. Hutchison and Edwin G. Strasenburgh, jr., both joined the company after discharge from the armed services.

Geiger VA Pharmacy Head

OPD Washington Bureau

E. Burns Geiger has been appointed chief of the pharmacy division of the Veterans Administration's department of medicine and surgery. Formerly he was assistant to W. Paul Briggs, chief of the division who resigned in December.

Trade Briefs

Parfums Ciro, Inc., has appointed Thomas F. McManus sales promotion manager.

Nate Shapero, president of Cunningham Drug Stores, Detroit, has been appointed national chairman of the drug division of the 1948 United Jewish Appeal campaign.

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Heads Treemond Company

Sydney M. Ehrlich, organizer of the Treemond Company, manufacturing chemist, New York, recently acquired the interests of two former associates. Mr. Ehrlich continues to be the head of the reorganized company.

Arsenic Detection Method Told to Pittsburgh ACS

A new electric-eye technique for detection and measuring traces of arsenic in foods, drugs, alloys, and other materials was described recently by O. P. Case, of the American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., at the third annual Pittsburgh analytical symposium, sponsored by the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society.

Most of the methods heretofore employed for measuring arsenic are lengthy, tedious, and inaccurate unless the analysis is performed by an expert, according to Mr. Case, who asserted that the new technique is simple and applicable to small samples, and gives accurate results in routine analysis, which can be employed widely to assure the purity and uniformity of a great variety of products in which arsenic is either harmful or beneficial.

The sample is treated with hypophosphorous and hydrochloric acids to liberate the arsenic in the form of a pure metallic powder, which is then redissolved and combined with a chemical containing molybdenum, Mr. Case stated, noting that molybdenum and arsenic unite to form a compound with a deep blue color. The more arsenic there is, the deeper the color, he said.

Development of a simple new method for measuring carbon monoxide gas when it is mixed with carbon dioxide was reported by C. H. Toensing of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company and Dr. D. S. McKinney of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who predicted that their technique will find wide application in industry, where analysis of such mixtures is often essential in the production of uniform grades of steel and other smelted metals. The new process is particularly adapted to gases rich in carbon monoxide, according to the report, which declared that accurate results have been obtained in a series of 200 tests.

Winthrop-Stearns Plans Dallas Distribution Office

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has started construction of a new warehouse and office building in Dallas, Tex. The new outlet will serve all of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, and a portion of Louisiana. The company plans to move its professional service branch now maintained in Fort Worth, Tex., to the new building when it is completed about July 1.

Trade Briefs

Sterling Drug, Inc., has waived a five-year exemption from local taxes to the city of Gulfport, Miss.

United States Pharmacopoeia was recently adopted as the official pharmocopoeia of Ethiopia.

J. H. Yoerger recently celebrated his thirty-first year of service with the New York import house, O. G. Innes Corporation.

Drugs and medicines received in Canada during the period January to July, 1947, were valued at $7,814,000, compared with $5,906,000 in the corresponding period of 1946.

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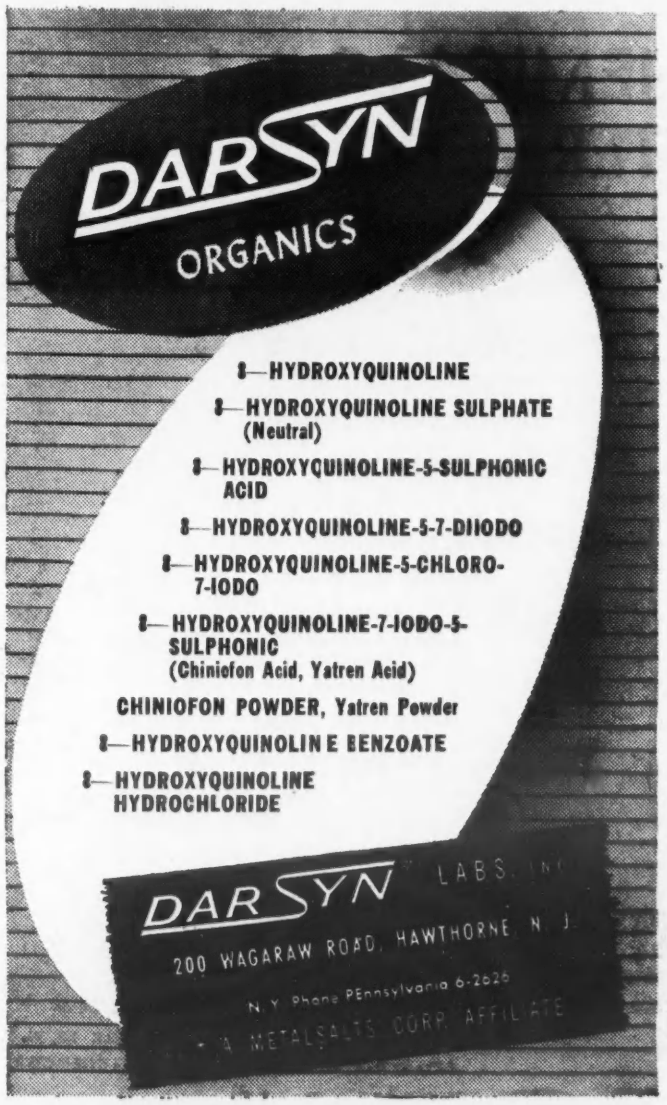

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OTS Lists Inventions On 65 Processes

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Technical Services has released a list of sixty-five government owned inventions suitable for patent protection in foreign countries. The inventions include products and processes of interest to the drug, chemical, plastics, textile, photography, mineral, metal, machinery, food, electrical, electronics, and building material industries.

In releasing the list, John C. Green, OTS director, explained that generally the expense of filing foreign patent applications covering these inventions must be borne by private firms and associations. Government owned patents, he stated, are made available to American business and industry on a royalty-free, non-exclusive licensing basis. Foreign patent protection therefore benefits American industry at large, and the advantages of such protection to any particular firm depends on factors best known to the firm itself, he added.

Emphasizing that each invention listed has been chosen by the government agency which developed it as especially suitable for foreign patent filing, Mr. Green urged private firms to scrutinize the list carefully. Copies of the list, and of the two lists previously released, may be obtained free of charge from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Internat'l Minerals Amino Products Output Hits Peak

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, attained a production rate of 105 percent of rated capacity at its new amino products plant at San Jose, Calif., in January, and plans to maintain that rate. The plant first began to receive raw materials in substantial quantities in May of last year, and commercial shipments were commenced in June.

The raw material used by the plant is a liquid by-product of the sugar beet industry, which is converted to mono sodium glutamate by a patented process. Several amino acids for pharmaceutical use are also manufactured. F. H. Catterson is resident production manager at San Jose and Ralph W. Shafor is in charge of the amino product division's California operations.

Narcotics Bureau Moves

OPD Washington Bureau

The bureau of narcotics of the Treasury Department has moved its offices to the eighth floor of the building at 1300 E street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. Telephone numbers for the bureau remain the same as those assigned to it at its old offices at Fourteenth and K streets.

Trade Briefs

Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, has assigned Paul H. Ralston to research work on its rust-proofing compound "Banox."

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, has paid all of its employees additional compensation equal to 10 percent of their total 1947 salary and wages.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has liberalized hospital, sickness and accident benefits for employees in seventy-five operating division throughout the country. Increased benefits were intended to offset rising costs of medical care.

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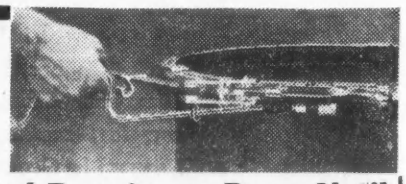
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Synthetic Hormones Making In Germany Described

OPD Washington Bureau

The commercial development and manufacture of synthetic hormones, including the preparation of various hormones from cholesterol and of progesterone and desoxycorticosterone from stigmasterol, are described in a report on German synthetic hormone production recently placed on sale by the Office of Technical Services. A supplementary report on the commercial production and manufacture of steroid hormones is also on sale.

Most of the procedures described in the first report are known in this country, the report states, but much of the detailed information is probably novel. However, proposed methods of manufacturing desoxycorticosterone acetate from stigmasterol are entirely new to American industry, and had not reached plant production in Germany, it adds. Commercial procedures for the manufacture of estradiol are also relatively unknown in this country, it states.

Mimeographed copies of the first report (PB-78668, "The Commercial Development and Manufacture of Synthetic Hormones in Germany," 176 pages) sell for $4.50, and of the second report (PB-78265, "The Production of Crude and Purified Steroids in Germany," fourteen pages) sell for 50 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Colorado ACS Section Elects Huffman Chairman

The Colorado section of the American Chemical Society has elected Dr. E. W. D. Huffman, Huffman Micrmoanalytical Laboratories, Denver, chairman, to succeed Dr. Bernard B. Longwell, of the school of medicine of the University of Colorado.

Other officers chosen are: Vice-chairman, Dr. Frank R. Blood, University of Denver; treasurer, Donald Taylor, Food and Drug Administration, Denver, and secretary, Daniel E. Richardson, Industrial Laboratories Company, Denver. Named to the society's national council were Emil Swanson, Colorado State Highway Department, and L. C. Atchison, chief chemist of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Trade Briefs

Olin Industries, Inc., manufacturer of commercial explosives, East Alton, Ill., has appointed Christian Cronin advertising and sales promotion manager.

Chemical and allied products exported from Canada during the first eleven months of 1947 were valued at $14,672,000 more than those in the corresponding period of 1946.

Acids exported from Canada during the first eleven months of 1947 were valued at $3,462,000, an increase of more than $1,600,000 over the corresponding period in 1946.

Chemical and pharmaceutical products exported from Belgium during the first six months of 1947 amounted to 907,091 metric tons. Exports of these products during 1946 totaled 379,517 tons.

Dr. Robert B. Stewart, vice-president of Purdue University, has been named chairman of a special committee on administrative and contractual procedures for research and development work for the Department of the Army.

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Aldehydes, Alcohols Process Of German Industry Told

OPD Washington Bureau

The "Oxo" process, a synthesis for the creation of aldehydes and alcohols from olefins by the addition of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes development work at the German firms of Ruhrchemie A. G. and I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. The manifold possibilities and applications of the "Oxo" reaction, especially in the synthesis of many organic chemicals, have created considerable interest in the subject, according to the report.

The report contains details on the scope of the process, description of the "Oxo" plant at Oberhausen-Holten and engineering data and technical details on individual processes at various other plants. A chapter on the uses of "Oxo" products includes data on olefin feed for the production of detergents, inspection of "Oxo" detergent alcohols, plasticity of the "Oxo" sulphate powder, and other details.

Mimeographed copies of the seventy-eight page report (PB-81383, "The 'Oxo' Process") sell for $2. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

TAPPI Chicago Section To Meet March 23

The Chicago section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will meet March 23 at the Chicago Bar Association building. General theme of the program will be "Developments in Coatings, Impregnants and Saturants for Papers."

Speakers will be J. H. Carter, sales manager for the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company, Nashua, N. H., and E. G. Partridge, director of research for American Anode, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

Batavia Consul General Available for Conferences

The New York regional office of the Department of Commerce has announced that Walter A. Foote, United States consul general at Batavia, N.E.I., will be available for trade conferences with businessmen today through Friday at its offices at 350 Fifth avenue. Businessmen interested in making appointments with Mr. Foote should call the office, LOngacre 3-7000, extension 12, for an appointment.

Glass Cleaning Products Announced by Two Companies

Two new chemically-impregnated cloth products for the more efficient cleaning of eyeglasses and automobile windshields have been announced by the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The Dow Corning product, trade named "Sight Savers," is a silicone-treated tissue, which cleans and polishes lenses, and at the same time leaves an invisible silicone surface on the glass which prevents the adherence of dust, dirt or body oils and protects the lens from minor surface scratches. The treated tissues are said to be tough enough to resist tearing but remain soft and pliable.

The du Pont product, designed to keep "fog" from forming on the inside of car windows or on eyeglasses when the wearer steps indoors, consists of a cloth soaked in a solution of synthetic detergent, tannic acid, glycerine, water and dye, and then dried. The treated cloth may be used indefinitely, according to the company, and tests in factory steam rooms have shown that one wiping with the cloth will keep glass clear for hours.

Trade Briefs

Robert H. Miller, president of the R. H. Miller Paint Corporation, Albany, N. Y., has been elected treasurer of the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

Witco Chemical Company has issued a booklet illustrating its activities in the chemical field and including pictures of its plants, laboratories and pilot plant.

John O'Neill, of Hercules Powder Company (Canada), cellulose products and naval stores departments, is now located in the Metropolitan Building, Forty-four Victoria street, Toronto.

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Send for free liberal working samples for experimental use.

Inorganic Phosphate Salts Production Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

A pilot plant process for manufacturing sodium hexametaphosphate developed by the firm Bayerische Stickstoffwerke A. G., Piesteritz, Germany, is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report also describes the production of sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium pyrophosphate neutral, sodium phosphate crystals and trisodium phosphate crystals.

Mimeographed copies of the eight page report (PB-80384, "Production of Inorganic Phosphate Salts") sell for 25 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan March 4 Meeting

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at 6:30 p.m., March 4, at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue. Harry Burrell, of Burrell & Neidig, Inc., will speak on "Application of Pentaerythritol in the Production of Materials for the Surface Coatings Industry."

Carbide Opens Sales Office in Atlanta

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has opened a sales office at 44 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Ray G. Kelso, formerly of the firm's Philadelphia office, has been appointed district manager for the Atlanta area.

• •

Insecticide Effectiveness Studied by Delaware Univ.

The University of Delaware has issued a preliminary report of investigations of the Hercules Powder Company's "Toxaphene" chlorinated camphene which indicates that it shows considerable promise in the control of the European red mite on apples, the armyworm and the Mexican bean beetle.

The tests were reported to show that "Toxaphene" was the most effective of three insecticides tested for effectiveness against the European red mite and the armyworm, and that a 5 percent "Toxaphene" dust concentrate is as effective as a 0.75 percent rotenone dust concentrate against the Mexican bean beetle.

Cleveland Paint Groups Plan Joint Dinner-Dance

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold a joint dinner dance at the Carter hotel on February 20. Cocktail hour will start at six and dinner will be served until eight-thirty.

Briggs Manufacturing Company To Distribute Paint, Enamel

The Briggs Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of automobile bodies and stampings, Detroit, has entered the retail paint and enamel distribution business by contracting with fifty dealers throughout the country to sell its paints and supplies.

Trade Briefs

Superphosphate and sulphuric acid plants costing $4,000,000 will be built in Canada by Atlantic Chemicals Company.

Sulphur imported into New Zealand from the United States during the first six months of 1947 was valued at £150,546.

Hagan Corporation has appointed Consolidated Services, Inc., Seattle, to handle service on its control systems in marine installations.

National Gypsum Company recently dedicated a memorial to its twenty-three employees who were killed in action during World War II.

Varnishes, paints and colors imported into New Zealand from the United States during the first six months of 1947 were valued at £231,354.

Fertilizers produced in the United Kingdom during October, 1947, totaled 152,300 long tons, compared with the 109,500-ton monthly average for 1946.

Chromic acid, bichromates and chromium tanning compounds will be produced at a new factory erected at Merebank, Durban, South Africa, by Marble, Lime & Associated Industries.

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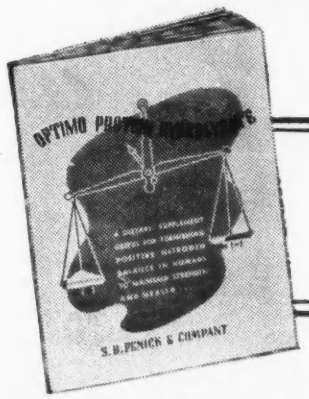

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanicals in general was inactive during the past week. From whatever quarter of the market, the report was the same: business was very quiet and without signs of an immediate increase. The call for seasonal medicinals underwent a natural contraction in request but the dullness of demand hit articles the call for which as never of a seasonal sort. Considering the dullness of interest, prices were far steadier than reason would have expected.

Trading in condimental articles brought no bragging from sellers. A fair amount of interest was shown in laurel leaves and good quality goods of whatever origin were scarce. Dutch poppyseed disappeared from local circles but there was Dutch enough to take up the slack. Cinnamon took on color when the government of Ceylon set a floor price on that material and refused to grant export licenses on parcels sold at less than the floor limitation. Both brown and yellow Montana mustard seed brought more money at the source. Dutch caraway in spot and forward positions advanced. On the reverse of the price progress slate were the sharp declines in black pepper, on spot, nearby, and distant. French savory was up moderately. Cyprus anise was cheaper, but Chinese star anise was higher.

Slowness in sales brought some medicinals down to lower price levels, among them beth root. Galangal was in plentiful supply and prices were shaded under competition. Virtually no export trade in goldenseal and senega cheapened the spot price on both roots but the spot price on the former was so close to what was paid for new crop last Summer that prices would likely stiffen on the development of an even moderate increase in request. Benzoin from Sumatra and arabic from the Near East were cheaper gums. Competition in rhubarb continued aggressive and prices broke further. Numerous arrivals of hawthorn berries in the past several weeks found some reflection in a shading of prices recently quoted on that item. Aletris and helonias remained very scarce and prices were not far from being nominal. Belladonna held steady, though demand was jobbing.

Balsams

Copaiba—Steady demand for jobbing quantities kept prices equally steady in this market and fair sized stocks were present against which consumers could draw increasing quantities and be assured of reasonably prompt deliveries.

Fir—Canadian balsam continued to show substantial strength and the upward trend of prices was expected to reach $35 per gallon at least. Oregon balsam was rather quiet last week but prices held steady.

Peru—More jobbing demand was current during the past week and prices seemed firmer, though they lacked quotable change at the end of the period.

Tolu—The range in price was rather broader than normal; it was $3.50 to $4 per pound according to seller and quoters at both ends of the range took a fairly firm view on the present and nearby future market. Demand was routine.

Barks

Cinchona—President Truman asked Congress last week to extend the allocation control on this bark, a control due to expire on February 29 unless Congress shall act otherwise. The request for decontrol detention was said to be based on the theory that a shortage of quinidine will prevail this year, one that cannot be prevented, in the opinion of the secretary of commerce.

Cocillana—The market was sharply competitive but prices have worked down fairly well, and replacement cost considered, the feeling was that the bottom of the decline had been reached—or was close at hand. Meanwhile, the season of largest consumption draws toward its end, a fact also capable of keeping the market on the easy side.

Sassafras—The pre-spring movement was reported underway and a steady gain in shipments to manufacturing consumers was expected to create firmer market undertones from now to the end of the active season. Fair sized stocks were provided last summer against this call.

White Pine—Demand for rossed bark has undergone a decrease, a development in line with reasonable expectations any year as winter draws to its end and the season of heaviest consumption ceases.

Wild Cherry—Movement of this bark has shrunken moderately and prices were said to rest on an easier basis with possible shading.

Beans

Vanilla—The market holds up very well. Bourbon beans were firm in all respects and appeared to be pointed toward higher levels unless the French island government shall change its official quotation to a position making importation of further supplies cheaper for those who buy in dollars. Mexican beans were steadier, declines in the past having wrung most of the unsettlement from the market to a point where a firming up of the situation in Mexico could be expected. Demand was normally active and well sustained.

The Dominica Vanilla Growers Association is planning to fly up to Puerto Rico a large part of its crop of 300,000 pounds of green vanilla beans. Lack of curing facilities, coupled with a heavy crop, combined with the factor of a small crop in Puerto Rico and large curing facilities there make the transport of green beans by airplane a commercial possibility.

Dominica is one of the few places in the Western Atlantic area according to statements made there, where the world's supply of vanilla may eventually be grown. Problems of training the peasants to pick only ripe beans and lack of proper curing facilities have held back the growers of vanilla in Dominica, but it is possible that these problems will be solved in the very near future, according to Dominicano. A cooperative association, comprising a majority of all the growers has been started and it is hoped to put the vanilla industry on a footing to supply the United States with a large and dependable supply of low cost vanilla.

Berries

Hawthorn — Further importations were noted last week, a lot of 18 bags reaching here from London. The several arrivals of late have eased the spot market moderately and prices were down to the basis of 55c. to 57c. per pound by the close of the period.

Juniper—This material was a slow moving item last week and conditions relating to the principal consuming industry suggested that

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, ¾c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Indian, 15c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Laurel, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Beth root, 5c. per lb.
Galangal root, 1c. per lb.
Goldenseal, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Gum, arabic, ½c. per lb.
Benzoin, Sumatra, 2c. per lb.
Hawthorn berries, 2c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 3c. per lb.
distant, 3c. per lb.
Savory, French, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.9	239.6	245.9	286.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended February 5

Cassia, 600 bales: filthy.
Cod oil, 75 drums: decomposed.
Nutmegs, 201 packages: wormy and moldy.
Quinine water, 400 cases: short in volume.
Sesame seed, 292 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Teaseed oil, 25 drums: inedible, unrefined oil.
Vanilla beans, 2 cases: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Hundreds of your customers and as many potentials will be at the big annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, March 11. Don't miss them. Make your reservations early.

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RHUBARB

55-A

Rhubarb from China reaches Europe today by ship via the Suez Canal but in 114 B. C., trading caravans carried it from Shensi in north China to Bokhara in Russia. It reached Europe either through the Black Sea or by way of the Indus river to the port of Barbarike.

Root imported via the Black Sea was called *rha-ponticum*, and that coming via Barbarike was known as *rah-barbarum* . . . an explanation suggested by Vincent in *Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients.*

Did You Know That

The third week in February marks two presidents? On Feb. 22, 1732, George Washington, 5th son of Augustine Washington, and first child of his mother, Mary Ball Washington, was born at Wakefield, on Pope's Creek, Va. Surveyor. Military genius. Hunter and fisherman. Liked cock fights. Book collector. Slave owner. Confirmed theatergoer. Height, 6 ft. 2 in. Weight 210 when 40 years old. Wealthy; estate, $5,000,000.

On Feb. 23, 1848, John Quincy Adams, 6th president, died of a paralytic stroke in Washington while attending Congress.

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sales of this berry would continue slow for a considerable period of time.

Flowers

Arnica—A tendency toward more competition has come with the shrinkage in demand and the generally smaller quantities in which this flower has been moving into consuming channels of late. Open quotations were not changed but it was suggested they might be shaded.

Calendula—Hand-to-mouth trade was the rule and all orders were small in size. However, prices remained fairly steady despite the lack of sustained requirements, though the tendency to shade was not denied.

Chamomile—Jobbing business was very fair last week and the total of trade was reasonably satisfactory. It could have been considerably larger without, perhaps, actually becoming normal. Quotations held to a comparatively steady basis throughout the period.

Malva—Just enough of this article was sold last week to bring confirmation of local quotations recently prevailing. The supply was moderate in size and some quarters suggested that they were actually small.

Rose—Pale flowers sold in a limited way last week but buyers were mainly aloof from the spot and trade was within jobbing confines. Prices were no better than barely steady.

Gums

Arabic—The slower movement into consumption and the moderate accumulation of spot supplies has tended to weaken the position taken by some sellers of this article. Quotations turned up on the lower basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound last week and reports at times suggested that a very thin fraction might be shaved off the inside of the range in the event of attractive business being proposed.

Benzoin—Competition and gaining supplies have combined to reduce quotations yet once more. The market closed the past week on the basis of 48c. to 50c. per pound for Sumatra gum. Buying was usually for immediate requirements only during the period reviewed.

Camphor—Holding generally steady so far as synthetic material was concerned and having a seasonable request for tablets especially. Chinese or Japanese natural camphor would have tough sledding here even though more was offered than the limited lots last proposed. The report was that imported natural camphor would have to fetch $1.25 per pound on spot to show a profit—which price is far above the levels at which technical and USP synthetic material is available.

Locust Bean—Moving steadily and at fair prices that showed a tendency toward substantial stability based on the prices prevailing in replacement markets. Imports totaled 800 bags from Rotterdam.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Trade was along jobbing lines but absence of greater demand failed to have adverse effect on the price position of this material. The market in that respect was very steady and competition was negligible.

Buchu—Though demand was rarely large as to individual quantities asked for, it was steady on jobbing account and gave added support to the already very steady spot prices for the material. Stocks were not burdensome in the hands of leading importers.

Coltsfoot—Once again last week was raised the question "What ever became of the old fashioned coltsfoot candy?" Licorice shoestrings have reappeared on the confectionary counters and even finger bananas show up occasionally on what at one time was called the "penny candy counter." As a drug, coltsfoot sold hardly at all last week and prices were not too steady.

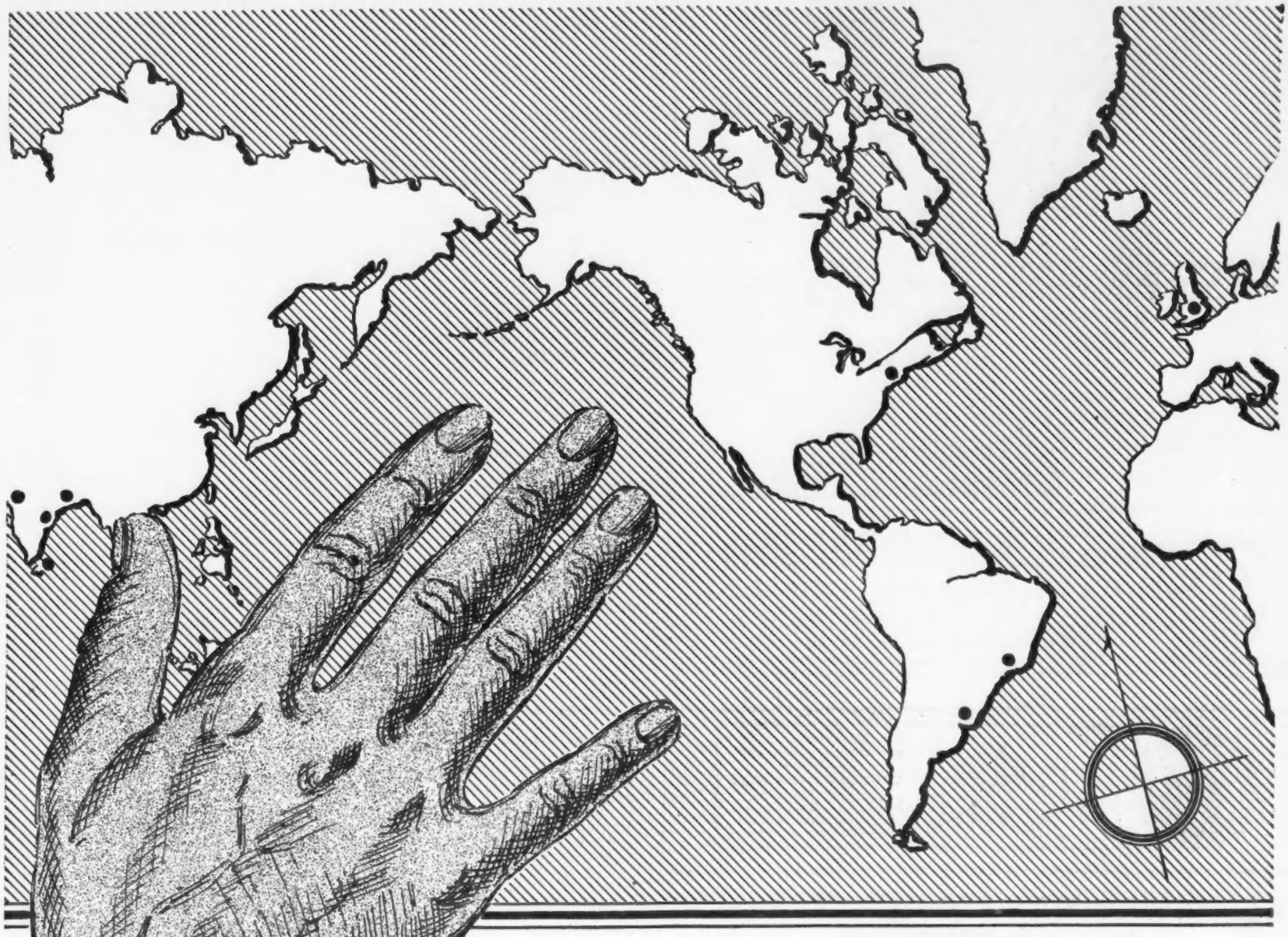
Laurel—Turkish leaves were virtually out of the market. Very little Portuguese material was in hand and the price asked was higher at 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Good quality leaves of whatever origin were hard to come by. Turkish was considered to be nominal.

Patchouli—Stocks of this oil should be increasing, judging from the steady importation of leaves. The latest arrival totaled 20 bales from Singapore.

Rosemary—Since virtually no French leaves were available, the market was considered to be nominal. However, fair holdings of Portuguese and Spanish leaves found demand very light.

Savory—French herb was no longer nominal last week. Firm spot offerings were reported on the slightly lower basis of 20c. to 20½c. per pound without stirring demand more than a little.

Witch Hazel—Spot offerings were reported on the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound



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without any confirmation of actual sales at that quotation being obtained.

Yerba Santa—Stocks were closely held in limited quantities and prices had a strong tone at 45c. to 50c. per pound even though demand was sluggish and only for small lots when present at all.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Stability was unchanged nor was a change in sight. Demand of routine size and character acted to the full support of quotations and kept competition cabined, cribbed and confined.

Balm of Gilead—The time when another crop of this article will be seeking buyers is not so far off. Consumption has been satisfactory during the past Winter and the stocks now in store were believed to be relatively light last week.

Ergot—Holding generally firm at the moment though of but passing interest to most manufacturing consumers during the past week. Prices were well maintained and there were said to be buyers ready to take anything offered around $1 per pound. The market was considered basic at $1.25.

Grains of Paradise—Orders were in the market but they proved difficult to fill. An arrival of 13 bags was noted but attempts to get some of the goods led to the belief that the importation had been sold prior to arrival. In most respects, the spot market was nominal.

Irish Moss—Selling has been slow for a long time past and it was still that way last week. Prices were rather soft. An arrival of 50 bales from La Havre, France, was reported.

Roots

Aletris—This hard to get item was not called for often last week, a fact that probably accounted for the unchanged price position as reported in local circles. Relief awaits another crop.

Beth—More competition appeared in the slow market for this material and prices were shaded to the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound under the influence of competition for a limited amount of business that appeared on the spot.

Galangal—A plentiful supply of this root was in hand and only a limited sales outlet developed during the past week. Quotations were shaded to 17c. to 18c. per pound under competition.

Goldenseal—The market was down to $6 per pound for whole and $6.30 for powder but in view of the fact that no demand was present, it was difficult accurately to define the true price position. Some said that, because of the cost at which current stocks were obtained, a recurrence of demand might actually stiffen prices.

Helonias—Relief from real scarcity awaits another collection season but it is by no means certain that the item will be well collected this Summer. Prices were fairly high in 1947 without overstimulating the lads and lassies who bring in the root.

Lady Slipper—It would be difficult to fill more than a small amount for this root—and not too many of that sort. The stock was at low level and prices were strongly held regardless of slow demand.

Rhubarb—Competition was still rife in the local market and conditions were favorable for successful bidding for spot deliveries of Chinese root. Prices were lower at 56c. to 58c. per pound for whole and 65c. to 67c. for powdered material.

Senega—Consumption has been in small lots for some time. Very little export business has been possible for an even longer period of time. Prices have softened to the basis of $2.15 to $2.25 per pound.

Squill—White material moved in seasonable quantities and kept undertones very firm. Very few additions to spot stocks have been made in the past several months.

Turmeric—Alleppey and Madras root held strong at the recent advance in quotations. Haitian material was very steady. Demand was mainly for the immediate requirements of smaller consumers.

Seeds

Anise—Cyprus material was a fraction lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound last week. Chinese star anise, however, was firmer and higher at 15c. to 15½c.

Caraway—Danish seed was purely nominal. Dutch seed on spot was higher at 17½c. to 18c. per pound while futures were up to 17c. to 17½c.

Cardamom—Decorticated Indian seed advanced to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound but no changes were made in the prices for bleached goods.

Celery—Indian seed was a fraction higher at 25½c. to 26c. per pound. French futures were understood to show a slightly lower landed cost, a condition probably related to the cheaper franc.

Cumin — A substantial quantity of this article reached here last week, the total being 3,271 bags and all came from Persia. Spot quotations remained comparatively steady under light trading.

Flea—Husks were very firm here and in India. Though some arrived from France in the previous week, they did not appear in the open market.

Mustard—Montana brown at the source advanced to 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Yellow, also at the origin, was up to 16c. to 16½c. Oriental held steady at all points.

Poppy—The feature of the market was the exhaustion of spot stocks of Danish material that had been available around 21½c. per pound. Some fair sized quantities of Dutch seed were in hand, however, and they were offered at 24c. to 25c. per pound, spot.

Sesame—Central American seed brought 20½c. to 21c. per pound last week and some recleaned, hulled seed from Siam was firmly held at 25c. to 25½c. Chinese material was firm at 23c. to 23½c.

Spices

Allspice—Spice from Guatemala was held to be in strictly nominal position. Mexican

—*Continued on page 63*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Essential oils were somewhat weaker as to price on the New York market last week, but aromatics were entirely firm. Six of the oils showed price decreases which, although only minor ones, were enough to bring the weekly index figure down 3.4 points.

Most of the decreases were among oils that normally fluctuate a good deal, and the week's declines caused no particular concern in trade circles. Volume sales were still holding up well, and leaders in the trade felt that despite occasional drops in price the trend would be upwards in the weeks to come. Inquiries were reported to be holding at a good level, and actual sales volume was said to be satisfactory by the major suppliers.

The Easter trade was satisfactory, and although the majority of supply houses reported that there was no particular rush for materials for the seasonal trade, they had no complaints.

The supply situation was easy in general and more items, particularly among the aromatics, were available than were being offered a few months back. Imports continued to hold up at a high level and about the only foreign goods that were difficult to obtain were those of Russian origin.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, natural, Italian, 50c. per lb.
Bois de Rose oil, Brazil, 25c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java, 25c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.3	152.7	151.1	220.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The market for this item was without particular feature last week, and the Chinese, after recently showing some tendency to fluctuate as to price, was in a quiet position and the trade expected that it had reached a stabilized level, at least for the present. It was being quoted at 90c. to $1.25. The Russian, USP, was in very tight supply, as were all products imported from the Soviet, but the quotations were unchanged at the old listing of $3.25 to $3.75.

Bay—Although supplies of the various oils were not at a peak level, there was sufficient of them to go around, and buyers from the perfume and toiletries industries were having no real difficulties in finding what they wanted. The West Indian, 50-55 percent, after showing some tendency to advance in recent weeks, was in a quiet position on the New York market during the period under review and continued to be quoted at the old listing of $1.20 to $1.95. The NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55 percent, was still in an unchanged position and was being sold at between $1.20 and $2.25. The 55-60 percent was being quoted at the old range of $1.20 to $2.35 and the 60-65 percent was also unchanged at the old listing of $2.50 on the inside of the range, with no figures available for the outside.

Bergamot—After remaining in a quiet position for several weeks, the natural Italian oil last week again began to fluctuate, and on the New York market showed a decrease in price from $4.75 to $4.25. There were predictions some months back that the price of this item was likely to fall, but whether last week's drop was the beginning of a steady decrease or whether it was just ordinary fluctuation, the trade was not immediately prepared to say. There was still a considerable range in the quality of the oil that was being sent into this country and that was one of the reasons there was a spread in price of $4.25 to $6. In recent weeks, however, the bulk of the arrivals had shown an improvement in grade and the trade in New York was hopeful that this bettering of quality would pick up the sales of the oil. The artificial oil was being sold at $2.50 o $4.25.

Birchtar—The crude oil showed no change on the market in New York last week and was still being quoted at 95c. to $1.76. Supplies were about adequate to accommodate normal ordering. The rectified for some time had been listed as out of stock by most houses, but last week for the first time in a considerable period one of the major suppliers offered the oil at $4.25.

Bois de Rose—Just what this oil would do in the next few weeks had the trade guessing last week. Earlier there had been reports that the suppliers in Brazil were attempting to fix the price of oil for shipment and that the supply houses in New York would necessarily have to up their prices. Although that report was not entirely accepted, it was thought that it might materialize. Last week, in spite of the previous predictions, one of the larger suppliers in New York reported a new low price on the oil. That figure was $2.75 as compared to the $3 figure at which the oil had been selling previously. The trade considered the new figure an exceptionally low one, however, and most lots were being sold somewhat above that. The outside of the range was $4. There was a good demand for the product, although it was not quite so strong that it was pinching dealers for supplies. Large shipments of the oil had been arriving in New York steadily and showed indications that they would continue to do so.

Cajeput—This oil was in a quiet position on the market in New York last week, and supply and demand were in a reasonably good balance. The technical was being sold for $2.35 to $2.45 and the redistilled USP IX was going at $2.75 to $3.25.

Cananga—Five drums of this oil arrived in New York last week from Singapore, but otherwise the market was quiet. The price ranges for both the native and rectified products showed no change from the previous week and the supply and demand situations were pretty well balanced. The native oil was being listed at $6.75 to $9.10 and the rectified was being sold at $8 to $12.60.

Cassia—Ten drums of oil reached New York from Hong Kong last week but otherwise the market for this product was in a quiet position. The USP had shown a tendency to fluctuate several weeks back, but during the past few weeks had stabilized itself and was still being quoted at $2.60 to $3.75. Demand for the oil was good and there were sufficient stocks of it available to accommodate normal ordering.

Citronella—The Java oil had recently shown a tendency to strengthen on price, although many suppliers considered it an unpredictable oil and were none too sure how well quotations would hold up. Last week those who took a cautious view saw their forecasts materialize when the oil dropped in price from $1.70 to $1.45 on the inside of the range. The new figure was generally considered to be quite low, however, and a good deal of the product was going for something more than the low of the range. The outside was unchanged at $4.75, but that was thought to be a very high figure and little of the oil was bringing that much. The Ceylon oil had also shown a strong tendency in recent weeks, and last week, although it did not advance as to price, it did hold its own at the previous listing of 90c. to $2.75. The trade was watching both oils carefully because of their recent fluctuations, and there were few who would hazard a guess as to what they might do in the immediate future. Supplies were at a good level, both from the point of view of stock in warehouses and replacements, and demand was holding up at a level satisfactory to sellers in this country.

Dillseed—The $7.50 to $8.25 price range for this oil was unchanged last week, although supply continued as tight as ever and there was precious little of the oil obtainable. Demand for it was excellent, but unless users had already covered their requirements there was not much chance they would find any but meagre supplies available on the market.

Dillweed—This oil continued in a very tight position last week in New York, and although demand for the year was not much greater than in other years, there was little of the product available because of the small amount that had been produced during the past season. Some job lots were available, but even they were hard to find. Quantity orders were just about impossible to obtain. Most heavy users of the oil had covered their needs far in advance. The price range of $7.75 to $8.50 showed no change from the previous listing, but how long this range would prevail was a question. Some suppliers were of the opinion that job lots would go well over $9 a pound in the weeks to come.

Geranium—The Bourbon oil last week dropped by 50c. a pound on the market in New York to establish a new inside price

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of $11. The outside was unchanged at $14.50. Demand was good and supplies were sufficient to accommodate normal ordering. The Algerian was in a firm position and continued to be quoted at the old figure of $15 to $21. Suppliers still had no stocks of the Russian oil and there was no telling when they might expect to receive any.

Lavandin—Sixty drums of this oil arrived in New York from Rotterdam during the period under review but outside of that the market was quiet and prices remained unchanged. The oil was listed at $2.25 to $3.75. Supplies were adequate and demand, although not at very high levels, was considered to be good.

Lemongrass—A reversal in trend was noted for this oil on the New York market last week. For some time it had shown a strong tendency and advanced steadily each week. But, being an unstable oil as to price, last week it came down slightly. It had been quoted at $1.65 on the inside of the range, but last week one of the larger suppliers in New York announced a new quotation of $1.60. The outside was unchanged at $2.30, but that figure was rather high and there was very little of the oil that was bringing that much. Those in the trade who customarily deal heavily in the oil and are well informed as to its position said they felt there would be no real stability regarding price until after the new crop season, which will begin next month. They felt that after that there might be some declines, but there were other factors that indicated a strong market. The political situation in India was expected to have some effect on prices at the source and there was a heavy demand coming from European buyers, now that essential oils users on that continent had recovered sufficiently from the war to be in the market for raw materials again.

Lime—Eighteen cases and 11 drums of this oil arrived in New York last week from the Windward Islands. Otherwise the market was quiet, except for an advance on the outside of the range for the West Indian oil. That item went up from $6.30 to $6.50 on the outside but the inside figure remained unchanged at $4.25. The distilled Mexican oil was listed at $3.75 to $5.15 and the expressed West Indian was going for $9.50 to $11.75. The terpeneless was still being sold at $35 to $43, although there was only a small demand for it.

Orange—Two hundred ninety-two cases arrived in New York last week from Brazil, but otherwise the market for the various oils was quiet. Supplies were generally at good levels and demand was satisfactory. Quotations for the various types were:—Sweet, distilled, 80c. to $1.25; expressed, USP, Brazilian, $1.40 to $1.95; California, $1.70 to $2.10; Florida, $1.40 to $1.85; Messina, $4.50 to $5.50; West Indian, $2.25 to $3.75, and sesquiterpeneless, $80 to $135.

Petitgrain—The oil from Paraguay last week dropped 5c. per pound on the inside of the range, to establish a new figure of $3.10, while the outside remained firm at the old listing of $4.30. Demand was good and there were sufficient supplies available to satisfy it.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzophenone—Although this product had shown a tendency to advance in recent weeks, it was firm as to price last week and in New York was being sold at $1.40 to $1.70. Demand was excellent, but some suppliers were having difficulties furnishing enough of it to satisfy their customers.

Coumarin—There was still an excellent demand for this item on the market in New York last week, and many manufacturers found themselves hard put to fill their orders. Despite reports in the trade at the first of the year, the item showed little tendency to fluctuate as to price and was still being quoted at $2.75 to $3.

Heliotropine—The crystals were in fair demand last week, but the supplies were greater than the requests for them. As to price, the product remained in the same steady position in which it had been for some time. The item was being sold at between $3.25 and $4 a pound.

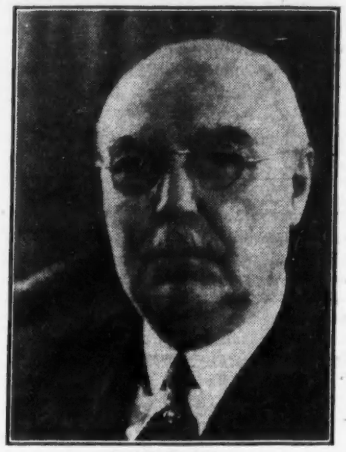
Indol—This item was not in precisely tight supply last week, but some dealers reported that the demand for it was slightly higher than they had anticipated and they were working hard to fill all incoming orders. The price range was unaffected, however, and the item was still going at the old quotations of $18 to $23 a pound.

Safrol—Although this item had shown a weak tendency some weeks back and had come down in price a bit, it seemed last week to have reached a stabilized level and was unchanged as to price on the market in New York. Quotations ranged from 95c. to $1.45.

Terpinyl Acetate—The supply and demand situation for this item remained largely unchanged last week and prices for both the extra and the prime held to their previous levels. The extra was being sold from 65c. to $1.10 and the prime was bringing 61c. to $1.

Obituaries

Josiah K. Lilly, chairman of the board of Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis, died in that city February 8. He was eighty-six years old. Mr.



Josiah K. Lilly

Lilly was one of the four original members of the company, which was founded in 1876 by his father, the late Eli Lilly. He was director of the firm's laboratories until his father's death in 1898 when he became president. He was named chairman in 1932.

Among the survivors are two sons, Eli Lilly, president of the firm, and Josiah K. Lilly, jr., executive vice-president.

John P. Duncan

John P. Duncan, treasurer of Lea & Perrins, Inc., condiments manufacturer, New York, died in New York on February 10. He was forty-four years old. Mr. Duncan, son of Stuart Duncan, retired chairman of the board of the company, joined the firm in 1926 and became treasurer in 1930.

Dr. Joseph H. James

Dr. Joseph H. James, professor emeritus and first head of the department of chemical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, died February 12 in Pittsburgh. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. James had been chief chemist for the Lake Superior Power Company, Saut Ste. Marie, Ontario, from 1899 to 1902. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Clemson College, and transferred to Carnegie Institute of Technology three years later. He retired from the Carnegie faculty in 1937 and has since been serving as a consultant to the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Dr.B.E.Livingston

Dr. Burton E. Livingston, director of the botany laboratory and professor of plant physiology at Johns Hopkins University for thirty-one years prior to his retirement in 1940, died in Baltimore February 8. He was seventy-three years old.

Dr. Livingston was permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a research fellow of the New York Botanical Garden, former president of the American Society of Naturalists and the American Society of Plant Physiologists, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the National Research Council.

Dr.J.D.McIntyre

Dr. Joseph D. McIntyre, retired president of the Dr. D. Jayne & Son, proprietary medicines, Philadelphia, died recently at his home in Drexel Hill, Pa. He was fifty-four years old. Dr. McIntyre was a chemist for the Department of Agriculture before joining D. Jayne & Son about twenty years ago.

Sydney J. Andrews, vice-president and general manager of the International Varnish Company, Toronto, Canada, died February 9. He was fifty-eight years old.

William J. Balle, accountant for Sinclair Refining Company, died February 10 in Teaneck, N. J. He was fifty years old.

George M. Greene, former chemist for Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass., died February 8 at Ashland, Mass. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Greene retired from Lever Brothers four years ago after being with the company for twenty-five years.

James L. Lavallee, manager of the railway traffic and sales department of the Texas Company, died February 12 at his home in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Lavallee had been associated with the Texas Company since 1922.

Stange Company Opens Oakland, Calif., Branch

The William J. Stange Company, flavorings and food colors manufacturer, Chicago, has opened a branch manufacturing and distributing plant in Oakland, Calif. The new branch is equipped to blend seasonings and to warehouse other products. Sales representatives of the company on the West Coast are C. A. Wood, Bruce Durling, H. A. Wedin and John Terry.

Temple Univ. Names Cornfeld Temporary Pharmacy School Head

Temple University has named Harry G. Cornfeld temporary head of its school of pharmacy. Mr. Cornfeld, who had submitted his resignation as assistant professor of pharmacy, agreed to continue until the close of the school year when the death of Dr. Harry W. Mantz left the pharmacy department without a head.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

was offered firm at 12½c. to 13c. per pound but it was not too plentiful.

Cassia—All kinds were steady as to price under the influence of a steady, if entirely routine, demand. All thin Saigon goods were considered to be in nominal position.

Cinnamon—Cables from Ceylon last week reported the creation of a price floor in the market. The new price for No. 2 was said to be 35c. per pound, c.i.f. New York and unless prices at which shippers sell conform to the floor, export licenses will not be granted there. Spot prices on No. 2 in spot position were raised to 35c. and once new goods bought at the new floor are in hand, local quotations should be even higher.

Clove—The market was reasonably steady. Rather heavy buying by makers of oil has subsided and during the past week little of such business was being done. Prices were generally steady.

Ginger—No further shift in prices on African root was noted. Jamaica was still in nominal position, arrivals of new crop in substantial quantities still being awaited.

Mace—Local activity was slight, yet all prices were firm. Those on spot were in line with those asked in primary markets when replacement lots were under negotiation.

Pepper—Conditions in India have cleared sufficiently to remove at least a fair part of the uncertainty that followed the death of Gandhi and the virtual withdrawal of grinders from the market pending clarification of a rather confused situation. Spot prices have evidence of the removal of the special pressure exerted at that time on shipment prices. They were down to 40c. to 41c. per pound for prompt delivery; stood at 39c. to 40c. when pepper was afloat nearby; and held at 38c. to 39c. when more distant futures were up for consideration.

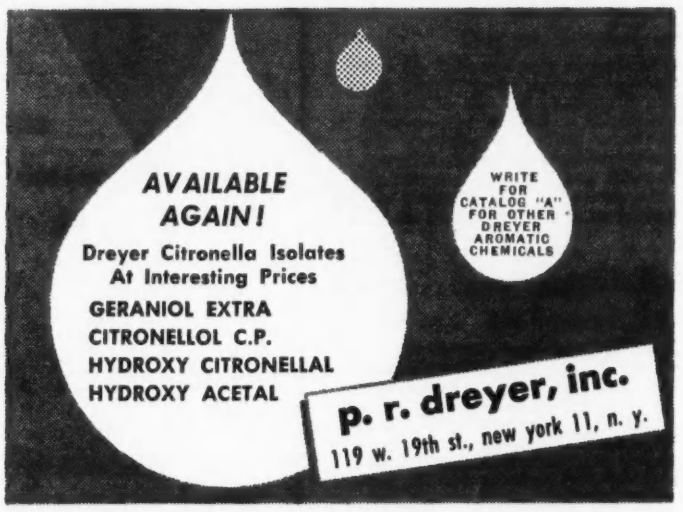
Trade Briefs

Gum arabic imported into Costa Rica during 1946 amounted to 9,657 kilograms, valued at $3,719.

Rose hip collectors in Scotland gathered 144 tons during the 1947 season, compared with 113 tons collected in 1946 and seventy tons in 1945.

L'Institut Jeanne Piaubert, Paris, France, has named F. B. Ladd exclusive importer of its "Vive la Vie" perfume and other beauty products.

Perfumery of less than 70 percent alcohol content was recently removed from price control restrictions by the French Price Administration.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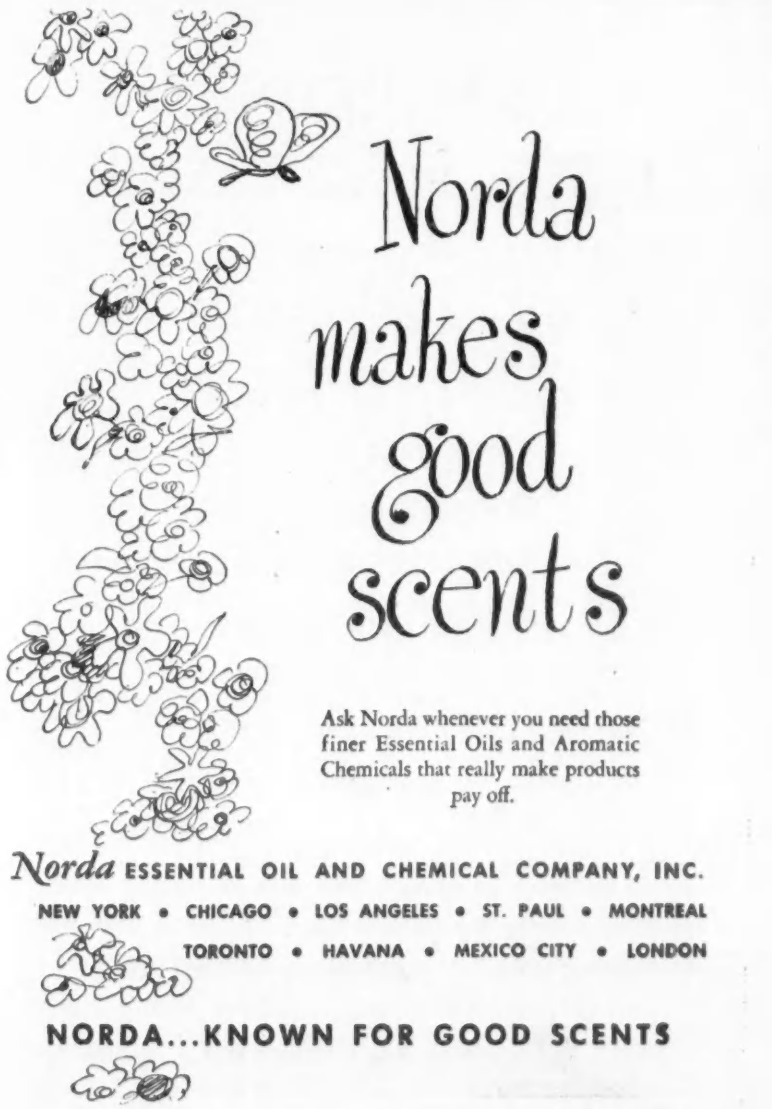
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Buna Rubber Processes In Germany Described

OPD Washington Bureau

Two reports containing translations of three research studies made by the Germans on processes connected with the production of buna rubber are now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The first report traces the development of a new styrene catalyst which increased the yield of the I. G. Farbenindustrie buna plant by 8 to 10 percent, and the second contains translations of two IGF research studies on the production of acrylamides and the copolymerization of butadiene and acrylamides.

Research to improve the styrene catalyst began in 1940 at the IGF Styrene Laboratory at Hoechst, the report states. By 1944, test results showed that the new catalyst, in addition to increasing yield, also reduced the residue in crude styrene to 1.5 to 2 percent, but the volume of waste gas by one-half, realized a saving of about 11 percent on benzene, ethylene and other raw materials, eliminated difficult and time consuming changes of catalysts, and had several other advantages over the old catalyst.

Mimeographed copies of either report (PB-80757, "Development of a New Styrene Catalyst," and PB-80383, "The Synthesis of Acrylamides and the Copolymerization of Acrylamides and Butadiene") sell for 50 cents each. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Socony-Vacuum Elects C.L.Harding to Board

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has elected Charles L. Harding to its board of directors. Mr. Harding, formerly a member of the law department, has been coordinating Middle East interests of the company for the last seven months and will continue to function in that capacity. During the war he was counsel, and later director-in-charge, of the Petroleum Administration for War, District I.

George Lueders & Co. Honors John Kreppel

George Lueders & Co., essential oil and perfume materials firm, New York, has added John Kreppel to the role of its veterans organization, composed of personnel who have been with the company for twenty-five years or more. Mr. Kreppel, who is assistant manager of the company's factory, was presented with a watch and a lapel button at a luncheon held in his honor.

Brazil Publishes New Import License List

The Export-Import Department of the Bank of Brazil has announced that the most recent list of imports into that country which require previous import licenses includes:—soap; perfumed soap; tooth pastes; powders, creams and other cosmetics; perfumes, waters and toilet preparations, and distilled products or essences for the production of perfumes.

Coffette Products Develops New Shampoo Preparation

Coffette Products, Inc., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a hair shampoo with a coffee base. The basic ingredients of the new product are the oils and glycerized materials and tannic acid derived from coffee beans, and it is claimed they impart a unique quality to the shampoo.

NPC Forms Atlantic Coast Regional Advisory Commtitee

The National Petroleum Council has named B. I. Graves, vice-president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, chairman of a regional advisory committee from the oil industry to implement the industry's program to bring relief from the acute shortage of fuel and heating oils in the Atlantic Coast area. Vice-chairman of the committee is M. J. Rathbone, president of Esso Standard Oil Company.

Trade Briefs

Pure Oil Company has brought in a new well in Andrews County, Tex., which it describes as a "very substantial producer."

Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Company has brought in two new oil wells in the recently opened LeDuc field in Canada.

A. K. Tyson, vice-president of Barber Asphalt Corporation, has been elected a director of American Republics Corporation.

International Co-operative Petroleum Association has opened permanent offices at Twenty-three West Forty-fiifth street, New York.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company is offering common holders of record January 21 rights to subscribe to 900,000 shares of no par common stock at $10 per share.

Lago Oil & Transport Company, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), set a new record for processing crude oil at its Aruba refinery during December.

Blaw-Knox Construction Company has published a technical bulletin entitled "Blaw-Knox Gasoline Absorption and Stripping Plants," which can be obtained from its chemical plants division, gas equipment department, box 778, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company is planning the construction of a six-inch pipe line from South Portland to Bangor, Me. Building operations are expected to start in May, and the company said that about sixty days will be required to complete the project.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prevailing shortages continued to keynote the petroleum derivatives market last week, as leading producers of aliphatic materials reported further constriction of stocks.

The situation in aromatic solvents remained acute during the week. Commercial users continued to press suppliers for more material, but government demands for aviation gasoline still confined the commercial market to short rations.

Aliphatic materials, meanwhile, exhibited furthering narrowing of existing stocks, with mineral spirits reported by at least one major producer in particularly short supply. One volume maker said that that company had adopted the policy of limiting regular customers to quantities of a year ago. However, it was emphasized that orders were being accepted on an individual basis and that exceptions were being made to company policy where conditions warranted. Prices were uniformly stable for all solvents and diluents.

The Department of Commerce imposed an embargo of oil export shipments from Atlantic Coast ports last week, the ban to continue in effect until March 31. The move was designed to save fuel oil for home heating in Eastern areas, but industry officials voiced the opinion that the action would have a negligible effect on the overall scarcity.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Although some companies continued to report comfortable movement of deliveries to regular customers, there was evidence in the market last week of further tightening of stocks. One leader in the field said that customers of that company were generally being limited to quantities of a year ago. However, it was pointed out that orders were being considered on an individual basis, and that exceptions to the overall policy were being made where conditions warranted. Calls for this solvent, meanwhile, continued strong. Prices were firm in all areas.

Protective Coating Solvents—Government calls for aviation gasoline continued to restrict commercial users of aromatic solvents to short rations during the week. The drain apparently was being effected directly on toluol and indirectly on xylol stocks. According to the explanation of one major producer, makers of petroleum-source aromatics have been compelled to favor toluol production over xylol output, owing to limitations of present production facilities caused by the government pressure. At the expense of xylol, therefore, the increased toluol was said to be going into aviation fuels. This two-way squeeze plus the unprecedented demand was thus held responsible for the current supply pinch. Prices, meanwhile, were stable at previous levels, both for coaltar and petroleum aromatics.

The supply position of higher boiling range aromatics, at the same time, was reported to be even more severe than that of pure aromatic solvents. The demand, which has continued at an intense pace for past months, mainly from baking enamels manufacturers, was said to have far outrun current production. Price-wise, there was no change last week.

Aliphatic supplies, though relatively better than those of aromatics, were generally reported to be tightening last week. Calls for lacquer diluent during the week were heavy, with some suppliers reporting orders from regular customers that exceeded volumes during the peak war years. Most marketers were meeting the requirements of their regulars, although at least one leader said that deliveries of that company were largely being limited to levels of February, 1947. The price structure both in group 3 and on the East Coast continued stable.

At least one leading marketer reported further limitation of mineral spirits stocks last week. Most producers were meeting needs of regular customers, however, although spot material was said to be difficult to locate. Calls were heavy, and prices, which were stable during the week, were believed set for the time being, according to a spokesman for one volume maker.

Stoddard solvent stocks were also reported dwindling during the week, as the pressure of demand began to take its toll on existing supplies. Producers in the main were meeting the needs of all regular consumers, but at least one large producer reported the adoption of a policy of limiting customers to their requirements of a year ago. Special exceptions, however, were being made where both conditions and stocks warranted. Price-wise, there was no change.

V. M. & P. naphtha continued short, as the demand remained strong. Regular customers were reported to be receiving adequate shipments, although occasional consumers were said to be hard put to locate stocks. Prices were at previous levels in all areas.

Rubber Solvents—What was true for other aliphatics was likewise the case for these materials last week. Stocks were getting shorter. Demand was very active. Customers of at least one leader were being asked to confine themselves to quantities of a year ago. Prices were stable.

Lighter Fractions

Heptane and hexane were reported to be in relatively good supply during the week, though it was emphasized by leading marketers that these materials were by no means free. Pentane, however, was said to be definitely short, with considerable quantities going into winter motor fuels to achieve acceptable volatility requirements. Customers in the solvent field, however, were said to be receiving sufficient quantities of pentane to satisfy their requirements. Heptane and hexane, of course, were even more freely available to solvent customers. Butane and propane, on the other hand, continued critically short. The former, which is a major ingredient in winter motor fuels, was said to be falling short of requirements. Propane was similarly tight.

Waxes

Paraffin — Supplies were still severely short last week, as demand continued at the active pace it has maintained during past months. Following are the current market quotations:—Crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, barrels, carloads, refinery, 7¼c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 123-125 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 7½c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 125-127 ASTM, same basis, 7½c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 128-130 ASTM, same basis, 7.8c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 131-133 ASTM, same basis, 8.05c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 133-135 ASTM, same basis, 8.2c. per pound, and fully refined, slabs, 135-137 ASTM, same basis, 8.45c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cresylic Acid — The petroleum grade of this material was quoted during the week as follows:—185-205 degrees C., non-returnable drums, carloads, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles basin, 99c. per gallon; 185-205 degrees C., l.c.l., same basis, $1.01 per gallon, 185-205 degrees C., tanks, same basis, 91c. per gallon; 190-220 degrees C., drums, carloads, same basis, 91½c. per gallon; 190-220 degrees C., l.c.l., same basis, 93½c. per gallon; 190-220 degrees C., tanks, same basis, 83½c. per gallon; 210-240 degrees C., drums, carloads, same basis, 73c. per gallon; 210-240 degrees C., l.c.l., same basis, 75c. per gallon; 210-240 degrees C., tanks, same basis, 65c. per gallon; 235-271 degrees C., drums, carloads, same basis, 68½c. per gallon; 235-271 degrees C., l.c.l., same basis, 70½c. per gallon, and 235-271 degrees C., tanks, same basis, 60½c. per gallon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 31 totaled 221,663,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,915,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 252,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 553,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 301,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks totaled 6,420,000 barrels, an increase of 97,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Protective Coatings Materials

Declines for casein and shellac were the sole price activity in protective coating materials last week. The market position of most products remained fixed, as supply and demand factors continued to approximate previous levels.

With the exception of organic colors, which were extremely tight during the week, the situation on dry colors was one of good supplies and brisk demand. Chrome colors, alkali, celestial and iron blues were in relatively free supply. Similarly, stocks of molybdic Victoria and violet toners were good. However, lithol, para and toluidin toners continued to be reported scarce, although para reds were said to be in a slightly better position than other organic colors. Tungstic grades of such pigments as violet and Victoria toners were likewise short. Price-wise, prime pigments remained firm.

Silica stocks were said to be fairly good, despite difficulties in production resulting from recent storms. Deliveries were reported to be falling about two weeks behind schedule but this situation was expected to be remedied shortly. Prices were firm.

Featuring the synthetic resins section last week was the announcement of a major producer of phenolic resins to the effect that the expansion program of that company had been completed. The new plant facilities were expected to double the output of that company, but a spokesman said that the effect of the increased material would probably not be felt on the market until the latter part of the year.

Calls for Singapore No. 1 dammar gum eased off last week, as trading on all gums continued slow. Prices were firm, and there was some indication of tightening of stocks. Lacquer materials were also stable last week, as demand for dibutyl, diethyl and dimethyl phthalates was described as fair.

Imported casein prices dropped another ½ cent per pound during the week, as buying slackened. The decrease was attributed to uncertainty over the extent and effects of the break in the commodity market. Shellac grades also were off 1 cent to 3 cents per pound, as some easing was reported in the Calcutta market. A 3-cent decline was registered for superfine lac and the TN grade dropped 1 cent per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Shellac, superfine, 3c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.2	182.2	182.2	172.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—This material was quoted at 13½c. per pound, carloads, works last week, with l.c.l. quantities listing at a range of 17c. to 18c. per pound, f.o.b. shipment point. Supply and demand factors, at the same time, were unchanged, the former ample and the latter normal.

Black, Bone—The Bureau of Census reported total production of bone black in December at 1,102 short tons, compared with 848 tons in November, 1,085 tons in October and 956 tons in December, 1946. Total bone black shipments in December amounted to 1,028 short tons, opposed to 1,043 tons in November, 789 tons in October and 1,231 tons in December of the previous year. Stocks at the close of December totaled 1,254 short tons of bone black, as against 1,180 tons on hand on November 30, 1,375 tons on October 31 and 1,349 tons at the end of December, 1946. The market was without feature during the week. Prices were firm at 14⅜c. to 22⅜c. per pound in bags or barrels, less carloads, delivered. Supply and demand maintained previous levels.

Blue, Alkali—In good supply, this material was reported in equally good demand. Prices were stable at $1.90 per pound for the dry material, delivered, and $1.10 per pound for the toner.

Blue, Celestial—Quoted at 15c. to 16c. per pound, delivered, this pigment was said to be abundant. Demand, at the same time, was described as good.

Blue, Iron—The price structure of Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues was firm at 42c. per pound, delivered. Supplies were ample, and demand was active.

Blue, Ultramarine—Imported during the week were 234 casks of this pigment from Hull. The market, meanwhile, was steady, as supply and demand were on a par with previous weeks.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Both the molybdic and tungstic grades were quoted at $3.75 per pound, delivered. The former was said to be in good supply, although the latter grade continued short. Calls for both pigments were fairly heavy.

Blue, Violet Toner—This pigment was both free and tight, the former condition applying to the molbydic grade and the latter condition to the tungstic material. Demand was good, and prices were stable.

Green, Chrome—Prices on the CP material ranged from 32c. to 42¾c. per pound in barrels, delivered, while the reduced grades were listed at 10c. to 26¼c. per pound, same basis. Both supply and demand were said to be good.

Green, Chromium Oxide—The hydrated material in barrels last week was quoted at 85c. per pound, f.o.b. works, while the pure grades ranged from 32c. to 38½c. per pound in bags, same basis.

Iron Oxides—Imports during the week totaled 1,500 tins from Bunder Abbas and 4,097 bags from Malaga. The latter, which represents a rather sizable shipment from Spain, was not expected to do more than provide temporary relief for the tight condition of the market. Price-wise, Spanish oxide was firm.

Orange, Cadmium—This pigment was quoted at $1 per pound in barrels, freight allowed. Supplies were reported good, and demand was said to be active.

Orange, Chrome—A favorable supply picture continued for this material last week, as prices were firm at 26c. per pound in barrels, delivered, and demand was good.

Red, Lithol Toner—Both the regular and lithol-rubin toners were in short supply last week, the latter due particularly to the persisting shortage of rubin intermediate. Demand was very heavy and prices were firm. Lithol toner was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound in barrels, f.o.b. works, and lithol-rubin toner commanded $1.40 per pound, same basis.

Red, Para Toner—Though in slightly better supply than other organic colors, this pigment continued short last week. Prices were stable and demand was described as good. Quotations on the regular toner ranged from 85c. to 88c. per pound; chlorinated para toner commanded 95c. to $1.05 per pound, while the concentrated material was listed at 80c.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Very tight during the week, this material was expected to continue so for some time to come, according to major producers. Priced last week at $1.30 per pound, this pigment was in good call during the week.

Yellow, Chrome—In good supply last week, this material was also in good de-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: December

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in December, 1947, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $68,898,480. Details of sales reported by these establishments with comparative data for 1946 and 1945, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1947—December	$68,898,480	$32,492,714	$29,705,420	$22,708,301	$6,997,119	$6,700,346
Total, 12 months	1,038,034,341	550,767,522	321,744,570	280,970,725	89,321,535	107,898,459
1946—December*	73,561,758	35,612,496	30,341,893	23,030,749	7,311,150	7,407,363
Total,* 12 months	796,288,334	423,330,402	291,050,301	215,945,657	75,114,254	81,898,561
1945—December	42,378,080	21,402,371	16,605,089	12,128,925	4,476,164	4,310,630
Total, 12 months	663,425,141	307,394,294	269,997,046	204,747,066	65,250,080	66,033,201

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Hundreds of your customers and as many potentials will be at the big annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, March 11. Don't miss them. Make your reservations early.

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Lacquer Sales: Oct.-Dec.

Sales of lacquer for the fourth quarter of 1947, as compared to the third quarter of last year and the fourth quarter of 1946 from reports received by the Bureau of Census from 158 manufacturers (approximately 84 percent of the industry), were as follows:—

	1947		1946
	Fourth quarter	Third quarter*	Fourth quarter*
Gallons	17,290,041	16,044,478	18,529,865
Value	$29,870,493	$29,002,036	$28,959,290
Clear lacquers—			
Gallons	4,522,381	4,160,427	4,765,080
Value	$8,347,904	$7,786,415	$7,834,789
Pigmented lacquers—			
Gallons	4,628,643	4,697,674	4,955,084
Value	$12,996,803	$13,253,582	$12,278,101
Bases and dopes—			
Gallons	749,639	675,968	1,034,544
Value	$1,221,374	$1,088,666	$1,456,936
Thinners—			
Gallons	7,389,378	7,290,409	7,775,157
Value	$7,304,412	$7,473,373	$7,389,075

* Revised.

mand. Prices were firm at 27c. pe. pound in barrels, delivered.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—Available in almost any quantity last week, although delays were reported in shipments of certain grades. Prices were firm, and demand was normal.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Imports during the week totaled 1,600 bags of chalk from London and 1,600 bags of whiting from Hull. The market position of this material, meanwhile, continued at levels of previous weeks.

Magnesium Silicate—Imported last week were 1,787 bags of talc from Genoa. Domestic grades of talc, meanwhile, continued in critically short supply, although good stocks of Italian and French talc were reported to be available on the New York market. Prices were stable for both imported and domestic grades during the week.

Silica—The supply situation was reported to be relatively good, although one major producer said that storm conditions had produced a lag in production. One soft silica plant, in fact, was said to have been tied up for two weeks because of the weather. As a result, a two-week delay in shipments was said to have developed, but this was expected to be rectified shortly. Demand was described as good, better for the hard-quartz material than for soft silica. Prices were firm. Current quotations follow:—Amorphous, dry-ground, carloads, works, $24 to $40 per ton; amorphous, dry-ground, l.c.l., $29 per ton; wet-ground, carloads, works, $24 to $40 per ton; wet-ground, l.c.l., $29 per ton; hard-quartz, 325 mesh, carloads, works, $20 per ton; hard-quartz, 325 mesh, l.c.l., $25 per ton; hard-quartz, 140 mesh, carloads, works, $15 per ton, and hard-quartz, 140 mesh, l.c.l., $20 per ton.

Synthetic Resins

Cellulose Acetate—The Bureau of Census reported December shipments and consumption at 5,172,988 pounds, molding and extrusion materials making up the major part of this figure with 3,829,623 pounds. This compares with the November total of 6,128,000

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Samples and data on request

"Cellosolve" "Kronisol" "Kronitex" "Methox" "Ethox" and "Kapsol" are trademarks.

For inorganic phosphorus products, represented by Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J. For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N. J.; in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin by William J. Heuga Co., Chicago, Ill.

Water Paint Sales: December

(Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for December, 1947, as published by the Bureau of Census, are based on reports submitted by 47 manufacturers, of whom nine reported data for resin emulsion paints exclusively. Nine of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing the total number to 18 for resin emulsion paints. The data for plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials. The December statistics, as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1946, follow:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	2,170,327	$186,801

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of the individual companies.

Resin Emulsion Paints

	Gallons	Value
Interior	470,236	$941,231
Exterior	14,752	29,854

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	2,240,675	$202,815
casein-bound	155,946	13,433
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste	*156,567	$216,543
dry-powder form	479,815	51,785
glue-bound	191,569	11,361

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	501,448	$32,489
Coldwater	992,654	38,235

Sales of these products for December, as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1946, were as follows:—

		December 1947	December 1946
Plastic paints	lbs.	2,170,327	2,326,869
	value	$186,801	$185,500
Resin emulsion paints	gals.	484,988	†
	value	$971,085	†
Coldwater paints	value	$499,337	$614,665
Calcimines	lbs.	1,283,702	1,951,034
	value	$70,724	$101,019

* Gallons. † Not available.

pounds, of which molding and extrusion materials made up 4,665,939 pounds.

Nitrocellulose—December shipments and consumption of manufacturers, as reported by the Bureau of Census, totaled 841,558 pounds, comprised of 627,630 pounds of sheets and 213,928 pounds of rods and tubes. This was slightly above November, which was reported at 832,115 pounds, made up of 609,314 pounds of sheets and 222,801 pounds of rods and tubes.

Phenolic Resins—Shipments and consumption of these and other tar acid resins in December were registered at 27,661,519 pounds, compared to 25,719,218 pounds in November, according to the Bureau of Census. Bulk of these totals was made up of molding materials, which amounted to 17,160,488 pounds in December and 15,415,038 pounds in November. Meanwhile, a major producer announced completion of expanded plant facilities for production of these materials. Although capacity was said to have been doubled by the move, a company spokesman said that the effect on the general shortage in the market would probably not be felt until the latter part of the year.

Polystyrene Resins—Exclusive of protective coating resins, shipments and consumption of these materials in December, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 11,455,593 pounds, opposed to 10,593,297 pounds during the preceding month.

Urea and Melamine Resins—The Bureau of Census reported December shipments and consumption at 6,564,571 pounds, compared to 5,999,256 pounds in November. Bulk of these figures was made up of dry-basis adhesives, which totaled 3,513,157 and 3,241,623 pounds in December and November, respectively.

Vinyl Resins—Total shipments and consumption in December, as reported by the Bureau of Census, came to 20,403,666 pounds, comprised mainly of 8,094,122 pounds of sheeting and film, including safety glass sheeting, and 7,828,786 pounds of molding and extrusion materials. The revised November total was registered at 16,837,473 pounds, made up largely of 7,242,552 pounds of sheeting and film and 5,759,749 pounds of molding and extrusion materials.

Natural Resins

Calls for Singapore No. 1 dammar gum were not as pressing last week as heretofore, as trading on all gums continued slow. Some tightening was reported on importers' stocks of Singapore No. 1, with the material practically unavailable on spot. Sporadic supply lags were also reported for other gums. Meanwhile, interest in copal gums was largely centered about the Philippine grades, which were described as a good buy for the money. Prices generally were firm. Singapore dammars were stable, with No. 1 ranging from 31c. to 32c. per pound and the No. 2 grade quoted at 24c. to 26c. per pound. First quality Philippine copals were listed at 27c. to 30c. per pound; the second quality material was priced at 23c. to 27c. per pound, and the third quality gum ranged from 20c. to 23c. per pound. Imported during the week were 1,100 bags of copal gum from Matadi and 630 bags of dammar from Singapore.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The mild slump in buying, reported earlier by major producers, continued last week. Purchases were apparently still being made on the basis of immediate requirements, with consumers reluctant to build up stocks in view of the present high price of butyl alcohol. Despite the temporary lag in demand, the overall supply situation was still said to be hampered by the persisting shortage of phthalic anhydride. Current quotations follow:—Drums, carload, 37¼c. to 38½c. per pound; less carlots, 38c. to 39c. per pound, and tanks, 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Diethyl phthalate—No change in the market position of this material was noted during the period under review. Prices were

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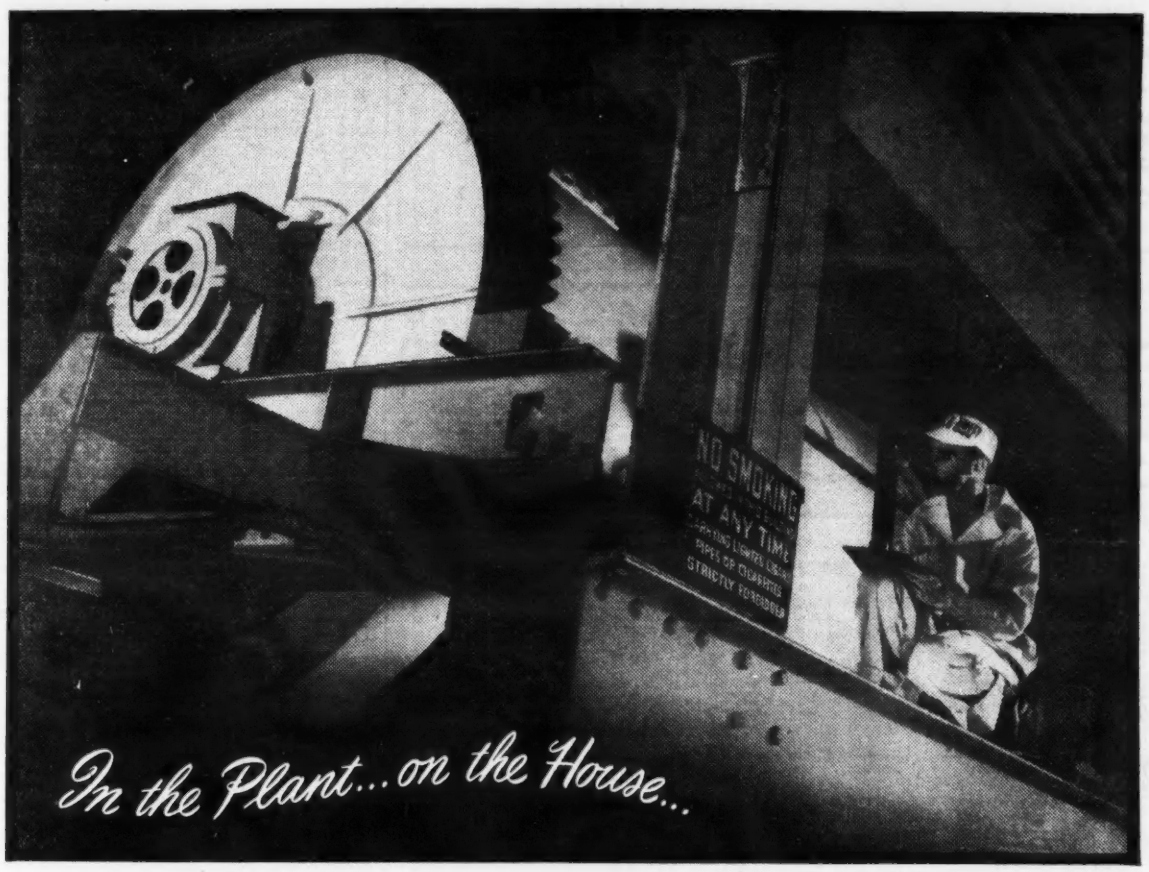

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Remember, our technical staff is at your call to help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. You'll get recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies... the longest project of its kind on record.

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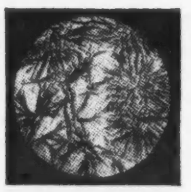

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VARNISHES. Durez 240 is soluble enough in drying oils to be used as a chill-back. There is practically no resin loss at any varnish processing temperature.

ALKYD RESINS. Durez 240 is capable of entering into the reaction. It will increase hardness and speed of set and decrease water susceptibility, and its action is outstanding in industrial (baking) finishes.

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FLOOR FINISHES. In general, all typical floor varnish and floor paint liquid formulations are definitely improved with the use of Durez 240. Using either soft or hard oils or combinations of the two, floor finishes based on the resin exhibit excellent speed of dry, hardness, toughness, and resistance.

FOR SAMPLES. We will gladly furnish samples and further information. Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 32A Walck Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DUREZ 240 RESIN

Melting Point	320° to 338° F. (Capillary Method)
Acid Number	50 to 60
Color	WG to M
Refractive Index	1.565
Specific Gravity	1.09
Weight per gallon	9.08 lb.

DUREZ . . . RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

firm at 31½c. to 33½c. per pound, drums, carloads. Demand continued fair, and stocks were ample.

Dimethyl Phthalate—This section stabilized at higher price levels following recent 2½c. to 2¾c. per pound price advances. Trade sources still reported considerable surplus war material on the market, a condition which, according to a spokesman of one volume supplier, has prevented market quotations from accurately reflecting raw materials costs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The imported, acid-precipitated material dropped another ½c. per pound last week, as buying eased off. The consumer reticence was attributed to uncertainty over the extent and effects of the break in the commodity market. Supplies were said to be easier both in the New York and Argentine markets. Domestic casein, meanwhile, held firm at 33c. to 35c. per pound, as stocks continued low. Current quotations on the imported product range frm 30½c. to 32½c. per pound.

Glue—Imported during the week were 656 bags of ossein from Antwerp, 132 bales of gluestock from Havana and 800 bags of bone glue from Rio Grande. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Census reported total glue production in December at 13,184,827 pounds, compared with 13,636,188 pounds in November, 14,666,095 pounds in October and 11,779,517 pounds in December, 1946. Bone glue output in December totaled 7,229,383 pounds, opposed to 7,816,722 pounds during the preceding month, 8,512,421 pounds in October and 6,466,336 pounds in December of the previous year. Hide glue production in December amounted to 5,955,444 pounds, as against 5,819,466 pounds in November, 6,153,674 pounds in October and 5,313,181 pounds in December, 1946. Total shipments of glue in December were reported at 10,348,936 pounds, compared with 12,588,514 pounds during the preceding month, 14,056,290 pounds in October and 11,924,834 pounds in December of the preceding year. Bone glue shipments in December were registered at 5,550,913 pounds, opposed to 6,970,870 pounds in November, 8,167,327 pounds in October and 6,382,548 pounds in December, 1946. Hide glue shipments in December were listed at 4,798,023 pounds, as against 5,617,644 pounds in November, 5,888,963 pounds in October and 5,542,290 pounds in December of the previous year. Total glue stocks at the close of December were reported at 12,443,767 pounds, compared with 9,509,275 pounds on November 30, 8,391,628 pounds on October 31 and 10,616,379 pounds at the end of December, 1946. Bone glue stocks on December 31 totaled 6,953,759 pounds at the close of the preceding month, 4,260,863 pounds on October 31 and 5,268,642 pounds on December 31, 1946. Hide glue stocks at the close of December were registered at 5,490,008 pounds, as against 4,332,587 pounds on November 30, 4,130,765 pounds on October 31 and 4,987,737 pounds on December 31, 1946.

Shellac—Certain grades slipped 1c. to 3c. per pound last week, as supplies on the New York market continued tight. Off 3c. were quotations on superfine, with suppliers quoting 65c. to 66c. per pound. TN grade, dropping 1c., was quoted at 64c. to 65c. per pound. Other grades continued firm. Meanwhile, the Calcutta market was reported somewhat easier during the week, as shipments of lac continued on delayed schedules. Imported last week were 200 bags of shellac from London.

Naval Stores

Gum turpentine on the Savannah market last week jumped ½c. per gallon on Wednesday only to decline ¼c. on Friday for a net gain of ¼c. per gallon. Closing turpentine quotation was listed at 63¼c. per gallon. Gum rosin prices, at the same time, remained firm throughout the week's trading.

Savannah, Feb. 13.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.*	Fri.
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	...	$6.50
D	8.00	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
E	8.80	8.80	8.80	...	8.80
F	8.81	8.81	8.81	...	8.81
G	8.81	8.81	8.81	...	8.81
H	8.81	8.81	8.81	...	8.81
I	8.81	8.81	8.81	...	8.81
K	8.85	8.85	8.85	...	8.85
M	8.89	8.89	8.89	...	8.89
N	9.05	9.05	9.05	...	9.05
WG	9.25	9.25	9.25	...	9.25
WW	9.48	9.48	9.48	...	9.48
X	9.48	9.48	9.48	...	9.48
	Barrels				
Sales	...	...	...	...	100
Receipts	...	8	105	...	34
Shipments	...	...	175	...	...
Stocks	8,093	8,701	8,692	...	8,777

* No trading.

Savannah, Feb. 13.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk, gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	63	....	...	...	10,128
Tuesday	63	....	5	30	10,103
Wednesday	63½	8	160	86	10,183
Thursday*	..	....	...	...	....
Friday	63¼	222	29	27	10,139

* No trading.

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Great American Plastics Forms Canadian Subsidiary

The Great American Plastics Company, Fitchburg, Mass., has established a new subsidiary company in Canada. The new company, known as Irwin Products, Ltd., has leased a factory at 602 King street West, Toronto, for use as a manufacturing plant.

Resin Adhesives Booklet Offered by Amer. Cyanamid

A new twelve-page booklet dealing with Cyanamid resin adhesives has recently been published by the plastics division of American Cyanamid Company, New York City. This brochure, produced in full color, describes the products made by Cyanamid, illustrates the range of applications where they have been found effective, and indicates the important savings and sales advantages which may be gained through their use. Copies will be mailed upon written request to the company.

N.Y. Paint Club Group To Hold Meeting Feb. 24

The trade sales committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in conjunction with the association's sales training committee, will sponsor a meeting for trade sales dealers, their sales personnel, and manufacturers salesmen at the Pennsylvania hotel on February 24 at 8:30 p.m. Featured speaker for the evening will be Morris I. Pickus, who has selected as his topic, "I'm Glad You Brought That Up" or "How to Win An Argument Without Arguing."

Phila. Paint Technicians Discuss Hard Resins

Members of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Dr. Werner R. Husen, Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., discuss the "Manufacture and Technology of Hard Synthetic Coating Resins" at its recent meeting at the Engineer's Club. Dr. Husen presented a color motion picture in conjunction with his talk, explaining the procedure and control of hard resin production throughout its various stages.

Gerow Gets Reynolds Metals Plastic Post

Milo R. Gerow has been appointed product manager of the plastics division of Reynolds Metals Company, New York, and will be in charge of plastic film sales, development and production. His headquarters will be in the New York office. Mr. Gerow was formerly New York technical sales representative for the cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

L.A. Paint Technicians Hear Pigments Discussion

Ralph Urich, sales manager of the chemical color division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., was the featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club. Mr. Urich took as his topic, "Dry Colors for Paint—Their Nature and Technology," and, after classifying the chemical pigments in various color groups, explained the good and bad features of each type.

Trade Briefs

Paint, varnish and lacquer production in the United States zone of Germany in the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 7,539 metric tons.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association still has available copies of "British Investigation of the Paint Industry" at $2 per copy.

Harold E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., paint manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected to the board of directors of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo.

Turpentine and substitutes imported into Australia during the period July-October, 1947, decreased in value to £98,000 from £121,000 in the corresponding period of 1946.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats continued weak and unsettled last week. Trend of prices was downward, though the decline was not as drastic as a week ago. Weakness in grains and lard was again the depressing factor, and in the absence of buying interest quotations fluctuated widely and were entirely nominal. Crude cottonseed oil was erratic, with bleachable futures, and trading was confined to an occasional tankcar at fluctuations of about 1 cent per pound. Corn oil was inactive, with buyers sellers on the side lines. Copra was firmer under improved demand from Europe, while domestic crushers were out of the market. Peanut oil attracted practically no attention, and crushers also were not pressing sales. Soybean oil prices fluctuated sharply from 1 to 2 cents per pound between light sales. This market was steadier late in the week. Soybeans were off $1 per bushel from the recent high. Lower prices for vegetable oils caused producers of shortening to drop prices 2 cents. Tallow was lower, and sales of a moderate quantity was transacted a decline of 1 cent per pound. This reduction was reflected in nominal quotations for grease. Lard was weaker and off 1 cent, despite the request for bids by CCC for shipment abroad. Flaxeed declined 20 cents to the government price of $6 per bushel and $1.10 per bushel from the recent high level of $7.10. This resulted in crushers lowering prices of linseed oil 1½ cents for prompt shipment and 1 cent for futures.

Consuming inquiry for tung oil and other drying oils was at low ebb. Tung oil was offered freely, and with cheaper linseed oil prices of the former were fractionally lower. Alkali refined and clarified soybean oils were dropped 2 cents per pound, and firm bids for tankcars, it was intimated, could have shaded quotations another cent. Fish and dehydrated castor oils were unchanged and featureless.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures rallied last Monday and scored moderate gains, but the rally was short lived and the market dropped 200 points on Tuesday, the daily limit. Fluctuations were violent on Wednesday with declines of 150 points regained, the market closing at 15 to 35 points higher. Lower grain and lard markets were reflected in cottonseed and other vegetable oils. Trading was active in cottonseed oil futures and switching operations also received more attention.

Consuming inquiry for crude oil was at low ebb. Light sales were reported early in the period at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, February-March shipment. Market was steady at 22c., up 1c. for the week.

Futures were in active demand on Friday and the market scored net gains of 30 to 95 points.

Cottonseed oil disappearance totaled 352,645 barrels in January, compared with 349,790 barrels in December and 282,045 barrels in January, last year. The visible supply of oil and seed was estimated at 1,474,000 barrels, compared with 1,231,100 barrels for December.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 13, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	125	23.00	21.90	23.75B
May	790	21.75	20.70	22.50B
July	220	22.35	19.95	21.65@21.75
September	65	22.00	18.80	20.30@20.40
October	9	19.75	18.95	18.95@19.50
December	..	....	....	17.00@17.75
January	..	....	....	16.50B

Total sales—1,216 tankcars.

Crude oil was firmer and held at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for February-March shipment.

Memphis.—Recent crude cottonseed oil sales took place at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley. Crude soybean oil sold at 18c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent was quoted at $81 per ton, February, and $79, for March. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $16, per ton, bulk and $22.50, sacked, Memphis. Soybean meal 41 percent offered at $81 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills in the Valley, February shipment. Demand inactive.

Linseed Oil

Prices of linseed oil were reduced, as a result of further weakness in flaxseed, which declined to $6 per bushel in the Midest, the government support price and was down $1.10 from the recent high of $7.10. Raw oil declined to 28.80c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, for February-July delivery, which constituted a reduction of 1½c. per pound for February-March and 1c. for April-July during the week. Inquiry was inactive, though some trading took place in futures early in the period at concessions of about ½c., before lower prices became effective. Linseed oil market was unsettled throughout the period by the weakness in competing oils and flaxseed. Tung oil was inactive and easier and merely nominal at 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Soybean oil weak and prices fluctuated widely with soybeans and other oils.

Minneapolis—The linseed oil market was pretty well demoralized, buyers showing little or no interest in supplies and crushers reduced prices to 28.2c. per pound, zone 1, for linseed oil in tanks for February forward shipment. The government support price on oil is at 27c. a pound, in tanks. This differential will have to be absorbed in some manner or another, or at least properly explained before buyers will get excited about making further commitments. What buying there was during the week was limited to immediate and nearby needs, few going beyond the 60-day period and most on a 30-day shipment basis. Mill production continued at a high level with instructions brisk.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	6,154,000	2,760,000
Since Sept. 1	150,384,000	129,720,000

Los Angeles—Price of linseed oil dropped here. Supplies were fairly good, the market steady. Oil was quoted at 29c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt delivery.

Flaxseed—Market continued easy and declined to $6 per bushel, the government support price. The recent high point was $7.10 per bushel.

Minneapolis—The slambang decline in commodities brought flaxseed prices down to the government support price during the week, and $1.10 from the recent high mark and resting comfortably at $6 per bushel. More than 3,000,000 bushels of stored flaxseed were liquidated during the price decline of the past two weeks and it is estimated that a like amount was purchased from the country on a to arrive basis. Market analysts are of the opinion that there is little unsold flax remaining in the country, excepting seed and other special lots, as of the first week in February. This estimate is thought to be a little over-optimistic by some but there is no doubt that a huge chunk of flaxseed changed hands during the past week. There was a definite change in the crushers' buying attitude as markets declined, many of them filling their most urgent needs at top levels and able to pick up enough to build a fair backlog against future requirements.

Sellers were a little more aggressive as the week progressed and late in the period, before prices dropped to the support level of $6, many of the crushers ignored the offerings, indicating they had needs well in hand for the remainder of the crushing season.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week	321,400	23,800	103,700	5,000
Since Sept. 1	19,135,200	9,626,500	2,878,100	3,833,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Demand was reported slow. Prices were held at the recent decline. Market was more or less nominal owing to the easiness of competing drying oils.

Coconut—This market was inactive and prices were merely nominal, with competing oils and fats. Crude oil was quoted at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with intimations that firm bids could have shaded quotations. Consuming inquiry was nil. Arrivals of coconut oil totaled 1,254 tons at New York last week against former contracts. Copra was irregular, with sales at $256 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported for European account on the basis of $280 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines, and late in the week at $260.

Corn—This market was irregular, and rallied early in the week, but slid off later

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Flaxseed, 20c. per bushel.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
Lard, 1c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, alk. ref., 2c. per lb.
clarif., 2c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
213.0	216.0	254.8	301.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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with other oils. Crude oil was entirely nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, mills, February shipment. Refined oil also was nominal at 27c. to 27½c., same basis.

Olive—Fair demand for shipment was confined to Moroccan oil, which was lower than Greek or Spanish and trading was reported at $85 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. point of shipment. Spanish oil was quoted at $103 and Greek oil at $100, same basis. The bulk of trading was said to be for packers' account, and transactions were limited to actual requirements. Arrivals totaled 1,890 drums at New York, 50 drums at Baltimore and 75 drums at Boston last week from Spain.

Athens (Comtelburo).—The Greek Ministry of National Economy has fixed the prices of olive oil for export as follows:—Olive oil (acidity 5 degrees), $880 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment; (refined) $950 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment; (mixed) $1,000 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment; (first quality) $1,080 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment.

Production of edible olive oil for the 1947-48 season in the Mediterranean Basin by preliminary estimates was placed at 1,073,700 short tons, compared with 813,200 tons in 1946-47 (revised) and 539,200 tons (revised) was announced by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The estimate was 19 percent above the 10-year (1935-45) average of 901,300 tons and 27 percent above the (1940-45) average of 845,000 tons. The output is the largest since 1937-38 and the second largest in the past quarter of a century. This year's production shows considerable increases for Italy, Portugal, Greece, Syria-Lebanon and Turkey. Modest increases were reported for France, Spain, Palestine and Algeria. Tunisia and French Morocco output is reported the same as last year.

Palm—Imports were reported at 858 tons at New York last week for delivery against allocations by the government. Production of palm oil in the Belgian Congo was estimated at 85,000 tons in 1947. Prewar the output totaled 70,000 tons.

Peanut—Trading was inactive and the market entirely nominal. Crude oil was quoted at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refiners showed little interest, and the market reflected the weakness in competing oils. Refined oil was nominal at 27c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Soybean—This market rallied with other oils and commodities early in the week. Crude oil sales were reported at 18c. per pound, tankcars, for February shipment and 17½c. for April-June. Trading was light. Prices were firmer late in the week and offerings were not liberal. Soybeans declined to $3.41 per bushel, for March delivery, $1 below the recent high of $4.41.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 13, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	..	....	....	21.25A
May	..	....	....	20.50A
July	..	....	....	20.50A
September	..	....	....	20.00A
October	..	....	....	17.75N
December	..	....	....	17.75N
January	..	....	....	17.75N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Inactive demand, combined with easiness in competing oils weakened this market and quotations were off about ½c. per pound. Prices were merely nominal at 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Sales of occasional tankcars were made at the outside figure. Drums, carlots, were quoted at 26¼c. to 26½c., as to seller. Smaller quantities were held at 26¾c.

Tung nut production in the United States increased from 1,160 tons in 1939 to a record high of 57,400 tons in 1946. The 6-year (1941-46) average production is 25,410 tons. In 1939, growers received $49,000 for the tung nut crop and in 1946 a record high of $5,564,000. The price per ton received by growers has varied from $42.20 in 1939 to the record high price of $102 in 1944, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Los Angeles.—Prices continued downward here. Inquiry slow, supplies ample.

Oils in tankcars f.o.b. this city were quoted as follows:—Castor, cold pressed, 26c. per pound; coconut, crude, 19c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 24c. per pound; peanut, crude, 24c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, 28c. per pound; soybean, 20½c. per pound; tung, 25¼c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Grease—This market was lower and prices were off 1c. with the decline in tallow. Business was inactive and the market was easy with other oils and fats. Quotations were merely nominal. House, 16c. per pound, loose, works, choice white, 18c. and yellow, 16½c.

Lard—Market was easier and fluctuated violently with grains and oils and fats. Demand for cash lard was slow and market entirely nominal at 20c. per pound, loose, Chicago. CCC requested lard offers early in the week. Purchases made a week ago by CCC totaled 20,000,000 pounds at the average price of 23.928c. per pound, delivered dockside, New York, which was equivalent to about 23½c., Chicago.

Tallow—Further easiness in competing oils and fats, weakened the market and

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Margarin Output Smaller

Margarin production during November was smaller than October, but larger than November last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:—

	Pounds — November 1947	1946
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*74,097,608	†55,678,603
Withdrawn tax-paid	74,286,508	54,983,819
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	.....	125
Butter flavor	281	220
Citric acid	.....	436
Coconut oil‡	178,934	.....
Corn oil	422,890	474,130
Cottonseed oil	41,717,714	26,389,674
Derivative of glycerin	126,459	94,597
Diacetyl	165	99
Lecithin	100,360	67,149
Milk	12,522,033	9,163,770
Monostearin	87,941	63,754
Neutral lard	244,418	198,351
Oleo oil	245,628	322,818
Oleo stearin	335,586	217,960
Oleo stock	57,445	47,975
Peanut oil	125,456	708,515
Salt	2,245,080	1,712,310
Soda, benzoate of	57,587	39,276
Sodium sulpho acetate	5,620	.....
Soybean oil	17,101,183	17,026,175
Vitamin concentrate	11,710	9,964
Total	75,587,090	56,517,328
Production of colored oleomargarin	7,708,182	7,283,496
Withdrawn tax-paid	3,962,373	1,866,218
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	66	11
Coconut oil‡	1,811,440	4,060,122
Color	4,102	4,357
Corn oil	139	52
Cottonseed flakes	3,013	.....
Cottonseed oil	2,427,935	731,545
Derivative of glycerin	9,402	6,402
Diacetyl	66	271
Lecithin	6,760	5,656
Milk	1,296,751	1,245,331
Monostearin	4,404	5,187
Neutral lard	3,429	19,296
Oleo oil	1,714	12,199
Peanut oil	6,000	95
Salt	217,269	238,787
Soda, benzoate of	3,206	3,293
Soybean oil	1,972,561	1,022,743
Soybean stearin	10,575	.....
Vitamin concentrate	921	1,249
Total	7,810,383	7,356,717

* Of the amount produced, 2,426 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 370 pounds were reworked.

‡ 793,563 pounds of this oil used in oleomargarin manufactured for export by, or from, the United States and 1,196,411 pounds used in production of the product for domestic consumption.

prices were reduced 1c. per pound. Volume of trading was reported moderate. Fancy was sold at 18c. per pound, loose, works, extra, 17¾c. and special 17½c. Light export business was reported at slight premiums before the decline.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil—Trading was dull. Market was unsettled with other oils and fats. Extra was nominal at 29c. to 30c. per pound, tierces.

Tallow Oil—Consumers were taking small quantities for immediate needs. Acidless was merely nominal at 26c. to 26½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Demand was slow and market was weak and nominal.

Minneapolis—Meal market was mostly nominal, buyers showing little or no interest as the market for feedstuffs generally went into a serious decline. Crushers quoted a price of $85 per ton, bulk, for linseed meal, but found few takers. Instructions on old contracts continued fair to good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	12,650,000	4,620,000
Since Sept. 1	264,290,000	180,020,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was reported confined to small lots for actual needs. Market remained steady, and reflected the firmness of crude at primary sources. Offers were light and well held. African and western hemisphere were quoted at 57c. to 58c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged and steady. Yellow was quoted at 60c. to 62c. per pound, slabs, as to quantity.

Candelilla—Business was quiet. Crude was steadier and named at 63c. to 64c. per pound and refined, 67c. to 69c. per pound, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Consuming demand was spotty. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Business of late has been transacted for spot delivery and afloat below asking prices for shipments from Brazil. Offers for shipment were light and firmly held, with buyers showing little interest. Chalky, No. 3, was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound, on the spot, North country, No. 2, 82c. to 85c., No. 3, 78c. to 80c. and refined, 85c. to 87c. Yellow, No. 1, was unchanged at $1.40 to $1.42 and No. 2, $1.38 to $1.40, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Business was light and spotty. Supplies were small on spot and offers for shipment from Brazil continued scarce. Crude was quoted at 67c. to 68c. and refined, 73c. to 74c. as to seller and quantity.

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Mimeographed copies of the thirty-four page report (PB-80577; "Abrasive Manufacture in Germany") are available for $1. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

International Fisheries Opens Tokyo Laboratory

The International Fisheries Corporation, New York, has established a branch research and control laboratory for vitamin oils and fish livers at Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan. Kinya Fujita is director, Riuzo Yasuda, associate, and Mitidi Abe consultant of the new branch.

Buckeye Cotton Oil Company To Expand Soybean Facilities

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., is planning two additions to its plant in that city, to house soybean processing equipment. Jack Gardner, superintendent of the plant, said that the structural steel and corrugated siding additions will cost approximately $36,989.

Pierce Names Wasserstrom Northeast Pa. Representative

The F. O. Pierce Company, paint manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Sidney L. Wasserstrom sales representative for the Northeast Pennsylvania territory. Mr. Wasserstrom will make his headquarters at 228 New Mallery plant, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lead Industries Assn. Names Bowditch Health, Safety Head

The Lead Industries Association, New York, has appointed Manfred Bowditch director of health and safety. Mr. Bowditch was formerly field director of the Saranac Laboratory and director of the division of occupational hygiene of the department of labor and industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Trade Briefs

Paint imported into Iraq during the first six months of 1947 totaled 12,225 long tons.

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., has completed plans to provide hospitalization and surgical benefits for all of its employees.

Glidden Company has named B. W. Maxey controller. Mr. Maxey was formerly chief cost accountant.

Interchemical Corporation has leased 40,000 square feet of space in a building in Newark, N. J.

Turpentine imported into New Zealand from the United States during the first six months of 1947 was valued at £39,301.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint division is planning the erection of additional buildings at its plant in Los Angeles.

Plastics Club of the United States has elected Morris Salinger president. Mr. Salinger is president of Duranol Products, Inc.

U. S. Gypsum Company, Chicago, has purchased a one-story building containing about 72,000 square feet in Newark, N. J.

Twin City Shellac Company has purchased the one-story building adjacent to its present plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., in an expansion move.

Federal Adhesives Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has added Arnold S. Louis to the staff of its research and development department.

Paint imported into Costa Rica during 1946 totaled 683 metric tons. The United States was the principal supplier, and imports of varnish were reported to be negligible.

Western States Lacquer Company, Los Angeles, has awarded a contract for the erection of a one-story building at its plant at 4400 East Washington Boulevard, East Los Angeles.

Melvin H. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, has been named chairman of the new Construction Industry Information Committee, which will undertake to inform the public about the "performance and progress of the building industry."

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This is not a crude petroleum-base derivative but is mined from the only producing mine in the world and is specially refined to produce maximum toughness, hardness, melting point, oil absorption and high gloss as opposed to the soft and greasy characteristic commonly associated with Ozokerite even of high melting point.

This range of qualities in Ozokerite Utahwax furnishes satisfactory simplified formulations without incorporating expensive waxes.

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Commercial quantities for prompt delivery available for the present *in black only*.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York Imports

ANISE—77 bgs, Max Van Pels, Exchester, Beyrouth
ANTIMONY REGULUS—500 cs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Lockout, Hongkong
ARROWROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent
ARSENIC—89 bbls, Cia Minera Asarco S A, Agwicomet, Tampico
82 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Agwicomet, Tampico
ASAFETIDA GUM—100 cs, Ben Hakimian, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
150 cs, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
BALATA—38 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Trinidad
56 blocks, Herman Weber & Co, Rio Novo, Belem
514 blocks, Earle Bros, Rio Novo, Belem
BEES WAX—20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Borinquen, Trujillo
6 bgs, Machado & Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
20 bgs, General Import & Distributors, Inc, Cape Chalmers, Havana
91 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Mormacoak, Rio Grande
100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
20 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Rio Novo, Recife
17 bgs, Panarient Trading Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
25 seroons, National City Bank, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
5 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
BILE—6 bbls, Geo Ereon Co, Cape Chalmers, Havana
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Bantam, Singapore
CARNAUBA WAX—33 bgs, Provincial Bank, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Cornelius Product Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Triton Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
65 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
156 bgs, Bird Rubber Trading Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Inc, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
234 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
35 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
22 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
144 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
621 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
89 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
CASSIA—200 bls, A G Dunn, Lockout, Hongkong
100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Lockout, Hongkong
50 bls, W E Martin Co, Lockout, Hongkong
200 bls, Herbert H Parker, Lockout, Hongkong
17 bls, American Bluefries' Veem, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
16 bls, Catz American Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Lockout, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—13,320 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bloomington Victory, Cabedello
5,390 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bloomington Victory, Cabedello
847 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bloomington Victory, Recife
6,760 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bloomington Victory, Recife
3,387 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bloomington Victory, Maceio
5,080 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bloomington Victory, Maceio
1,620 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bloomington Victory, Cabedello
1,760 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bloomington Victory, Bahia
3,397 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bloomington Victory, Bahia
8,537 bgs, Sherwin-Williams Co, Mormacoak, Santos
16,854 bgs, Sherwin-Williams Co, Hornero, Recife
1,666 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rio Novo, Recife
1,666 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Novo, Recife
8,537 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Stockholt, Santos
2,956 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Republica de Ecuador, Manta
CATTLE HORNS—62,157 lbs, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
CERAMIC COLORS—3 cs, Sneyd Color Corp, American Exporter, Liverpool
CHALK—5 bbls, A Geismar, Inc, Horseshoe Splice, Vera Cruz
1,600 bgs, National City Bank, Port Chalmers, London
CHEMICALS, TEXTILE—5 cyls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Gaya, Antwerp
1 ck, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Gaya, Antwerp
CHROME ORE—1,411 tons, Vanadium Corp of America, Coastal Conqueror, Puerto Barrios
CHRYSAROBIN—12 cs, Port Chalmers, London
CINNAMON—150 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Bantam, Colombo
COBALT METAL—50 cs, African Metal Corp, Houffalize, Antwerp
192 cks, African Metal Corp, Houffalize, Antwerp
OXIDE—143 cks, African Metal Corp, Houffalize, Antwerp
COCOA RESIDUE—19,200 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Franklin P Noll, Hull
COCONUT OIL—754 tons, Lever Bros, Tar Shan, Cebu
500 tons, Skauvane, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—589 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Varg, Reykjavik
50 dms, H S Dorf & Co, Mormacelm, Bergen
153 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Varg, Reykjavik
518 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Varg, Reykjavik
100 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Bassano, Hull
20 dms, United Fruit Co, Bassano, Hull
COPAL GUM—500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Fernland, Matadi
600 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Fernland, Matadi
COTTON LINTERS—1,036 bls, New England Waste Co, Bloomington Victory, Cabedello
214 bls, Riverdale Mills, Rio Novo, Fortaleza
CUMIN SEED—522 bgs, Iran Trading Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
575 bgs, Chase National Bank, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
681 bgs, Morteza Khosronshahi, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
194 bgs, Daoburian Export Corp, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
1,299 bgs, Alleghany Victory, Khoramshahi
DAMMAR GUM—630 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bantam, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bls, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Geo Uhe Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
DIESEL OIL—112,652 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Philadelphia, Caripito
DIVI-DIVI—704 seroons, H H Pike & Co, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
992 seroons, Curacao Trading Co, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
DYES, ANILIN—35 cyls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Gaya, Antwerp
71 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Co, Antinous, Antwerp
2 cs, Sandoz Chemical Co, Antinous, Antwerp
ENAMEL—20 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Franklin P Moll, London
ESSENTIAL OIL—25 dms, L A Champon, Extavia, Barcelona
3 dms, Extavia, Seville
1 cs, Extavia, Seville
12 cs, Alltransport Co, Exchester, Genoa
1 cs, American Express Co, Exchester, Genoa
1 bbl, American Express Co, Exchester, Genoa
ETHYL ALCOHOL—216,764 lbs, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
FERRO TITANIUM—40 dms, Port Chalmers, London
FERTILIZER—3,696 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Philac, Cumana
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
60,669 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Mount Maxwell, Aruba
105,445 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Haskin, Aruba
110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Peter Hurll, Aruba
106,433 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Fort Meigs, Curacao
GLUE, BONE—800 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Mormacoak, Rio Grande
GLUESTOCK—114 bls, John Garverz Co, Inc, Cape Chalmers, Havana
18 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hornero, Buenos Aires
GLYCERIN—104 dms, G F Smith, Inc, Hornero, Buenos Aires
GRAINS OF PARADISE—13 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Fernland Marshall, Liberia
HERBS—5 bls, American Express Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
25 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Warwick Victory, Rotterdam
23 bls, Peek & Velsor, Aberdijk, Rotterdam
HOOF & HORNMEAL—545 bgs, Wilson & Co, Mormacoak, Santos
HAWTHORNE BERRIES—18 bgs, American Express Co, Port Chalmers, London
IRISHMOSS—59 bls, R D Heins, Gaya, Havre
IRON OXIDE—589 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Extavia, Malaga
589 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Extavia, Malaga
2,174 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Extavia, Malaga
LAVANDIN OIL—30 dms, Geo Uhe Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
LIME OIL—18 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Alcoa Cavalier, St Lucia
11 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
1 dm, Allied Essential Oil Co, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Union Victory, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Union Victory, Rotterdam
MACE—10 cs, J Raphael & Sons, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
22 cs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
78 cs, American Bluefries Veem, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE—75 cks, Port Chalmers, London
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Exchester, Genoa
MANIOC MEAL—3,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacoak, Porto Alegre
MICA—44 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
30 cs, Fabricantis En General, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
141 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Franklin P Moll, London
61 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Stockholt, Rio de Janeiro
MOULDING POWDER—6 dms, H S Lynn Co, Union Victory, Rotterdam
MUSTARD BRAN—360 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, Port Chalmers, London
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Charles Gulden, Inc, Franklin P Moll, London
NUTMEGS—256 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bantam, Singapore
75 bgs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 bgs, John McGlade, Inc, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 bgs, J Beriage Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
64 bgs, American Bluefries Veem, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—108 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragona
75 dms, Sterling National Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
75 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
25 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Etxavia, Tarragona
100 dms, R W Delapamha, Extavia, Malaga
145 dms, Sterling National Bank, Extavia, Malaga
50 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Extavia, Malaga
50 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Malaga
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Malaga
20 dms, Bank of Toronto, Extavia, Malaga
75 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Malaga
50 dms, National Bank of Commerce, Extavia, Malaga
225 dms, American President Line, Extavia, Malaga
65 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
405 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
150 dms, Pan American Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
135 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Seville
85 dms, Public National Bank, Extavia, Seville
20 dms, Chase National Bank, Extavia, Seville
375 dms, Marques De Comillas, Coruna
ORANGE OIL—250 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Stockholt, Santos
1 dm, Allied Essential Oil Co, Cape Nome, Puerto Plata
ORANGE OIL, SWEET—45 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
ORTHOCRESOL—51 dms, Elbert & Co, Union Victory, Antwerp
OURICURY WAX—11 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bloomington Victory, Bahia
112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bloomington Victory, Bahia
62 bgs, Bloomington Victory, Bahia
PAINT—36 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Franklin P Moll, London
PALM OIL—878 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Fernland, Matadi
PAPRIKA—298 bgs, Jose Navarro, Extavia, Alicante
565 bgs, J Weinstein, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Extavia, Alicante
250 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Extavia, Alicante
23 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Extavia, Alicante
1,150 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
PARACHLORANILINE—1 dm, City Chemical Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp
PATCHOULI LEAVES—20 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Bantam, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Catz American Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
246 bgs, Polak Trading Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
416 bgs, Joensson & Cross, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Westerdam, Rotterdam
208 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, American Bluefries Veem, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Veendam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Catz American Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Aberdijk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,958 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mobilfuel, Puerto La Cruz
124,200 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
12,703 tons, J Ames, Las Piedras
104,606 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Wolf Mountain, Cartagena
56,007 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Laida, Aruba
102,110 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—100 cs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Houffalize, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—20 dms, Port Chalmers, London
QUARTZ CRYSTAL—34 cs, P A Dana, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—13,037 bgs, Continental Carriers Corp, Hornero, Buenos Aires
25,378 bgs, C M Loeb-Rhoades & Co, Hornero, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—4,000 flasks, Marques De Comillas, Cadiz
QUINCE SEED—16 bgs, D S Dallal & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
166 bgs, D Abondi, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
55 bgs, Meer Corp, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Houffalize, Antwerp
ROCK CRYSTALS—163 cs, Brazilian Trading Co, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Murray American Corp, Mormacoak, Rio de Janeiro
SAFFRON—1 cs, Villar & Osorio, Warwick Victory, Antwerp
SAGO FLOUR—1,565 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bantam, Singapore
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Port Chalmers, London
SODA CAUSTIC—2,000 dms, Kin Chemical Co, American Ranger, Havre
500 dms, Light Works Product Corp, American Ranger, Havre
25 dms, International Commodities, American Ranger, Havre
86 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Ranger, Havre
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—4 dms, S M Wolff Co, Cape Chalmers, Havana
TALC—11,787 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exchester, Genoa
TALL OIL PITCH—1,891 bbls, C S Ziegler & Co, Sydland, Sandarne
794 bbls, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp, Sydland, Sandarne
TANTALITE ORE—333 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Fernland, Matadi
TRAGACANTH GUM—33 bgs, Seieh M Obadien, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
390 bgs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
5 cs, Southseas Import & Export Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
234 bgs, Karaugrli Bros, Inc, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
18 cs, Ben Makiriar, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
420 bgs, D S Dallal & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
716 bgs, M H Hakkak & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
416 bgs, D S Bahary & Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
139 bgs, Chase National Bank, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
104 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
10 cs, Tragacanth Import Co, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
200 bgs, Azab Karabagui, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
1,812 bgs, Meer Corp, Allegheny Victory, Khoramshahi
TUNG OIL—1,500 tons, Universal Trading Co, Lookout, Shanghai
300 tons, L N Jackson & Co, Lookout, Shanghai
300 tons, Olivier Co, Inc, Lookout, Shanghai
300 tons, Murray Oil Product Co, Lookout, Shanghai
500 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Lookout, Shanghai
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—234 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co, Bassano, Hull
UREA—2,068 bgs, Petex Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp
91 bgs, Petex Co, Union Victory, Antwerp
VALERIC ACID—4 cs, Geo Uhe Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—625 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Mormacoak, Porto Alegre
WHITING—1,600 bgs, United Baltic Corp, Bassano, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Lookout, Hongkong
WOOL GREASE—50 bgs, Robinson, Wagner & Co, Bassano, Hull
WOOL WAX—6 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Franklin P Moll, London
20 dms, W H Jelly & Co, Bassano, Hull
YOHIMBI BARK—350 bls, National City Bank, Fernland, Matadi

Baltimore

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Seville

Boston

ARSENIC—80 bbls, Shawmut Bank, Cable Eye, Tampico
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, First National Bank, Extavia, Seville
25 dms, First National Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
OSSEIN—656 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Warwick Victory, Antwerp
739 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antinous, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Rio Novo, Fortaleza

Norfolk

MICA SCRAP—416 bgs, Richmond Mica Corp, Fernland, Luanda

Philadelphia

GLYCERIN—86,575 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
IRON OXIDE—736 bgs, Mineral Pigment Corp, Extavia, Malaga
1,500 tons, C K Williams & Co, Allegheny Victory, Bunder Abbas
VANILLA BEANS—42 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Cable Eye, Tampico

San Francisco

CASSIA—70 bls, S L Jones & Co, Lookout, Hongkong

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, methyl, 110,945 gallons, U. S. Force, (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 761, February 26; ethyl, denatured, 4,000 gallons, Army Engineers (Chicago 5, Ill), invitation 293, February 20; 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 155, February 24.

Benzol, technical, 16,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 138, February 19; 16,000 gallons, invitation 139, February 19.

Castor oil, 6,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 149, February 19.

Caustic soda, flake, 152,300 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 733, February 19.

Cinnamon, whole, 828 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 119-S, February 19.

Drugs and chemicals, estrogenic substances, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 442, February 24; aluminum hydroxide, gel, digitonin, lubricating jelly, invitation 426, February 24; hydrophilic ointment, invitation 448, March 1; rabies vaccine, invitation 447, February 24; calcium gluconate, chloroform, dextrose, digitalis, petrolatum, vitamins, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) circular 4222, February 18, various Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-135, February 25.

Fuel oil, from June 1, 1948 through May 31, 1949, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 9FO-9701-R, March 2.

Hydraulic oil, 5,000 gallons, Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5259, March 17.

Hydrogen peroxide, 5,275 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2079, February 17.

Ink, offset, 1,500 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 581, March 8; various, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2080, February 17; Army Quartermaster (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 506, February 20.

Lubricating oil, 1,710 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 182, February 23; 82,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 137, March 5; 27,500 gallons, invitation 136, March 5.

Methylene chloride, refrigerant, 3,850 lbs., Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1802-24-1, February 24.

Milk powder, 492,000 lbs., Army Quartermaster (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 368, February 25; 469,000 lbs., invitation 369, February 24; 180,000 lbs., invitation 376, March 3.

Olive oil, 1,695 gallons, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 448, March 1.

Paint, enamel, 1,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 283, February 20; 1,800 gallons, invitation 280, February 19; 1,200 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Philadelphia 37, Pa.) invitation 148, February 17; 7,715 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 529, February 20.

Paint, various, 27,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 132, March 4; 10,000 gallons, invitation 134, March 4; 1,385 gallons and 510 lbs., Bureau of Reclamation (Denver, Colo.) invitation P-33, 085-A, February 19.

Petrolatum, 1,000 lbs., Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3M-60157-R, February 20.

Photographic chemicals, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-137, February 24.

Potassium nitrate, 7,000 lbs., Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 282, February 20.

Protective compound, 15,400 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 135, February 18.

Red lead, dry, 2,000 lbs., Army Engineers (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 59, February 17.

Red toner, 1,000 lbs., Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation BEP-593, February 20.

Rust preventive compound, 1,445 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 182, February 23.

Soap, hand, 1,245 lbs., laundry, 1,145 lbs., Army Engineers (Norfolk 1, Va.) invitation 200, February 19; toilet, 11,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 267, February 23; Laundry powder, 303,000 lbs., Army Quartermaster (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 500, March 1.

Streptomycin, 10,000 vials, 1 gram in vial, and 10,000 vials, 5 gram in vial, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-134, February 18.

Trichlorethylene, 50,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 151, March 10; 18,750 gallons, invitation 150, March 10.

Vegetable oil, salad, 50,000 gallons, Army Quartermaster (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 381, February 18.

Trade Briefs

Ashland Oil & Refining Company has added John F. Williams to its staff. Mr. Williams was formerly superintendent of public instruction for the state of Kentucky.

Texas Company has increased its investment in the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company by $4,500,000, maintaining its position as holder of 49.98 percent of the Canadian company's outstanding shares.

Paint and varnish imported into Australia during the four-month period July-October, 1947, were increased in value to £458,000 from £283,000 in the corresponding period of 1946.

George J. Gregor, Buffalo, N. Y., division manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected to the board of directors of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau.

Roper Paint Company is a new corporation in Los Angeles county, Calif., with 1,000 shares of no-par-value stock. Legal representative is Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges, 215 West Sixth street, Los Angeles.

Franco Western Oil Company and Franco Wyoming Oil Company have employed William S. Comstock as chief geologist. He was formerly with the Los Angeles, Calif., office of the Inspector of Naval Petroleum Reserves.

W. A. Alpers, recently retired as president of the Cleveland Paint & Color Company, has been elected an honorary member of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He was twice president of the association.

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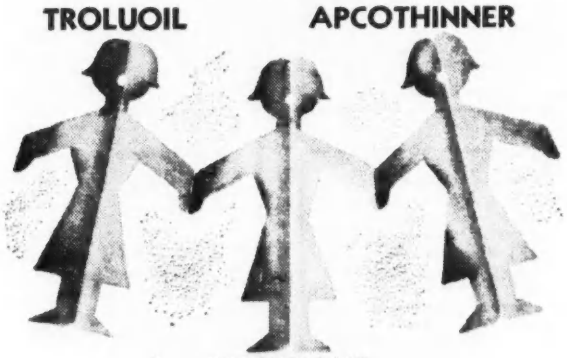

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2—Shriver 42" Wood P. & F. Presses.

2—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters, 5'3" x 6' and 6' x 2"; other sizes.

4—Oliver No. 100 Cylindrical Pressure Filters, monel leaves.

3—Proctor & Schwartz Continuous Conveyor Type Soap Dryers, 59' long, 24' wide, capacity 7,500 lbs. per 8 hours.

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2—Patterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 6' x 5'.

2—New 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettles in stock; others up to 500 gal.

2—New Stainless Steel Double Ribbon Mixers in stock, 1,500 lb.

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30—Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers, double arm, sigma or naben blades, tilting, geared both ends.

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40—Ribbon Type Dry Mixers up to 3,000 lbs.

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6—Mikro Pulverizers, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, some in Stainless.

10—Fitzpatrick Model D, Stainless Steel Comminuting Machines.

45 others by Raymond, Williams, Gruendler, Stedman, Schutz-O'Neill.

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40—Rotary and Single Punch Machines by Stokes, Colton, Kux, please state tonnage, size and depth and capacity of tablets.

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1—No. 12 SWEETLAND, 36 leaves, 4" c c.

1—8' x 12' Oliver PRECOAT FILTER.

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47—Aluminum TANKS, 800, 700, 250 gallons.

2—1,500 gal. Stainless Steel Jack. VERTICAL TANKS.

4—COLLAPSIBLE TUBE MACHINES: 1—Stokes No. 79-80 Filling, Closing, Clipping; 1—Colton No. 14 Auto. Filling, Closing, Clipping; 1—Colton No. 2 Comb. Filling and Closing; 1—Colton No. 4 Auto. Closer & Clipper, M.D.

2—No. 4-TH 24" MIKRO PULVERIZERS, triple screw feed.

2—Micro Pulverizers, No. 1SH, each with two totally enclosed fan-cooled motors.

1—Badger 885 gal. all copper GIN STILL, complete with condenser and pump.

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2—W. P. MIXERS, Jacketed, 100-gal. sigma blades.

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1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill, 10 H.P. motor.

1—York 500 GPM HOMOGENIZER bronze fitted, with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

1—Pneumatic Scale Tight Wrap Machine, M.D.

1—Ferguson PACKOMATIC Auger FILLER, Model MG.

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1—Pneumatic Scale six head CAPPING MACHINE.

1—Devine No. 11 VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 42".

1—Ball & Jewell No. 1 ROTARY CUTTER.

1—Stokes & Smith Auger POWDER FILLER, M.D.

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7—Troy 48" dia. EXTRACTORS, clear top, with perforated steel baskets, underdriven, V-belt drive attached to vertical mounted motor 5 H.P. 220 volt. Complete with Automatic Timing Device, motor controls, practically new condition.

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20—Baker Perkins MIXERS, 100 gallons, jack., sigma blades, hydr. tilt, with stuffing boxes.

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1—Devine 5'x33' ROTARY VACUUM DRYER.

1—6' dia. x 50' long LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, with two rows of 54 tubes, 3½" and 4", gear reducer drive.

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1—Buffalo 32" x 72" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, M.D.

2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.

8—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 4' x 28', 5' x 40', 6' x 50', 7'6" x 55', 8' x 45', 8' x 55'.

1—7'6" x 55' Ruggles-Coles double shell class "A" direct heat ROTARY DRYER.

2—Buflovak 24" x 20" Rotary Vacuum single DRUM DRYERS, complete with surface condensers and vacuum pumps. Iron Drums, Copper-Lined Housing.

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1—Kent, 16x40, motor driven.

2—Day, 12x32, motor driven.

2—Kent, 12'x30", motor driven.

3—20x18", belt driven.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST OF PAINT MACHINERY

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10—Wet or Dry Mixers, 24" x 18", straight arm, each with 5 HP AC motor and reducer.

1—Day steel horizontal JUMBO MIXER, 8,000 lb. cap., with stainless steel spiral agitator.

1—Day Invincible, 415 lb. Horizontal MIXER.

1—Day, size D, 600 lb. Dry Powder MIXER, m.d.

12—Read 700 lb. horizontal, Jacketed MIXERS.

1—Gedge Gray 1,000 lb. horizontal MIXER, reduction drive.

1—Gedge Gray 1,200 lb. horizontal MIXER.

1—Steel 2,000 lb. horizontal ribbon agitation MIXER, with 20 HP motor.

2—MUNSON Rotary MIXERS, 2,000 lb. and 3,000 lb.

KETTLES

67—Copper 250 gal. JACKETED KETTLES.

35—Aluminum JACKETED KETTLES, 20 to 100 gallons.

3—Aluminum JACKETED, AGITATED KETTLES, 1,200, 750, 500 gallons.

36—Stainless Steel JACK. KETTLES, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20 gals.

2—1,500 gal. Vertical, open top, S.S. Jack KETTLES.

1—500 gal. Dopp JACKETED.

1—400 gal. Copper Steam Jacketed.

1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Agit. Closed KETTLE—VAC. STILL.

2—Copper Steam Jacketed Agitated KETTLES, 1—54" dia. x 42" deep, 300 gals.; 1—36" dia. x 31" deep, 70 gals.

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1—Stokes DD rotary 23 punch TABLET MACHINE with V-belt and 5 HP motor, with 3 sets of punches and dies.

1—Colton No. 5½ "T" single punch, V-belt to 5 HP AC motor, max. dia. 3¾".

1—Colton No. 4½ single punch, max. dia. 1½".

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3—Stokes "B" single punch, maximum 2½" dia.

4—Stokes "F" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.

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1—Johnson, 36"x36", iron, center feed, 44 plates, double end, gear closing device.

1—Sperry, 30"x30", iron, plate and frame, closed delivery, 20 Chambers.

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2—Swenson Rotary, 4' x 1'.
4—Oliver, 8' x 8', 8' x 6', 8' x 4'.

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2—STEEL 400 gal. Kettles closed jacketed double motion paddle agitators, 50 lb. internal pressure, 5 HP exp.-proof motors.
6—2,000 STAINLESS STEEL, closed JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES.
1—NEW DOPP 150 GAL. Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, jacketed blades.
1—Blaw-Knox 100 gal. STEEL JACKETED, PRESSURE KETTLE.
5—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60 to 500 gals.
1—Pfaudler JACKETED AGITATED GLASS-LINED KETTLE, 60 gallon.
12—Pfaudler Tanks, 40 to 500 gal.
1—Buflovak 6' dia., Vacuum Type.
3—Copper stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.
2—Buflovak 6' Atmospheric.

OFFERINGS FROM WAR PLANTS

60—Baker Perkins Mixers, 100 gal., jacketed, sigma blades.
36—Tolhurst, Bird and AT&M, Suspended Type, 40", 42" and 48" Centrifugals, steel and stainless steel baskets, motor driven.
8—IR Air Compressors, 2,850 cfm. 100 lb. pressure, 500 HP motors.
4—64" Absorption Columns, stainless steel.
16—8' x 40' Horizontal High Pressure Storage Tanks, 1" plate.
15—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 200-9,000 gals.
40—24' x 20' Steel Storage Tanks, ½" plate.
36—Horizontal Steel Storage Tanks, 5,000-20,000 gal.
60—Durco, Labour Acid Centrifugal Pumps.
2—Quadruple effect Evaporators, 7'6" dia. bodies, steel tubes.
40—Tank Scales with tanks up to 10,000 gal.

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1—A.T.&M. 40" SUSPENDED Type CENTRIFUGAL, 30 HP, 1,800 RPM.
4—Tolhurst 32", 40" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
1—Sharples No. 16 VAPORTITE CENTRIFUGES, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
1—Sharples No. 6 Pressurtite Centrifuge.
1—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuge.
2—De Laval No. 600 Clarifiers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class RR, SIZE 15, jacketed SIGMA BLADES.
1—Day No. 6 CINCINNATUS, 100 gal., SIGMA BLADES.
2—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class PB, SIZE 14, SIGMA BLADES, 50 gal.
1—Baker Perkins, Type V, Class C, SIZE 11, NABIN BLADES, 9 gals.
1—Readco 4 gal., double arm, stainless
25—Powder Mixers, 400, 600, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lb., Motor Driven, NEW.
12—Portable Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
10—80 & 100 gal. Lead Mixers, motor driven.

DRYERS

2—Devine, Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 7 and 20, 40" x 43" shelves.
1—Lectrodryer C-75, 750 C.F.M., activated aluminum.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 80" ATMOSPHERIC Double Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Drum, 24" x 20".
2—ROTARY VACUUM 5' x 33", 2' x 6'.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ HP.
1—HARDINGE 6' x 22" Conical Steel-Lined BALL MILL, with feeder and 10' Gayco Air Separator.
1—Hardinge 36" x 24" Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mill.
1—Gruendler Master Hammer Mill, 10 HP motor.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, with 10—¼ gal. jars.
1—Patterson 2' x 3' Porcelain-Lined Pebble Mill.
2—Mikro Bantams, No. 15H.

MISCELLANEOUS

1,500 FT.—18", 18", 24" ROLLER CONVEYOR.
25—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ¼" to 2½".
3—Bucket Elevators, 25', 28', 35' centers.
25—OLIVER "OLIVITE" ACID RESISTING 2" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
18—Duriron, Lead, Haveg, Bronze & Stainless Centrifugal Pumps, ½" to 3".
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers up to 128 oz.

Partial List Only, send for "News Flash"

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-2048

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

3—No. 8½ "B" Abbe Pebble Mills, Buhrstone-lined.

1—Abbe No. 8 Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 18" x 18".
1—No. 2 Ball & Jewel Cutter.
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, Size 6' x 50'.
1—Bartlett & Snow, Steam Dryer, 72".
8—Baker Perkins Laboratory Mixer, Size 6, Stainless Steel.
3—42" Shriver Filter Presses, Cast Iron, 64 Chambers.
5—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 7".
3—Pfaudler Stainless Steel Tanks, 12,500 gallons.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

IN STOCK

4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
2—Lehman Steel 5 Roller Mills, 14" x 39" & 3 Roll, 12" x 30".

1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x30".
2—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryers, 9—42"x 42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. Shelf Dryer.
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
12—Sperry & Shriver, 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 100, 50, 20 & 9 gals.
1—Devine No. 3 late type Vac. Shelf Dryer Elec. Heated.
9—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1⅛", also single punch.
3—Jones Type E & K, automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—Buffalo 200 gal. Autoclave 1500 PSI.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Day Dry Mixers, 50, 100, 300, 400, 600 & 1,000 lbs.
2—Continuous Conical Dry Blenders, 1 to 1½ tons per batch, 7½ HP.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8' Conical Ball Mill.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x36", 30 gals.
75—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Press Plates and Frames.
4—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Gruendler 7" x 10" Jaw Crusher.
1—Dings Magnetic Separator, 12" Magnetic Pulley.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gal.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 375 & 500 gals., some agitated.
4—Alum. Kettles, 50 to 100 gal.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—700 gal. steel copper-lined vac. Filter Tank.
1—Dopp 50 gal. jacketed Kettle.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal., single & double arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
3—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Rotary, Centr. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

Comm'l Solvents to Expand

—Continued from page 7

tion by the company's research and development department is the study of the process for the manufacture of the nitroparaffins. Other projects underway include the development of new insecticides, the formulation of consumer goods, the broadening of the uses for standard chemical products in a variety of industries and studies of processes for the manufacture of chemicals derived from methanol and ammonia.

In the past the research and development department has been responsible for the production of acetone and butanol by fermentation processes, the production of synthetic methanol, and the development of a process of making crystalline penicillin G, using deep fermentation methods. The department also worked out and patented a process for salvaging riboflavin discovered in the waste of its Peoria plant.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter Press, 56 leaves, 4" centers.
1—No. 1 Raymond Pulverizer, cyclone, blower & motors.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Pulverizer and motors.
1—5' Gayco Double Whizzer Separator and motor.
1—Model 100 Sprout Waldron "V" Style Mixer.
2—24" x 24" Sperry Plate & Frame open delivery filter presses.
1—6' dia. x 6' long Thropp Silex-lined Pebble Mill.
1—6' dia. x 5' long Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill.
1—Cascade Minus 120 degree Deep Freeze Unit complete.
1—Cummer 4' x 16' Rotary Dryer, with bucket elevator, hopper, speed reducer and motor.
1—Pony Laberite table model motor driven gummer with motor.
2—Brown Electric Pyrometers (1,200° to 2,600°F.).
5—24" x 48" Single ribbon & paddle Mixers, with motors.
2—4½" x 2¾" x 4" Duplex Steam Pumps.

Write for Partial Stock Sheet "E"

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CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION

OFFERS

'S' Factor SELECTED ITEMS AND SCHEDULED DELIVERY

2—New Redington Cartoning Machines, adjustable from 1 oz. to 6 oz.—150 per minute.
21—New Alsop "Sealed Disc" stainless filters, 10-30 disc.
1—Hardinge 4' x 14'6" tube mill, silex lined.
3—Porter 40 gal. Pony mixers, x-proof motors.
1—250 gal. stainless steel jacketed still.
2—Bartlett & Snow, 30" x 13', direct heat dryers, new.
4—Jeffrey 3' x 40' rake classifyers, rubber lined.
1—12" x 12" double drum dryer, heated rolls.
12—Copper, steel and cast iron stills from 25 to 1,500 gal.
8—New Stone & Webster stainless condensers, 10 sq. ft.
1—Rotex 20 x 64", 4 separation.
4—Premier & Charlotte colloid mills, 5, 10 and 20 HP, S.S.
1—New Fitzpatrick S.S. mill with 7½ HP motor.
3—Stokes & Kinney Vacuum Pumps from 50 to 212 CFM.

WE WILL BUY YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

CALL WORTH 4-8130
OR WRITE
146 GRAND ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
Cable Address: KEMPROCESS, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum, 30 to 250 gals. capacity.
1—Dopp 125 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle with agitator.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
4—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
3—New Worthington Steam Pumps, 6x4x6.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—18-Spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
1—Olivite Pump 175 gpm at 35' direct connected to 5 HP Louis-Allis Motor
1—4-gal. Double-Arm Steam Jacketed Mixer.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

M. E. C. OFFERINGS!

1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 Shelves 40" x 44".
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 7 Shelves 40" x 42".
1—Rotary Vac. Dryer, 5' x 33'.
1—Pneu. Scale 6 Head Rotary Screw Capper.
1—Stainless Steel 500 gal. Vac. Pan.
1—Oliver 8' x 12' Rotary Filter.
5—Dry Powder Mixers, 200 to 5,000 lb.
3—Baker Perkins 2¼ gal. Stainless Steel Mixers.
1—A.T.M. 12" Stainless Steel Extractor.
3—Pebble Mills, 30 to 150 gals. Cap.

Several hundred feet of 16" Screw Conveyor and 14" to 36" Roller Bearing Gravity Conveyor. Write for Bulletin A-19 for complete listings. We buy Your Surplus.

MEC **THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.**
122 WEST BROADWAY - NEW YORK 12, N. Y. Telephone: GRAMERCY 5-6660

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

POSITIONS VACANT AND POSITIONS WANTED—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

ALL OTHER CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES OFFERED

Distributors or sales agents for new patented family of wetting and detergent compounds, that have excellent foaming and emulsifying properties. Foreign and domestic territories open. OPD 375.

Agent wanted—An old established New York firm of importers wishes an agent in Chicago district. Must be experienced in and acquainted with the cosmetic, chemical and kindred trades. Write for fuller information to OPD 402.

AGENCIES WANTED

Mexico. Established firm, qualified management, wishes to take over distribution and representation of first class chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns. Facilities for full or part manufacture of pharmaceutical, also cosmetic products. OPD 389.

Sales representative, located in Western Pennsylvania, seeks primary producers of products to offer steel mills, glass, pottery and industrials in Tri-State area. OPD 419.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Labelers — Ermold 6-wide automatic labeler, used less than eleven months, like new, for immediate delivery; also O & J Duplex, capacity 120 bpm. Several semi-automatic labelers capacity 20-40 bpm; new 100 gallon stainless steel mixing and storage tanks and new 4, 6, and 8 disc filters, in stock for immediate delivery. Charles S. Jacobowitz Company, 3080 Main Street, Buffalo 14, N. Y.

Filter press, 24 in. aluminum-silicon alloy, 4-eyed closed delivery, washing, 18 plates and frames. Slightly used. Excellent condition. OPD 413

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Glass lined reactor tank, jacketed—1,500 gal. to 2,000 gal. cap. Toms River Chemical Corp. Toms River 8-0273.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Tablet business invited—coated and uncoated, U.S.P., N.F., and private formula. Under registered pharmaceutical and recognized analytical, chemical supervisory control. Attractive in-bulk quotations. With inquiry submit sample tablets desired. American Chemical and Specialty Company, Offices—807 Madison Avenue, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Equipment For Sale

CENTRIFUGALS

3—De Laval centrifugal oil purifiers, No. 600.
1—Sharples Pressuretite centrifuge, No. 6.
1—American 20" copper perforated basket centrifugal.

1—Oliver hopper dewaterer, 8' dia. x 6', stainless steel constr. with 5 HP motor, NEW.

COLUMNS

1—Copper 8" dia. x 47" high, 12" x 15" boiling chambers having 6 plates, 1—4" dia. bubble cap per plate. Includes tubular condenser.
1—Steel column 8'—10' dia. x 69' high, 19 plate 8'4" dia., containing 67—6" I.D. cast iron bubble caps; 9 plates 10' dia. having 91—6" I.D cast iron bubble caps.

CONDENSERS

1—Steel shell 24" dia. x 9' long copper tubes, approx. 342 sq. ft. heating surface.
11—Copper tubular condensers, 48, 100, 127, 185, 200, 280 & 1,150 sq. ft.

COOLERS

1—Double Pipe 8 pipes high, 8' long stainless steel inside pipe, copper outside pipe.
1—Double pipe 10 pipes high, 18' long.
1—Double pipe 10 pipes high, 13' long.

15—Stainless Steel Clad Steam Jacketed Open Top KETTLES, 30, 40 & 60 gals cap.

FILTERS

2—Shriver 30" x 36" wood plates and frames.
1—Sperry 30" x 30" bronze plates and frame press.
1—C.I. 30" x 30" recessed plate press, 35 plates.
2—Oliver Sweetland No. 5 filter, 20 bronze leaves, 3" centers. NEW.

1—Oliver Rotary, 8' x 8', Rubber-Lined.

MIXERS

2—Continuous Struthers-Wells 6' dia. x 20' long.
1—Simpson No. 3½ mixer, 9'3" x 48". With crib water jacket.
2—Readco heavy duty, double sigma blades, jacketed & tilting, 150 gal. working capacity. One mixer of stainless construction.
1—Readco heavy duty, jacketed & tilting type, 5 bbl., with double arm & kneader bars.
3—Day, double ribbon spiral powder mixers, 50, 600 & 2,000 lbs. cap.
10—Genco powder blenders, copper construction, conical shape, 25, 50, 300 & 500 lbs.

NEW STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
Any Capacity You Seek
For Immediate Delivery
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1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale: Surplus chemicals, 1 carboy (40 lbs.) hydrazine hydrate 85%, Mfg., Edwal Laboratories; 2 cans (50 lbs.) each anethole tech., Mfg., S. B. Penick & Co.; 2 bbls. (150 lbs.) each acid phthalic anhydride C.P., Mfg., J. T. Baker, original containers, quality guaranteed. Price: 25% less current market. Write OPD 397.

Artic Syntex M beads manufactured by Colgate, Palmolive Peet Co. Substantial quantity available at very favorable price. Quality of material guaranteed. OPD 412.

Edible casein offered—3,300 lbs. @ 54c. per lb. Bigelow 8-1005 (Newark, N. J.).

Approximately 350 gross one pint Amber Boston Rounds in re-shipper cases. Submit offer F.O.B. Midwest. OPD 423.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted: Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Aminopyrene, Antipyrene, Formic Acid, Sodium Sulphide, Titanium Dioxide, Direct Black. Vat Jade Green, and many other chemicals and dyestuffs. Top market prices paid. We also purchase surplus and odd lots. OPD 339.

Phenol—Wanted by a new resin manufacturer. One or two tank cars per month. Willing to guarantee purchases above as a minimum quantity for a period of 3 to 5 years, if deliveries can start during second or third quarter of 1948. OPD 411.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 401.

Titanium dioxide urgently needed by rubber molding company. Give make, type and price. OPD 428.

POSITIONS VACANT

Plant chemist wanted: thoroughly experienced in impregnation and coating fabrics with pyroxylin and resins, capable of handling production problems. Plant located in New England. State age, background, salary and references. OPD 354.

Wholesale chemical merchants and manufacturers of industrial chemicals, well established with large scope for expansion and covering South Africa, require experienced and well qualified industrial chemist with business ability and with £2,000 or more capital available. Apply with copies of testimonials, state age and salary required to "Chemist" Box 2335, Durban, South Africa.

Export executive—Good opportunity with leading ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer for mature capable man. Requires business administration training or experience, knowledge of pharmacy or medicine. Language background in Spanish or French helpful. Export experience essential. Must be good correspondent. Salary open. OPD 414.

Graduate chemist—Paint and varnish, modern laboratory. Experienced. One who can take full charge of progressive paint and varnish factory. Give complete details in first letter, stating age, salary, experience, etc. This is an unusual chance for right man. Location Metropolitan area. OPD 418.

SALESMAN

With active following pharmaceutical manufacturers (ampules, tablets, specialties) wanted by progressive manufacturer of hormones, amino-acids, medicinal chemicals. Excellent earning possibilities. State past experience and background. Box No. 407, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE
Steel Storage Tanks
5—74,000 Barrel, 115' x 40'
1— 5,500 Barrel
Available at Once!
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
42 Years' Experience
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist — Organic control work and initiate modest research program in well equipped laboratory serving medium size soap and chemical plant located in Metropolitan Newark. Must have good background in fats, soap, synthetic detergents, hydrogenation, sulfonation. Submit full resume, personal details and salary required in first letter to justify interview. All replies in strict confidence. OPD 421.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist wanted. Only man thoroughly experienced and currently employed will be considered. The right man can acquire an interest in a profitable and well established lacquer manufacturing concern. OPD 422.

Sales representatives wanted by leading paint & varnish manufacturer for the following territories: Upper New York State, Western Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. Apply with full details regarding experience, etc. OPD 424.

Oil and chemical dealer in New York, refineries' representative has opening for assistant to owner with experience and contacts in domestic and international petroleum or chemical business. Excellent opportunity for man 30-40. Salary and participation. Write fully, experience, personal status, references. OPD 426.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, March 17, 1948, for the following described lands situated in Granite County, Montana; unsurveyed land, described as follows: "Beginning at the NE corner of sec. 12, T. 7 N., R. 14 W., P.M., Montana; thence north ½ mile, east 2 miles, south ½ mile, east ¼ mile, south ¾ mile, west ¼ mile, south ¼ mile, west 1½ miles, south ¼ mile, west ¼ mile, south ¼ mile, west ¼ mile, north 1½ miles to point of beginning, which will probably be, when surveyed, the S½ sec. 5, S½ sec. 6, all of sec. 7, all of sec. 8, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼ sec. 9, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼ sec. 18, T. 7 N., R. 13 W., and surveyed the E½E½, SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼ sec. 12, E½NE¼ sec. 13, T. 7 N., R. 14 W., P.M., 2,480 acres. This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1 an acre to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440; 30 U.S.C. 211, et seq), subject to the following conditions: (1) A royalty of 5 percent of the gross value on all run-of-mine, crushed, pulverized, or beneficiated phosphate rock sold or used by the lessee for the manufacture of phosphate and on all associated mineral products produced from the leased land, f.o.b. the point of shipment. Such royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, for phosphate rock analyzing on a B.P.L. basis 55 percent or less, plus 1 cent a ton for each percent contained B.P.L. above 55 percent, averaged for the royalty period. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphate rock and associated mineral products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or a majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. (2) A minimum investment of $100,000, during the first three years of the lease. (3) A minimum production to a royalty value of $1 an acre a year, beginning with the fourth year of the lease, and otherwise substantially in accordance with the lease form set out in the regulations (43 CFR 196.14), as amended. The unsurveyed land must be surveyed at the expense of the successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease. The bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check on a solvent bank, or by money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 196.6 (a), and (b) and (c), as amended. The envelope shall be plainly marked, "Bid for phosphate lease. Not to be opened before 1 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, March 17, 1948." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. The remainder of the bonus and the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre must be paid and a corporate surety bond in the sum of $5,000 must be furnished by the successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease (43 CFR 196.12). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Fred W. Johnson, Director.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical or chemical manufacturer—mature, capable New York representative available to you, with dignified office. Fine references. Import-export experience. OPD 427.

OPPORTUNITY

By prominent, well-established chemical exporter, for a man to fill an executive position in its sales department.

Only those with background in chemicals and with thorough knowledge and contacts in foreign trading should apply.

Interesting financial remuneration arrangements.

Write giving past experience together with any other details of value in determining an appointment for an interview. Information will be kept strictly confidential. Box 381, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, research supervisor: 31, MS, Phi Beta Kappa; 10 years diversified experience in textiles, textile chemicals, fine organics, detergents, plastics, fatty chemicals, polymerization catalysts, food. Outstanding record of development of new products and processes from laboratory to commercial application. Desires research director, or comparable position with progressive firm—patents, publications. State particulars, including salary. OPD 420.

Western N.Y. Paint Technicians Hear Pederson

Principal speaker at the February meeting of the Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club was W. W. Pederson, manager of the Cleveland office of the Dow Corning Corporation. His topic was uses of silicone as a protective coating.

It was announced at the meeting that March 16 had been set as the tentative date for a joint meeting of the club and the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Gallows Birds to Meet March 3 in Washington

The Society of Gallows Birds will assemble for luncheon in the grillroom of the Hotel Shoreham, 2500 Calvert street, Washington, at 12:30 p.m. March 3. The admission fee will be $4 a head. Reservations are now being received.

The serious business of the occasion will be the trial for hanging of a "criminal" of outstanding national, even international, eminence of notoriety.

Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Elects Two New Directors

Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, elected E. Ross Kyger and John B. Gage directors at a recent meeting, increasing the number of its directors from five to seven. Re-elected as directors were C. N. Seidlitz, L. J. Bohannon, W. E. Sunderland, G. R. Seidlitz and Otto Jansen. Mr. Kyger was also elected vice-president in charge of purchases.

Pacific Coast Asbestos Co. Formed in California

The Pacific Coast Asbestos Company has been incorporated in Tulare County, Calif., with a capital of $500,000. Incorporators of the firm are Henry H. Records, Robert B. Records and Guy Knupp, jr., all of Porterville, Calif., and it is represented by Mr. Knupp, whose headquarters are at 400 Second street, Porterville.

Will Buy...
SURPLUS LOTS
NEW OR USED
STEEL DRUMS
NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
LINDEN, N. J.
C.J.Colville, *Pres.* LInden 2-4466

SALES EXECUTIVE WANTED

An established chemical company in Chicago is in need of a sales executive to head up their bulk chemical department. Must be capable of handling salesmen calling on general chemical users. Application should contain complete information giving references, salary expected, details of education and sales experience. All applications will be treated in confidence and acknowledged. Box No. 425, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

New Agencies Wanted
Los Angeles Area
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
and RAW MATERIALS
Jobber or Representative Basis
BARTLETT & BOISSEVAIN
406 South Main St. Los Angeles 13, California

FIRSTOLINE CHEMICALS

ZINC OXIDE

Genuine French Process
American Process
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL
COSMETIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

ZINC CARBONATE • ZINC STEARATE

ZINC SULPHATE • COPPER SULPHATE
NICKEL SULPHATE

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STEARIC ACID • OLEIC ACID

ALUMINUM and BRONZE
Powders and Pastes — All Grades

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS afc **SOLVENTS PIGMENTS**

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE
CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE

NEW STORAGE TANKS

WELDED STEEL CONSTRUCTION
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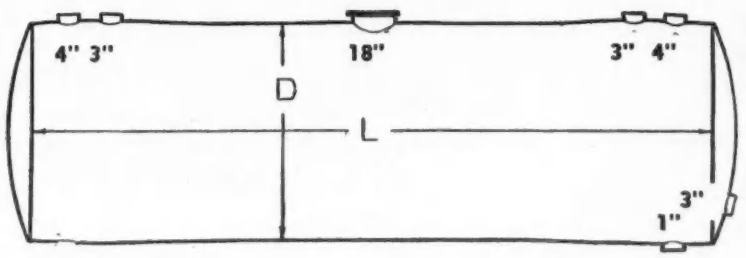

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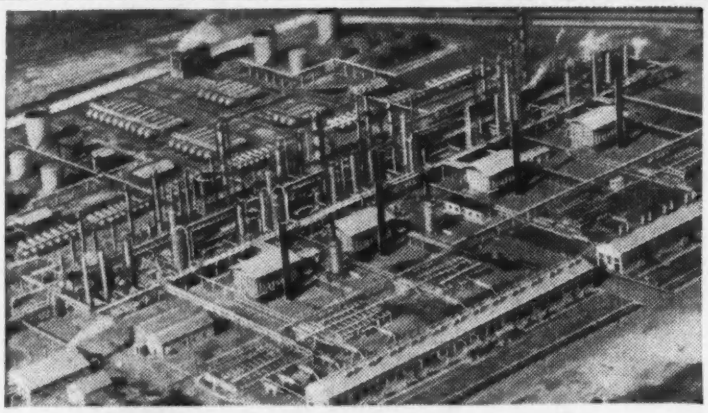

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1947 Market Trends and Facts

Volume 153 No. 7 February 16, 1948

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Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate	C	C	C	SI	SI	I	—
Cellulose Nitrate	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 7 | New York 7, N. Y. | February 16, 1948

Chemical and Related Markets In 1947

Nineteen-hundred forty-seven was to be the year when uncertainties shrouding business in the chemical and related industries were to be dispelled: the year that the problems facing industry were to be licked and the readjustments from war-recovering 1946 completed, with trade returning to a sound, normal basis.

Government control was to come to an end—most administrative powers were withdrawn on January 1. Raw materials were to be more available, and production and demand would be brought into line. Transportation perplexities were to be ironed out, and labor and management were to begin to see eye to eye on working conditions and pay.

But optimistic businessmen were rudely awakened as the year progressed. What was to be a year of gradual removal of controls over industry ended with the administration presenting forceful demands for checkreins on inventories, prices, and distribution and for the power to force industry to participate in the European recovery program.

The shortage of drums and other steel containers, carboys, boxcars, tankcars, and tankwagons hampered deliveries of both raw materials and finished products. The cost of basic ingredients climbed upward, and even at the higher prices many were difficult to obtain. Freight rates soared. A dollar shortage abroad curtailed export trade. At yearend the labor picture was fairly dormant but restlessness was evident. The yeear was characterized by spiralling prices which are continuing upward in 1948.

Progress was noted in the restoration of some industrial chemicals to a normal supply and demand basis. But others, like soda ash and caustic soda, were greatly out of balance. Heavy demand in the early months turned spotty for certain chemicals, but, on the whole, production, deliveries, and prices were well above 1946.

The heavy chemical industry was hampered by strikes, cutback production, and plant repair activities. The higher freight rates and the higher labor and raw materials costs brought increases in many of the more important products.

The coaltar chemicals industry managed a year of record production under trying conditions of shortages. Despite increasing costs, the overall tendency was to hold the line on prices on all items where the margin of profit had not been drastically reduced.

Coaltar was scarce under pressure from the chemical side where the rate of consumption was far in excess of previous years. High prices for petroleum products made in more economical to burn coaltar at steel mills than to sell it. Tar distillers were then forced to bid up coaltar to a point where, on a heat unit basis, it again became more profitable for producers to sell it. Crude oil price advances were reflected in petroleum-source aromatic solvents and this brought up the price of solvent naphtha.

The dye trade operated at an unprecedented rate, and in this industry, which had been outstanding in past years for price stabilization, a 10 percent advance in prices was found necessary.

High cost of hides cut tanning operations in the Spring and Summer, and the leather chemicals industry suffered accordingly. Inquiry for imported tanning materials was spasmodic early in the year, but improvement was noted toward the end. Business in myrobalans, wattle bark, and quebracho extract was fair. Argentina took over control of quebracho extract shipments in June, and as deliveries were curtailed, prices shot up. They were stabilized when 80 percent of the production was released to the cartel.

Textile chemicals were scarcer during the year. Bichromates inquiry was far above production, and shipments were placed under a system of allocations. Advances in tallow and fish and vegetable oils affected prices on sulphonated oils, and many consumers switched to substitutes. Tanning extracts were sold at higher prices December 1.

Thee year opened with a flood of price advances in the field of drugs and fine chemicals. Influential 1947 price movements were about evenly divided, thereafter, between the two six months periods.

Of interest was the re-establishment of the Italian quicksilver cartel which, as before the war, set the price. Trading in cinchona bark and its quinine derivatives did not recover to the extent anticipated, as war between the Indonesians and the Dutch government not only hampered return to normal trade but set it back. There was a reappearance of fair quantities of Chinese menthol, a curtailment of Brazilian production, and the beginning of shipments from Japan.

Contrary to the general trend, business in the field of botanical drugs, gums, and spices was done on a declining basis. Although the demand for flavoring materials was strong, there was a decline in the call for medicinal botanicals.

A similar situation developed in essential oils, where the general price trend was downward, although not to prewar levels. Some stiffening was noted in December. Destroyed plants and wasted fields were being repaired and recultivated during the year and more materials were coming in at yearend. The biggest headache in the aromatics field was the acute coaltar situation.

For the first time in its history, the protective coatings industry exceeded $1,000,000,000 in sales. Although final compilation has not been made, every indication is that actual sales will go well beyond that figure. The story of the industry in 1947, however, was one also of expanded production, which made tremendous inroads upon persisting shortages. Faced with the many problems of other businesses, the paint industry made notable progress during the year.

Markets, such as shellac and natural gums, which were dependent on conditions abroad, gave evidence of revival. Synthetic resins, largely war-developed, were fast replacing many natural materials. Continuing shortages existed in prime pigments, and producers of zinc oxides allocated supplies. Imported talc, china clay, and other fillers and extenders were in freer supply. Phthalates eased up in the latter half of the year but the lack of phthalic anhydride continued a hampering influence.

Naphthenates, resinates, and oleates were available at the end of the year, but stearates were hard to obtain. Shellac and casein were up and down propositions throughout. Gum rosin and gum turpentine were cheaper on the Savannah market in December than they had been at the end of 1946.

Oil and fats prices registered an alltime high in the first quarter, but the market broke in the second quarter, staying weak until fall. There was good export and domestic demand and the government was ever-present in the market for relief purchases. Indications were that production would be the highest in peacetime years, but the outlook for 1948 was dim due to the tight situation prevailing in feed grain. At the end of the year there was no visible solution of the world shortage of basic fats and oils before 1950.

Heating oils lack held the attention of the nation toward the end of 1947 but a similar situation prevailed in other petroleum derivatives. From aromatic solvents down through aliphatic materials and lighter fractions stocks were uniformly low.

Crude oil output climbed steadily through the year and refineries were operating at 99 percent of capacity, but still consumers could not get enough petroleum products.

Shortage of tankcars, tankwagons, drums and other packaging materials plagued deliveries of most derivatives. With the exception of certain lighter fractions, few petroleum chemicals were easily available at year's end.

Heavy Chemicals

Material progress in the restoration of many industrial chemicals to a normal supply and demand basis was accomplished during the year 1947. Some of the largest tonnage chemicals such as soda ash and caustic soda continued out of balance as the result of the maintenance of an unusually heavy consuming demand which exceeded production. This heavy buying movement was noticeable in 1946 and as far back as the termination of the second world war. It was in 1945 and 1946 that plans were made to increase the alkali production but it was not until 1947 that certain units were completed. This year 1948 it is expected that the maturing of plans will occasion an expansion in output although the effect will probably be more pronounced during the latter rather than the first half of 1948.

Starting off with conservative buying but a tendency to increase inventories, the 1947 demand increased to the urgent stage and then turned rather spotty for many chemicals but maintained an average somewhat above the preceding year. Strikes, without production at intervals and plant repair work during the past year also interrupted activity at several major producing plants. Then periods of boxcar shortages occurred that made it exceedingly difficult to sustain an even flow of material from works. The shortage of steel containers often proved a bottleneck in the movement of chemicals while the scarcity of glass carboys was an added inconvenience that lasted throughout the entire year. Mounting freight rates have caused an adjustment of many chemical prices to a works basis instead of a delivered or freight allowance price.

Chemical prices have averaged firm with the trend upward. The REPORTER'S index number in January, 1946, for general chemicals was 163.9. In January, 1947, it had advanced to 188.7, and in January, 1948, to 202.8. Higher labor costs, increased prices for raw materials, mounting freight rates and a consuming demand well above normal have been factors contributing strength to the chemical market's price structure. At present, there is no indication that the price pendulum is about to swing back. There are still shortages but not to the same extent as in 1946, and the outlook suggests the continued gearing of output to level off requirements.

Calcium Chloride on Works Basis

Calcium chloride was one of the important chemicals, where the zoning system was discontinued and a works selling basis established. The flood of buying orders that was turned loose in this market overtopped production and producers were never able to meet requirements during the year. At present, it appears doubtful if much improvement in buying conditions can be expected before 1949, and some producers are naming 1950 before a normal degree of balance between supply and demand can be established. Carbon tetrachloride, technical, was adjusted from a gallon quotation to a pound basis at the beginning of 1947. Production of this chemical last year was never flush with demand and there were periods of shortages, partly resulting from the scarcity of containers. The trend of contract prices was upward, ranging from 6c. per pound in January to 7c. per pound in October. Chlorine recorded one advance in October when the contract price was revised from 2c. in tankcars to 2¼c. Copper sulphate was advanced from 7.10c. per pound to 7.60c. early in March and remained at that figure throughout the year with all the season's agricultural requirements being covered. Caustic potash was advanced from $8.75 per 100 pounds for solid to $9 in November, with the other grades proportionately higher. Technical epsom salt remained in a tight supply condition during most of last year but became normal late in the final quarter, an advance from 2.05c. per 100 pounds to 2.30c. per 100 pounds for carlot shipments was registered in December. Glauber's salt experienced a consuming demand broad enough to overtax production but recorded no important change in prices. Lead acetate recorded an advance of 1½c. per pound in March, establishing the market at 18½c. per pound, and lead nitrate was advanced at the same time, bringing the market to 17¾c. per pound, an advance of 1¾c. Magnesium chloride was advanced $3 per ton, making the selling price $40 per ton on January 1, 1948. Manganese chloride gained 3c. per pound, the revision coming in the last quarter of 1947, when the selling price was adjusted to 18c. per pound at the works.

Nickel Sulphate Available

Production of nickel sulphate was increased sufficiently during 1947 to meet requirements of platers without much difficulty. In fact, stocks became free during the Summer months and competitive influences threatened the stability of the market. Late in the Fall, buying interest increased and surplus stocks were absorbed, the market developing a firmer tone and closing steady. Other nickel based chemicals retained a steady tendency throughout the year. Niter cake and salt cake experienced more demand than could be readily satisfied and prices, while higher than in 1946, were more or less nominal owing to shortages of available stocks. It is stated that the paper mills were heavy buyers of salt cake during the year under review. Yellow phosphorus has found a ready market with more demand than supply. An advance in this material was registered on January 1, 1948, amounting to 2c. per pound, establishing the market at 26c.

Phosphorus oxychloride was advanced ¼c. per pound to 11c., and phosphorus sesquisulphide gained 2c. per pound to 28c. on the above date also. Potassium carbonate was revised upward ¼c. to 6c. per pound for hydrated, and ¼c. per pound to 7½c. for calcined early in November. Potassium chlorate crystals were reduced to 8½c. per pound in April and remained at that level over the balance of 1947. Pot[illegible]m permanganate, technical, was never i[illegible]ee sup-

—*Continued on page 27*

Price Trend in 1947

Price trend through 1947, based on quotations on 219 typical materials in the eleven OPD divisions of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs in latest issue of OPD in each month.

(100=1926+1936 average, selected because those years represent the extremes of price undulations in the period between the two world wars.)

January	142.9
February	142.3
March	140.9
April	140.6
May	137.3
June	136.5
July	133.7
August	132.3
September	135.1
October	138.0
November	141.6
December	141.0

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%	$5.50	$5.00	$6.93	$6.25	$7.25	$6.93	$7.25	$6.93	$8.12	$7.62
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16¾	.16½	.17½	.16¼	.17	.16½	.21⅝	.20
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½
Hydrofluoric, 30%	.07	.06	.06	.06	.09	.08	.09	.08	.09	.08
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.50
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
Oxalic	.10⅜	.10⅜	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼	.11⅝	.11¼	.13½	.13
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00
Tannic, tech	.40	.40	.71	.71	.71	.71	.72	.71	.09	.68
Alum, ammonia, gran	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Alumina sulphate, com.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.15
Ammonia, anhy., com.	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.0345	.0345	.0345	.0345	.03075	.03075
Antimony, n'dle, Chin	.20	.12	.20	.19	.22	.20	.22	.20	No price	
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.06	.04	.06	.04
Barium chloride, tech.	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	85.00	80.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	3.10	2.50	3.10	2.50	3.75	2.75
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.08	.07½	.08½	.07½	.09½	.09
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.25	2.00
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16
Copper carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.20½	.19½	.24	.19½	.26	.24
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	5.00	5.00	7.10	5.05	7.00	7.10
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Epsom salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.05
Glauber's salt, dom	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.75	1.25
Lead acetate, wh., brok.	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.12½	.12½	.17	.12½	.18½	.17
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.12	.11½	.17½	.11½	.21⅜	.20
Magnesia, cal., tech	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.26	.33	.29
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00
Manganese sulph., anhy.	.08	.07	.11¼	.10½	No price		No price		No price	
Nickel Salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13½	.13	.17½	.13	.14½	.14
Phosphorus, red	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40
Potash carbonate, cal.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼
Caustic, solid	.06¼	.05¾	.06½	.06¼	.06¾	.06¼	.06¾	.06¼	.07¾	.06¾
Chlorate, powd	.10	.09½	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09
Saltpeter, gran	6.50	6.50	8.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.185	1.13	1.50	1.20
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.415	2.30	2.85	2.50
Chlorate, dom	.06¼	.06¼	.0614	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.05	.07	.06½	.07	.06½	.07½	.06¾
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	No price		No price		.92	.72

Coaltar Chemicals

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H	L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	.81	.81	1.01	.81	1.42	.99
Sulphanilic, tech	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.55	.62	.60
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.32	.35	.35
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.11½	.11½	.12	.11½	.13	.11
Benzol, 90%	.16	.16	.15	.15	.15	.15	.17	.15	.21½	.17
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.16½	.15½	.19½	.17
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.18	.16
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech	.35	.32	.32	.32	.24	.24	.24	.24	.28	.24
Monomylamine	.55	.53	.61	.50	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61
Naphthalene, crude, dom.	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	4.50	3.50
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.12½	.11
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.10	.10	.11	.10	.11½	.10½
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	13	.13	.14½	.13	.17½	.14½
Resorcinol, tech	.75	.75	.68	.68	.75	.64	.74	.64	.68	.68
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.26½	.26½	.35	.26½	.43	.26½
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.32	.32	.32	.27	.30	.23
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.38	.35
Xylol, com	.27	.26	.27	.27	.27	.26	.31	.26	.30	.25

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.69	1.80	1.73	2.04	1.81	2.07	1.80	3.00	1.70
Annatto seed	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06	.09	.08½	.14	.11⅞	.19	.14
Chestnut ext., solid	.01⅜	.01⅜	.02⅜	.02¼	3.22	2.85	.0382	.0285	.0335	.0335
Cochineal, gray	.37	.35	.37	.37	.46	.37	.53	.46	.67	.65
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04⅝	No price		No stocks		.12	.12
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	4.97	4.97	7.571	4.97	8.09	5.19
Egg yolk, dried, dom.	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.08	1.00	1.10	1.04	1.20	1.15
Fustic ext., crystal	.24	.22	.24	.16	.35	.32	.38	.35	.42½	.41
Gambier, common	.07	.06⅜	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hemlock, ext., 25% tan.	.03	.02¾	.0285	.03½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hydrogen perox., 100V.	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
Indigo, synthetic	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16⅜	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10⅛	.09½	.12½	.12½	.17	.14	.17	.14	.18½	.18
Myrobalans, J2	27.50	17.00	60.00	60.00	52.00	47.00	51.00	48.00	52.00	39.00
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		No stocks		.52	.50	.52	.50
Oak ext., 25% tannin	.02⅝	.02¾	.0235	.02	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Potash bichromate	.08⅞	.08⅞	.08⅝	.08⅝	.10	.09⅝	.10⅜	.10	.11½	.10¾
Quebracho ext., 25%	.03½	.02⅝	.05¾	.04½	.0454	.0414	.0418	.0414	.07½	.06
Sago flour	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.05¾	.05	.14	.10	.09½	.07
Soda bichromate	.07⅝	.06⅞	.07⅝	.07⅝	.07¾	.07⅜	.08¼	.07⅝	.09	.08¾
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.17	.16½	.17	.16½	.19	.18½
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	4.08	4.08	6.681	4.321	6.57	4.07
Sumac ext., No. 1	.07	.05¼	.07	.07	.08	.08	.10½	.08	.10½	.10½
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		No price		62.00	60.00	58.00	53.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Acid, stearic, dbl.-pres.	.12½	.10	.1580	.1400	.15⅝	.14⅞	.33½	.15⅞	.38	.23
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08⅜	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10
Lard, Western, prime	.08¾	.05⅞	.138	.10½	.138	.128	.37	.138	.32	.1662
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12⅝	.13⅝	.13⅝	.31¼	.13⅝	.33⅛	.27½
Coconut, crude	.04⅜	.02½	.0350	.0835	.0835	.0835	.25	.0835	.26	.11
Cod, NF	.72	.32	.90	.78	.90	.88	.90	.85	.24	.20
Corn, crude	.07¼	.01⅞	.12⅝	.12	.12⅝	.12⅝	.27½	.27	.37	.18
Cottonseed, crude	.06⅜	.04¼	.12⅝	.12½	.12⅝	.12⅝	.27	.12½	.37	.16
Linseed, raw	.1029	.078	.136	.106	.147	.147	.356	.147	.38½	.2910
Menhaden, crude	.30	.21	.066	.60	*.089	.089	*.2114	.089	.23	.14
Neatsfoot, pure	.20¾	.14⅞	.19¼	.17¾	.16	.15½	No price		.55	.41
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.18⅝	.13¼	.1304	.1304	.35	.1304	No stocks	
Olive, denatured	1.40	.80	4.50	3.50	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Palm, Niger	.05	.03½	.03¼	.09	.0805	.0845	.0845	.0805	No stocks	
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅝	.13	.13	.13	.13	.28	.12⅝	.37	.19½
Perilla	.15½	.089	.238	.21½	.24½	.24½	No stocks		No stocks	
Red	.08½	.06¼	.1245	.1100	.13¼	.13¼	.30⅜	.13¼	.32¾	.17⅝
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.60½	.60	*.089	.089	.23½	.089	.25	.18
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12¼	.11⅜	.11⅜	.11⅜	.25	.11⅜	.34	.15¼
Tung	.25	.14	.3885	.34⅜	.38⅝	.38⅝	.38⅝	.38⅝	.38	.21
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04⅜	.0371¼	.0862⅝	.08⅝	.08⅝	.21⅞	.08⅝	.26¾	.11¾
Whale, ref., nat	.091	.077	.1070	.1070	.1187	.1187	No stocks		No stocks	
Wax, bees, crude, Afr.	.29	.27	.39	.37½	.44	.40	.56	.45	.59	.45
Candelilla	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.38	.34½	.78	.65	.76	.62
Carnauba, 3, chalky	.45	.28	.78	.71¼	1.30	.71¼	1.72	1.25	1.50	.71
Spermaceti	.22	.18	.26	.24	.27	.26	.46	.28	.50	.44

* Price per lb., previously per gal.

Petroleum Products

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Kerosene, w.w	.052	.04½	.068	.053	.071	.061	.061	.045	.03625	.031
Oil, white, min., 125-35	.04½	.03½	.03	.49	.46	.44	.545	.46	.63	.54½
Paraffin, white, scale	.07	.0235	.04⅞	.04½	.04¼	.04¼	.06	.04¼	.06½	.06
Pentane	.08½	.08½	.08½	.06½	.07½	.07⅛	.11	.07⅛	.17	.11
Petrolatum, amber	.04	.02⅝	.04⅞	.03⅜	.03⅞	.03¼	.04½	.03⅞	.04½	.04½
Petroleum naphtha, arom.	.19	.16	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½	.22½	.16	.22½	.27
V.M.&P.	.10½	.10½	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.11	.15	.12
Propane, indus	.05¾	.03	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.06¾	.03¾

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08	.07	.08	.07
Alcohol, butyl, norm	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.188	.1730	.255	.188	.35	.25
Denatured, S-1	.22½	.19½	.53	.543	.50	.825	.542	.083½	.82½	.82½
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.24	.16	.27	.24
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	27.65	27.65	31.10	27.65	33.30	31.10
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03625	.03625	.0525	.03625	.074	.03625	.075	.074
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.36	.36	.42	.36	.42	.42
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03½	.03	.03¾	.03½	.03¾	.03¾	.06	.03¾	.08	.05
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.24	.22	.49	.24	.34	.24½
Cellulose acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.30	.30	.36	.30	.36	.36
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.1070	.1070	.20	.10½	.19	.18
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23½	.23	.23	.23	.29	.23	.32	.29
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.53¾	.53¾	No price		.28	.25
Dammar, Bat. A/E	.13⅜	.11⅞	.25⅝	.25⅝	.25⅝	.25⅝	No price		.35	.29
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.10½	.09½	.20	.13	.16¾	.13
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.09¼	.09¼	.15⅛	.09¼	.176	.15⅞
White, bas. carb	.07	.07	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.14	.08½	.16	.14
Litharge, common	.0710	.0635	.08⅝	.070	.08⅝	.08⅝	.14	.08⅝	.1660	.14
Lithopone, ordinary	.04⅛	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.06	.05
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.32	.28
Red, Indian, pure	.08⅝	.08⅝	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09	.10¼	.09
Rosin, gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	7.38	6.00	8.10	6.70	9.65	6.73
Shellac, T. N	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.3550	.3550	.68	.35½	.68	.60
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.15½	.14½	.17½	.15⅛
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	.83½	.80	1.50¼	.83½	1.25	.52
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	18.00	10.50	10.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.16	.16	.24	.16	.27	.24
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.09	.07¼	.10	.09
Stearate, tech	.23	.20	.31	.30	.29	.29	.49	.29	.51	.48

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.36	.36	.40	.36	.40	.40
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.40	.45	.45
Boric, gran., tech	96.00	96.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Citric, crystal	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20
Phosphoric, USP, 85%	.12	.12	.16½	.10½	.16½	.16½	.16¾	.10½	.10½	.10½
Tartaric, USP	.31¼	.27¼	.70½	.70½	.70½	.70½	.02⅝	.54½	.54½	.45⅝
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.85	2.75
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	5.90	5.75	7.35	5.75	8.75	7.35
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.00	1.20	2.15	2.00
Borax, tech	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	44.50	41.50	48.50	48.50
Bromine, purif	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
Caffeine	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	2.80	2.80	3.75	2.80	4.25	3.75
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Synth., tabs	.68	.68	.82	.79½	.82	.82	.94	.82	.94	.83
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Corrosive sublimate	1.30	1.05	2.24	2.24	2.01	1.68	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.53
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22½	.57½	.57½	.57½	.55½	.57½	.43½	.57½	.45½
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¾	.05½	.05½	.0320	.0320	.0320	.0320	.0370	.0320
Glycerin, USP	.20	.19½	.18	.18	.18	.15	.55	.18	.55	.29¼
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.10	1.75	2.35	2.10
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.99	14.00	13.00	13.25	3.90	8.25	4.30	9.20	7.20
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.55	.35	.40	.35
Oil, cod liver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	75.00	70.95	85.80	70.95	83.80	79.20
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	21.30	13.00	21.30	21.30
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Potash bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.25	.25	.25	.25	.28	.25
Quicksilver, dom	100.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	175.00	91.00	110.00	88.00	88.00	77.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.43½	.43½	.43½	.34½	.34½	.32½
Santonin, cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	200.00	170.00	190.00	170.00	175.00	170.00
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.32⅜	.26⅞	.47¾	.32⅝	.60	.47¾	.55⅞	.50½
Soda benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.10	2.10	2.25	2.10	2.25	2.25
Strychnine	.90	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	1.35	.70	1.35	1.25
Thymol	1.55	1.45	3.00	2.75	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.65	2.40
Trichlorethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09½	.08

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	1.00	.72	2.75	1.00	2.75	1.10
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	1.50	1.50	2.50	1.35	2.50	1.10
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.80	.84	.84	.82	.82	.75
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	.83	.80	.83	.80	1.05	.80
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.28	.26	.43	.32	.44	.39	.41	.40
Chamomile flow., Hung.	.60	.20	.80	.60	.52	.35	.90	.52	.70	.65
Cinchona bark, short	.72	.40	1.25	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Clover tops, dom	.38	.12	.33	.26	.55	.50	.70	.50	.70	.65
Cramp bark, NF	.23	.20	.60	.30	.80	.74	.80	.80	.80	.80
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.10	.60	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05
Ergot, USP	2.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.60	1.10	1.75	1.55	1.55	.90
Ginger root, Cochin	.06½	.06¼	.39	.26	.24	.16	.17½	.16	.16	.14
Goldenseal root	3.00	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.25	7.50	8.75	8.25	8.20	6.50
Gum arabic, sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.13	.11	.14½	.13¾	.14¼	.13
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.60	.48	.68	.47	.48	.45
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.50	3.75	4.85	3.75	4.85	3.60
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.25	1.85	1.45	.75	1.35	1.00	1.25	1.00
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.57	.32	.43	.32	.45	.42
Lobelia herb	.12	.11	.50	.33	1.10	.65	1.10	.75	.82	.60
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.33	.23	.33	.32	.40	.35
Marjoram, French type	.35	.16	4.00	2.75	.47	.34	.35	.34	.42	.34½
Pepsin, powd	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	3.75	2.40	6.50	3.75	6.50	5.75
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	.75	.55	1.85	.43	1.40	.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.32	.23	.45	.32	.60	.45
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.00	1.10	2.65	2.00	2.65	1.55
Senna leaves, Tinn	.14	.09	.16	.14	.17	.16	.24	.17	.25	.17
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.15	.11¾	.20	.15	.18	.18
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.50	.27	.21	.20	.21	.16	.22	.22
Tonka beans, Angos	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	2.00	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.75	1.75
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.19	.16½	.16½	.16	.16	.12
Valerian root	.27	.03½	1.70	1.15	.55	.45	.65	.42	.58	.45
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	8.25
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.26	.25	.25	.18	.24	.18

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939		1942		1945		1946		1947	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	6.00	1.75	6.00	6.00	9.50	5.70	6.00	6.00
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	4.00	4.00	3.25	1.25	1.25	.65
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.50	3.50	3.50	2.25
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	1.70	.90	2.10	1.05	2.25	.75
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.45	1.50	1.30
Eucalyptus, Austral	.39	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.10	1.18	1.05	1.18	1.05
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	17.00	9.50	17.50	16.25	16.50	10.50
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	3.50	2.75	2.75	2.05	2.05	1.50
Lemon, Calif	3.00	2.60	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	2.75	1.50	4.00	2.75	3.80	1.25
Lime, dist	4.15	3.00	15.00	3.25	7.25	6.50	6.60	5.25	6.00	4.00
Orange, exp., Calif	1.70	.75	3.25	2.25	1.75	1.45	1.80	1.00	1.70	1.00
Peppermint, nat	2.75	2.65	7.00	5.30	7.50	6.25	8.00	6.15	8.50	7.00
Sandalwood, Indian	3.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	7.00	7.00	11.15	7.00	16.50	11.15
Sassafras, artif	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	1.05	.34	.80	.55	.90	.65
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	4.00	3.50	12.25	4.00	13.50	6.75
Wormseed	3.35	2.00	3.00	2.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	3.85
Terpineol, C.

ESTABLISHED 1880

William S. Gray & Co.

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New York 17, N. Y.

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Manufacturers Representatives

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Acetone, C.P.

Acetone, Methyl

Alcohol (denatured-C.D. and S.D.)

Butyl Alcohol - Normal

Formaldehyde (40% Vol. U. S. P.)

Magnesia, Tech. and U. S. P.

Methanol

Rosin

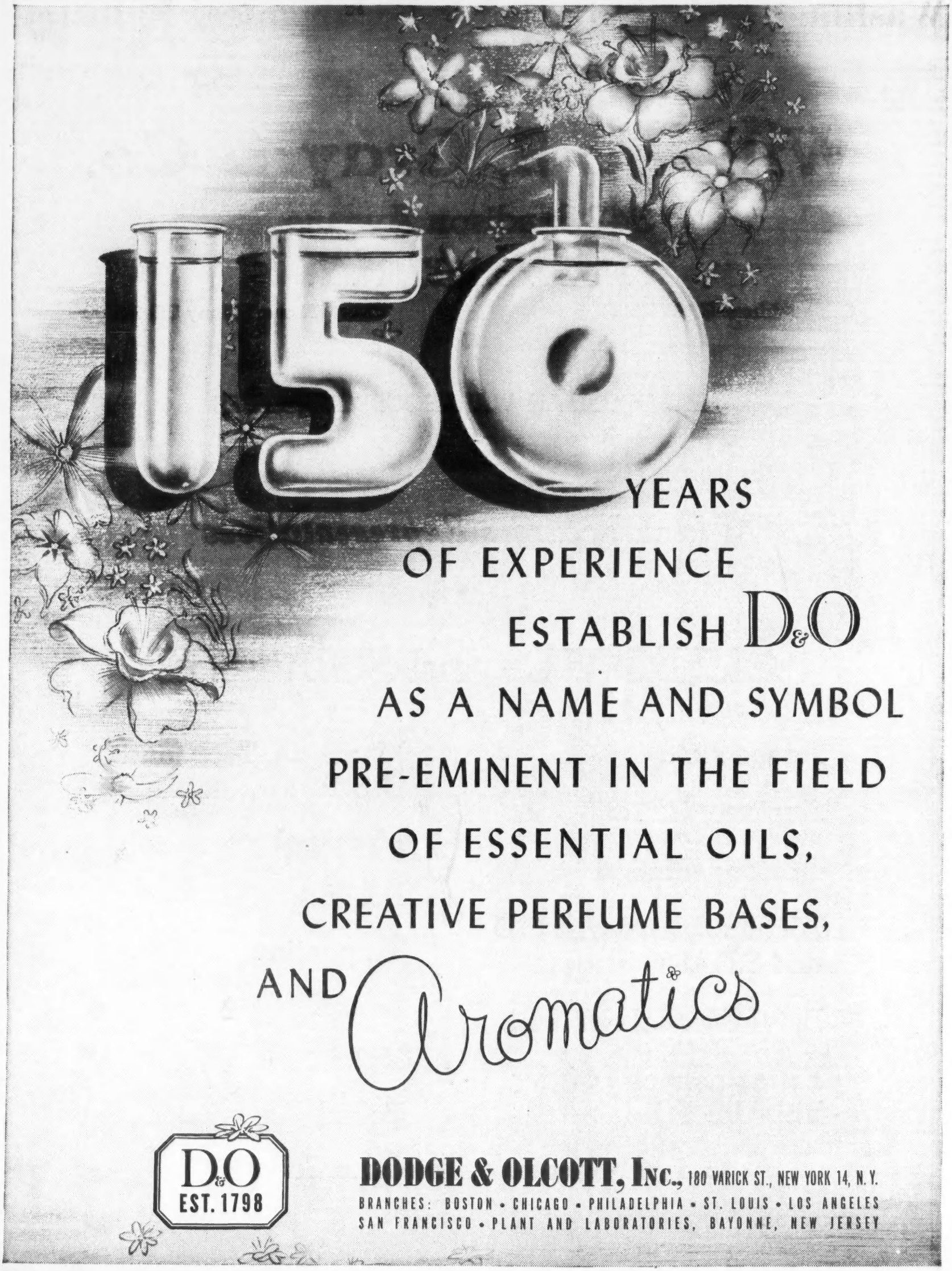
Turpentine

Benzol

Xylol

Toluol

Graysol Aromatic Petroleum Solvents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Washington Activities and the Chemical Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

Nineteen Forty-Seven will be remembered by the chemical and allied industries as a year of extremes, the likes of which had not been seen since the boom and bust days of 1929.

What started out to be a year of gradual removal of all controls over industry, initiated by the President's proclamation ending many of the powers enacted during the war, wound up with the Administration in a powerful drive to restore controls over inventories, distribution of scarce materials, price ceilings, and a program calling heavily upon industry to assist in the reconstruction of Europe.

In the twelve months intervening, developments ranged far and wide, the greatest in importance in all probability being the campaign of the Department of State to bring about a lowering of tariffs throughout the world that culminated in the signing of trade agreements with twenty-two nations at Geneva, reducing our tariffs on a multitude of products in return for concessions leveling out some of the barriers to American commerce. Coincident with the negotiation of the trade pacts, much progress also was made towards establishments of a charter for the International Trade Organization that would set up international rules to govern foreign trade.

The drug industry also shared importantly in the developments of the year. As controls over the distribution of streptomycin were being dropped, legislation was passed and signed into law to prohibit sales of the drug until it had been certified by the Food and Drug Administration. The courts, meanwhile, were the cause for many anxious moments by officials of the FDA. Decisions in the Sullivan case and the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company case threatened to bring an end to a forty-year policy of regulating intrastate sales of misbranded and adulterated drugs and foods, but Congress moved to repair the damage with remedial legislation.

Fertilizers also commanded the headlines for long periods during the year. An investigation of the supply situation was made by the house committee on agriculture. The senate committee on agriculture held long hearings on the bill of the American Farm Bureau Federation to put the government into the fertilizer business. There was general unrest in Congress over reports that the Army was tearing down fertilizer plants in Germany which would mean heavier drains on domestic supplies here to meet the needs of Europe.

A two-year effort to devise a satisfactory plan of government controls over economic poisons resulted finally in enactment of legislation regulating the marketing of insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides. In the field of labor, congress greatly modified the National Labor Relations Act through enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. The railroads vigorously pushed a program for increased freight rates to meet higher labor costs, which at the close of the year found them with petitions before the ICC asking for rates some 37 percent above the levels prevailing at the start of the year.

The year came to a close with concern growing over the rising trend of prices and deteriorating conditions in Europe that was leading to development of an overall program costing in the neighborhood of $16,000,000,000 for the next four years to rebuild the industries of the Old World to combat the spread of communism.

Here are some of the highlighting developments week by week throughout the year beginning with the first week:—

President Truman proclaims the ending of hostilities at midnight, December 31, which brings to an end a number of his war powers. About twenty statutes expire immediately with issuance of his proclamation, and thirty-one others terminated later, most of them on June 30.

The state department reports the cancellation of U. S. rubber purchasing agreements with Ecuador, Haiti, and Bolivia.

Department of Agriculture announces a fats and oils export quota of 138,000,000 pounds for the first quarter, and an import, quota of 240,000,000 pounds.

Federal Trade Commission submits report to house urging broad program of antitrust law enforcement. Criticizes a lack of overall government policy on monopolies in the executive branch.

First of a series of antitrust cases growing out of the "Mother Hubbard" oil suit is filed by the Department of Justice against the Standard Oil Company of California in the United States District Court at Los Angeles.

January 6

Civilian Production Administration ends the issuance of priority ratings for production materials, operating supplies and maintenance repairs in an amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 28.

Committee on Reciprocity Information allots the chemical industry six days within which to present its views on the proposed reciprocal trade agreements.

Civilian Production Administration refuses to direct deliveries of caustic soda.

International Emergency Food Council announces supplies of phosphate rock over and above allocations already set for the first six months of the year will not be subject to allocation.

Streptomycin producers advise the Food and Drug Administration they will not object to certification legislation.

January 13

Office of International Trade lifts controls over the export of rosin.

Hearings start before the Committee on Reciprocity Information on proposed trade agreement, with the chemical industry protesting the projected tariff cuts.

Fertilizer industry and agriculture call the attention of the White House to the critical situation that developed in tankcars because of the Army's recall of its pressure cars under lease to fertilizer manufacturers.

Support price for flaxseed is increased $2 a bushel to $6 for 1947 plantings.

January 20

Office of International Trade establishes an ex-quota class for scarce materials shipped abroad for special projects.

House committee on agriculture announces an investigation of the fertilizer situation.

Office of War Mobilization rescinds Army order for return of pressure tankcars.

Drug export provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law under fire, with the industry opposing any change.

January 27

International Emergency Food Council hears report of its director general predicting easy supply for the year of phosphates and potash but critical shortage of nitrogen.

American Can Company and Continental Can Company, and seven officials of the two firms fined $45,000 in the Federal District Court at San Francisco after pleas of nolo contendere to antitrust charges.

Federal Trade Commission issues proposed trade practice rules for the household dye industry.

February 3

Representative Wright Patman of Texas introduces a bill (H. R. 1671) to amend the Robinson-Patman act to prohibit the making of secret terms and discounts to preferred buyers.

Bill for regulation of marketing of economic poisons and devices introduced in the house by Representative August Andresen of Minnesota.

President Truman asks Congress to continue Title III of the Second War Powers act, directing distribution of cinchona alkaloids, tin, antimony and other scarce materials.

House fertilizer investigating committee advances six recommendations for improving fertilizer situation, including limiting Army overseas fertilizer needs to production of Army plants and immediate replacement by Army of "borrowed" ammonium nitrate from private industry.

February 10

Federal Trade Commission bill giving it authority to regulate corporate mergers through acquisition of assets introduced in the house.

Annual report of the Food and Drug Administration for 1946 notes a judicial trend towards heavier penalties for law violations. The year saw the largest number of substantial penalties levied in the history of food law enforcement. The report found, however, that misbranding of drugs had been laregly corrected.

February 17

The Civilian Production Administration ends allocation of potash in revoking Schedule 120 to Order M-300.

State department announces broadening of trade agreement commodity listings to include more chemicals and items in the metals and textile fields.

Railroads propose change in the method of levying frieght rates on drugs and chemicals from a commodity classification to a valuation basis.

President Truman recommends Congressional repeal of twenty-four minor wartime statutes and powers.

February 24

House interstate and foreign commerce committee favorably reports for passage H. R. 2045 for the certification of streptomycin by the Food and Drug Administration.

President Truman issues executive order to provide an escape clause in all trade agreements in a compromise move to soften congressional opposition to the reciprocal trade agreements program.

Justice department gives approval to the sale by War Assets Administration of the "big inch" and "little inch" pipelines to Texas Eastern Transportation Corporation for $143,127,000.

Department of Agriculture announces support price of $2.04 a bushel for the 1947 crop of soybeans grading U. S. No. 2.

March 3

Senate and the house unanimously approve streptomycin pretest bill and it goes to White House.

War department announces that thirty-one industrial plants which were designed for the production of munitions and chemicals during the ware are being offered for lease to private industry.

The senate votes to terminate the office of temporary controls and distribute its functions among the old line agencies of the government.

March 10

Federal Trade Commission files a report with Congress on the "Present Trend of Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions" in which it is declared that there had been more than 1,800 manufacturing and mining purchases since 1940. The report was in support of the commissions appeal for authority to regulate mergers through acquisitions of assets.

Legislation extending the war time excise tax increases indefinitely is signed into law by President Truman. The legislation nullifies the effect of the President's proclamation ending the period of hostilities which would have permitted excise taxes to revert back to their pre-wartime levels on July 1.

The house passes the bill suspending the 4 cents per pound import tax on copper for two years.

The bill of the American Farm Bureau Federation to place the government in the fertilizer business is introduced in the house by Representative John W. Flannagan of Virginia.

The discovery of very large deposits of potash in a belt ranging from Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada to Radville, Canada and into North Dakota is reported by the Department of Commerce.

March 17

The Department of Justice creates a merger unit to advise industry on the legality of proposed consolidations and acquisitions of firms in the same competitive field.

The Atomic Energy Commission announces regulations providing strict controls over the source material for atomic energy.

March 24

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces the signing of an agreement to purchase about 50 percent of Bolivia's tin ore and concentrates at a price of 76 cents per pound.

Congress passes a bill ending exclusive government imports of natural rubber but continuing government controls over the enduse of rubber until March 31, 1948.

March 31

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reports plans to sell its holdings of Cuban ethyl alcohol on a sealed bid basis in cargo lots of about 1,250,000 gallons.

The Food and Drug Administration draws up legislation for submission to Congress to restore its authority to make seizures of products which become adulterated after they have completed their interstate journey, as a result of a decision of the United State Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company case.

April 7

The United States Tariff Commission recommends to Congress that the government continue the stockpiling of mica.

A bill is introduced in the senate to centralize the leasing of all government lands for the mining of phosphate, potash, oil and sulphur in the Department of Interior.

April 14

The Flannagan fertilizer bill, putting the government into the fertilizer business, is shelved by chairman Clifford Hope of Kansas of the house agricultural committee.

A fats and oils export allocation of 89,300,000 pounds is announced by the Department of Agriculture for the second quarter.

The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the orders of the Federal Trade Commission on the use of demonstrators by the Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation by refusing to review the company's appeal from a decision of a lower court.

April 21

Hearings are started in the senate on legislation for the control of stream pollution.

The Food and Drug Administration's bill for return of its authority to seize adulterated products after interstate transportation is sent to Congress by the Federal Security Administration.

The senate passes the bill suspending the import taxes on copper for two years until April 1, 1949, thus completing Congressional action. The final draft of the bill, however, continued the import tax on copper sulphate.

April 28

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson denies in a letter to the senate committee on armed services that the army is destroying fertilizer facilities in Germany. He intimates that the only destruction going on is in the Russian area of occupation.

President Truman signs the bill suspending import taxes on copper for two years.

May 5

The senate votes approval of legislation providing for a census in 1948 of manufacturers, minerals and the distributive trades and every five years thereafter.

Secretary of Commerce W. Averill Harriman establishes the Office of Materials Distribution to handle the functions of the Civilian Production Administration in controlling the distribution of streptomycin, cinchona bark and other scarce materials.

Importation of flaxseed and linseed oil from Argentina and other world production areas is returned to private hands by the Department of Agriculture.

The War department announces a program of research and development for the fiscal year 1948 covering a wide range of subjects of importance to the chemical and allied industries.

May 12

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit holds that the Food and Drug Administration lacks the authority to prohibit over-the-counter sales of drugs in the Sullivan case. It upset forty years of enforcement work by the agency.

The house judiciary committee files a favorable report on legislation to prohibit the merger of competing corporations through acquisition of assets without approval of the Federal Trade Commission.

The house votes approval of the Andresen bill for regulation of the marketing of economic poisons and devices.

May 19

President Truman asks Congress to continue domestic allocation controls for another year over cinchona bark, quinine, quinidine, tin and tin products, manila and agua fibers and cordage, and antimony. He also asks for a continued import and export control over fats and oils and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Secretary of the Treasury John A. Snyder testifies before the house ways and means committee in favor of a comprehensive revision of the excise tax structure to eliminate levies which are proving burdensome to business and difficult of administration.

The senate passes the National Science Foundation bill.

May 26

The senate committee on agriculture begins hearings on the American Farm Bureau Federation bill to put the government in the fertilizer business and hears Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson in opposition to the scheme.

A program for support of the gum naval stores market through loans up to 90 percent of parity is announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Trade practice rules for the household dye industry are approved by the Federal Trade Commission.

June 2

Proprietary Association of America urges ways and means committee of the house to repeal all existing taxes on alcohol for non-beverage purposes and substitute a permit system.

Food and Drug Administration recommends to the Department of Justice that an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court in the Sullivan case.

Legislation to create a Department of Health, Education and Security that would blanket the Federal Security Agency, The United States Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration among others is approved by the senate expenditures committee.

Eastern Railroads petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 percent increase in class rates on less-than-carload shipments.

The house judiciary committee begins hearings on Title III of the Second War Powers act and hears divergent views on continuing controls and cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine.

The Department of Commerce warns ex-

—Continued on page 23

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes in 1947

The following information is a compilation of prices for various chemicals and related products at the beginning of 1948, as compared with the beginning of 1947. Only those materials are included whose prices as quoted in the January 5, 1948, issue of OPD differed from those quoted in January 6, 1947, issue. The symbol 'n.p.' signifies that producers were not quoting prices, while 'n.s.' indicates no stocks available.

A

	1947	1948
Acacia (see Gum Arabic).		
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks.....lb.	.08	.09½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).		
Acetamide, tech., fib. dms.....lb.	.33	.38
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.11½	.13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.....lb.	.60	.57
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.07	.08
Acid, acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs.	3.38	3.78
50%, bbls.....100 lbs.	3.58	7.56
70%, bbls.....100 lbs.	6.68	9.45
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.	7.47	10.89
glacial, synth., CP, dms., works, 100 lbs.	13.20	13.50
tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 9.20	10.07
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs.	11.00	11.50
Anthranilic, tech., bbls.....lb.	.90	1.00
Battery, cbys., l.c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs.	1.95	2.05
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.lb.	.95	1.05
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., ton.	104.00	124.00
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.29	.32
Cacodylic, bots. .....lb.	13.50	12.00
Camphoric, nat., cns.....lb.	N.S.	8.00
Caprilic, 98%, dms.....lb.	N.S.	.50N
Capric, tech., ref. dms.....lb.	N.S.	.50N
Castor oil, split, ref. dms.....lb.	N.S.	.36¾
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb.	.17	.21¾
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb.	.22½	.24
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l..lb.	.20	.25
Cleve's, bbls.....lb.	.65	.61
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb.	N.P.	.30¾
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works.lb.	N.P.	.25¼
Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms., c.l..lb.	N.P.	.23¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil, 50% (210°-215°), low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, tanks..gal.	.90	1.20
Petroleum, heavy grade, (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal.	.586	.775
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.. lb.	.25	.35
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).		
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).		
Formic, 90%, cbys, c.l., works,	.10½	.12½
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb.	1.27	.40
technical, bbls.....lb.	1.10	1.23
Gamma, bbls.....lb.	.97	1.03
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls.....lb.	.12	.14
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).		
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).		
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb.	.12½	.14½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys, 20 or more..lb.	.14¼	.17¾
80%, bbls., cbys. 5 or less..lb.	.26	.31¾
tech., dark, 22%, bbls, c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.90	4.40
44%, bbls, c.l., works...100 lbs.	6.30	8.15
Laurent's, bbls.....lb.	.63	.70
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb.	N.P.	.45N
99%, dms.....lb.	N.P.	.37N
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb.	N.P.	.42N
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb.	.30	.26
Anhydride (see M).		
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	2.05	2.35
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 95-99%, dms..lb.	.16½	.17½
purified, flake, 99%, dms.....lb.	.29	.21
Muriatic, 18°, tanks, E. works, ton.	21.00	18.00
20°, tanks, E works,.....ton.	22.00	20.00
22°, tanks, E works.....ton.	32.00	22.00
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb.	N.S.	.45N
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, tanks, works..lb.	.09	.10
230-245 acidity, tanks, works.lb.	.12	.17
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).		
Oleic (see Oil, red).		
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).		
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.13	.13¼
Palm oil, white dist., dms.....	N.S.	.21¼
Para-aminobenzoic, tech.....lb.	1.75	1.70
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb.	.80	.85
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works..lb.	N.P.	.25¼
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb.	1.60	1.51
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	4.75	5.75
Propionic, synth., tanks, works lb.	.18½	.21
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb.	1.45	N.P.
NF, cryst., dms.....lb.	2.10	2.80
resudlined, dms.....lb.	2.60	3.30
Pyroligneous, dms, ex. whse., l.c.l., gal.	.41	.43
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).		
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb.	.26	.31
USP bbls., c.l.....lb.	.28	.40
Soybean oil, s.d., dms, works..lb.	N.P.	.25¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs...lb.	.33½	.33
single pressed, bgs.....lb.	.33	.33½
Succinic, bbls.....lb.	.75	.87
Sulphuric, 60°, tanks, E. works, ton.	13.00	12.25
66°, tanks, E. works.....ton.	16.50	15.00
Tannic, USP., powd., bbls, 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.25	1.35
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000-lbs., one shipment..lb.	.54½	.45½
Thioglycolic., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb.	2.00	1.95
Tungstic., CP, 100-lb. pkgs....lb.	2.94	3.30
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb.	2.80	3.10
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb.	1.10	.60
Root, bls.....lb.	1.20	1.10
Aconitine, amorphous, bots.....oz.	23.00	32.50
cryst, bots.....oz.	42.00	85.00
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works.....lb.	.25	.28½
Adeps lanae, USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms..lb.	.28	.25
pharmaceutical, dms., works.lb.	.26	.23
Agar, bls.....lb.	4.00	3.85
Agaric, white, bls.....lb.	2.85	2.75
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb.	.39	.40
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble),		
light, dms., Chicago.....lb.	.65	.70
Egg, edible, flake, bbls.....lb.	1.68	3.00
powd., bbls.....lb.	1.73	3.05
Alcohol, allyl, tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.20	.25
Amyl, ex pentane, tanks, frt. alld..lb.	.131	.17
Benzyl, dms.....lb.	.65	.68
Butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.25	.35
other production, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.31	.32
synthetic, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.14½	.17

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West. ¼c. per lb. higher.

	1947	1948
Alcohol, butyl, secondary, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.08½	.12
tertiary, denat., tanks.....lb.	.11	.12
Capryl, tanks, works.....lb.	.16	.24½
Cetyl, dom., CP, fib. ctns., 1,000-lb lots..lb.	1.75	2.25
Denatured, CD14, 190 proof, tanks, E dlvd..gal.	.82½	.93½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.		
SDI, 190 pf., tanks, E. works, gal.	.82½	.93
SD2B, 190 pf., tanks, E. works, gal.	.82	.93
SD23H, 190 pf., tanks, E. works, gal.	.82½	.91
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, tanks E works..gal.	.83	.97
When any of the several SD29 denaturants are supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.		
Special solvent, tanks, E. works..gal.	.84	.96
Diacetone, acetone-free, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.10½	.13
tech., tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.10	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., tanks.....gal.	17.94	18.03
absolute, tanks.....gal.	18.01	18.03
Ethylhexyl, tanks, works.....lb.	.24	.28½
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).		
Isobutyl, tanks.....lb.	.0760	.1200
Isopropyl, refined, tanks.....gal.	.34	.41
99%, tanks.....gal.	.37½	.45
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).		
Propyl, normal, tanks.....lb.	.088	.100
Aldol, denaturing grd., dms....gal.	1.30	1.33
Aletris root, bgs.....lb.	2.25	1.85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb.	.85	.70
Allspice, Mexican, futures, bgs..lb.	.19½	.14
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb.	.42	.30
Curacao, kgs.....lb.	.42	.35
Socotrine, kgs.....lb.	.47	.35
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb.	4.40	3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb.	.53	.64
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. alld..lb.	.27½	.24
Alphapinene, works, South, tanks, gal.	1.15	.47
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram.	1.00	.85
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb.	.40	.35
Alumina hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	48.00	56.00
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.25	.42
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb.	.24½	.43¾
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb.	.47	.20½
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb.	.45	.47
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb.	.45	.47
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb.	.50	.52
Sulphate, com'l, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	1.35	1.55
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	1.75	1.95
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).		
Aluminum powd., litho., 150-lb. dms..lb.	.60	.62
rubber comp., 300-lb. dms..lb.	.42	.47
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb.	.38	.43
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms..lb.	.42	.47
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.		
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.	8.75	8.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb.	4.50	5.50
Ammonia, anhydrous, pure, cyls. lb.	.14½	.16
Aqua, 26°, dms., c.l.....lb.	.02¼	.03
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..ton.	303.00	320.00
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb.	.9504	.0640
Bichromate, bbls.....lb.	.23	.26
Bromide, NF, gran., dms.....lb.	.29	.37
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb.	.08¼	.11
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	N.S.	.15
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., c.l., ton.	52.00	75.00
Nitrate-limestone, 20.5% N/, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.	32.50	37.50
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb.	N.S.	.25
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb.	1.15	1.25
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	.12½
Sulphate, bulk, producing-ovens, ton.	30.00	35.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.07½	.08½
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb.	.55	.60
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).		
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	5.50	7.60
Amyl acetate, ex-fusel oil, tech., tanks, dlvd..lb.	.24	.27
ex-pentane, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb.	.181	.230
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb.	1.72	1.75
Salicylate, prime, bots.....lb.	.68	.77
Aneihol, com'l, dms., works.....lb.	.657	.500
NF, dms.....lb.	1.40	.60
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb.	1.30	1.10
imported, natural, bls.....lb.	2.50	1.50
Angostura bark, bls.....lb.	.65	.65
Anilin oil, tanks, works, frt. alld. lb.	.11	.13
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb.	.42	.29
Chinese, star, cs.....lb.	.21½	.15
Cyprus, bgs.....lb.	.45	.25
Mexican, bgs.....lb.	.44	.25
Syrian, bgs.....lb.	.44½	.23½
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb.	2.60	2.42
Annatto seed, bgs.....lb.	.14	.19
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., works, lb.	.20¾	.33
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs.....lb.	.21¾	.27
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.21	.27½
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.17½	.22
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton-lots..lb.	2.00	2.35

	1947	1948
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity).	35.00	32.00
Arnica flowers, bgs.....lb.	.25	.22
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb.	.12	.16
Asafetida, cs. .....lb.	.65	.50
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).		
Asbestos, fiber, 5D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), canadian mines..ton.	49.50	73.00
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.	44.00	65.00
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.	32.00	48.50
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.	28.50	44.50
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.	26.50	42.00
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.	19.00	31.00
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.	16.50	27.50
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.	15.50	26.50
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 270-295° fusing point, bgs, mines..ton.	30.50	36.50
seconds, 300-390° fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.	25.50	29.00
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.	30.50	29.00
Atropine, bots. .....oz.	9.85	10.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.	7.35	8.80

B

Barbasco root (see Cube root).		
Barbital, dms. .....lb.	3.50	4.50
Sodium, dms. .....lb.	3.75	4.75
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	68.00	67.50
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb.	.27½	.25½
Chloride, tech., cryst, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	73.00	85.00
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.10	.11½
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb.	.18N	.14
Hydrate, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.06½	.09
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb.	.15	.19
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.11½	.11
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton or more..lb.	.50	.51
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls. .....lb.	.09½	.10
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.	31.10	33.30
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton.	8.50	9.40
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb.	2.50	1.40
root, bls. .....lb.	2.50	1.25
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb.	.70	.68
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb.	.70	.77
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, tanks, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal., E. of Omaha, works..gal.	.17	.19
West coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis. gal.	.17	.19
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb.	.25	.20
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cbys.....lb.	.55	.60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb.	.20	.20½
refined, cbys. .....lb.	.21	.22
Cinnamate, cbs. .....lb.	4.00	3.95
Formate, cns. .....lb.	2.10	1.85
Propionate, bots. .....lb.	1.80	1.85
Salicylate, bots. .....lb.	1.90	1.80
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb.	2.25	1.85
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb.	.55	.72
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works.lb.	.50	.62
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.24½	.11½
Beth root, bls.....lb.	.45	.55
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb.	4.55	4.50
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb.	2.97	3.12
Hydroxide, cns. .....lb.	3.80	4.00
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb.	1.60	1.70
Oxychloride, cns., dms., kgs...lb.	3.60	3.80
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms.lb.	2.40	2.60
Subgallate, NF, dms.....lb.	2.35	2.45
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls..lb.	2.00	2.15
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., bls. dms..lb.	2.90	3.05
Subphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb.	3.65	5.04
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb.	3.40	3.70
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.14	.12½
Carbon, channel, compressed heads, bulk, c.l., works..lb.	.06	.06½
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l. lb.	.074	.075
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.08½	.09¾
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works.....lb.	.08½	.07
Black, Dyes (see Dyes)		
Black haw, root bark.....bls.	.82	.80
Blanc Fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	60.00	75.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.	70.00	85.00
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l....100 lbs.	40.00	65.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.50	3.75
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs, unit-ton.	9.50	10.00
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammo., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton.	9.50	10.75
Soluble, bgs, l.c.l.....lb.	.15	.17
Bloodroot, bls.....lb.	.76	.75
Blue, Celestial, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.10	.15
Chinese, bbls.....lb.	.36	.42
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls..lb.	3.50	3.75
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori).		
Milori, bbls.....lb.	.36	.42
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength..lb.	.52	.60
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls..lb.	3.50	3.75
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls..lb.	.24	.25
jobbing type, dry, bbls.....lb.	.13	.14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls lb.	.18	.19
Victoria toner, molydbic, bbls..lb.	3.15	3.75
tungstic, bbls.....lb.	3.30	3.75
ink toner, bbls.....lb.	1.83	1.24
Violet, tungstic, kegs.....lb.	2.19	2.60
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes		
Bluestone, (see Copper sulphate)		
Blue, vitriol (see Copper sulphate),		
Bonemeal, raw, 4½%, ammon., 50% phos. bgs., Chicago, works ton.	75.00	60.00
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos. kgs., E. works..ton.	70.00	65.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).		
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb.	.16	.17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb.	.60	.55

Acacia—Casein

	1947	1948
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld..lb.	.11	.15
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)		
Brimstone (see Sulphur)		
Brazilwood (see Hypernic)		
Brown, iron-oxide, metallic, bgs, c.l., works..lb.	.02½	.02¾
Sienna, burnt Am., paper bags, l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.03½	.06¾
Italian type, bbls., works..lb.	.08¾	.10¾
raw, Am. type, bgs, l.c.l., works lb.	.03¾	.05¾
Italian type, bbls., works..lb.	.08	.11¾
Umber, burnt, Am., bbls., works lb.	.08¾	.05
Italian type, bbls., works....lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Turkey type, bags, c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb.	.05	.05½
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works....lb.	.09	.10
Brucine, cans, 100 ozs.....oz.	.38	.40
Sulphate, cans, 100 ozs.....oz.	.32	.40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb.	.55	.45
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb.	.80	1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb.	.33	.34
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb.	.52	.40
Burdock root, bls.....lb.	.55	.35
Butane, indust., tanks, Group 3.gal.	.06½	.05½
Butyl, acetate, normal ferment. Ill., Ind., tanks..lb.	.25	.35
other production, tanks, same basis..lb.	.26	.32
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb higher.		
synthetic, tanks, same basis lb.	.14½	.17
secondary, tanks, same basis.lb.	.08½	.13
Aldehyde, tanks, works.....lb.	.14½	.19½
Ether (see Ether, butyl)		
Lactate, tanks, same basis....lb.	.37	.45
Myristate, dms., works.....lb.	.41	N.P.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.lb.	.35	.52
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phathalate)		
Propionate, tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.15½	N.S.
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb.	.47	.54½
Butyric ether, dms., works.....lb.	.69	.31

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars.....lb.	1.56	1.66
Lithopone (see Yellow)		
Metal, ingots or sticks, dlvd..lb.	.55	1.75
pot, shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb.	1.55	1.75
Caffeine, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	3.75	4.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb.	4.00	4.50
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb.	2.50	2.75
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb.	5.91	6.00
Calamus root, nat., dom., bls..lb.	.45	.35
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb.	.08½	.09½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb.	.65	.75
Carbide, dms., c.l., works....ton.	50.00	70.00
dlvd .....ton.	87.00	102.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies..lb.	.20	.25
Gluconate, USP and AA grade, bbls., dms..lb.	.58	.65
Glycerophosphate, N.F. fiber dms, lb.	1.60	1.80
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb.	.33	.44
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.28	.43
Mandelate, USP, dense fluffy, works, dms..lb.	2.05	2.35
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, 50-gal. dms, lb.	.25½	.27
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs, works..lb.	75.00	75.50
monobasic, cryst., bags, c.l., works, frt. equald...lb.	.05¾	.06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0635	.0650
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca 100 lb. dms...lb.	.19	.20
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb.	.47	.48
Sulphate (see Gypsum)		
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb.	.40	.39
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.	1.15	1.00
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb.	2.44	1.87
Camphor, syn., tech., bbls., contract 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.	.54	.45
USP powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb.	.81	.72
tablets, 2,000 lb lots.....lb.	.94	.86
Canada balsam (see Fir Balsam)		
Cantharides, Russian, bags.....lb.	8.00	7.00
Chinese, cases.....lb.	5.85	1.00
powder, boxes.....lb.	6.25	2.05
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)		
Capsicum oleoresin USP VII, cans, lb.	4.50	6.50
Caramel, coloring, bbls.....gal.	.70	1.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb.	.25½	.17
Dutch, bags.....lb.	.25¾	.17
futures, bags.....lb.	.26	.16¾
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.81	1.10
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.27	.42
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works.lb.	.60	.70
Isobutyl, tanks, works.....lb.	.21½	.30
Methylisobutyl, tanks same basis lb.	.16¾	.12
Carbon, bisulphide 55 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb.	.05	.05¾
Tetrachloride, tech., zone 1, 52½ gal. dms., frt. alld..lb.	.06	.07
Zone 2, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.06	.07
Zone 3, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.07	.08
Zone 4, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.06½	.07½
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs...lb.	1.75	1.85
medium, cs.....lb.	1.55	1.50
decorticated, Guatemala, cs...lb.	1.40	1.00
India, cs.....lb.	1.40	1.15
green, Alleppy, bags.....lb.	1.05	1.00
Carotene, cryst, research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd. gram.	2.85	5.00
Carvol, bottles.....lb.	14.75	13.00
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bags 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb.	N.P.	.32
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb.	N.P.	.34
imp., acid-precip., ground, bags., 100 lgs, or more..lb.	N.P.	.31½
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb.	N.P.	.36
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bags, China buds, bgs.....lb.	.36	.28½
rolls, selected, cs.....lb.	.14	.11½
extract select, broken, bls..lb.	.12½	.09¾

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Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATIONS

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

	1947	1948
Casein, Kwangsi, broken, bls....lb.	.15½	.12
Saigon, all medium.....lb.	.38	.41
Castor bean, bags, Brazilian ports long ton.	250.00	175.00
Oil (see Oil castor)		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.	35.00	40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.	8.00	39.00
Catnep, bls.....lb.	.65	.68
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb.	.50	.31
Indian, bgs.....lb.	.24	.23
Celluloid, scrap (Pyroxylin scrap)		
Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyrl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb.	.51	.57
med. (15.5 or 17%) 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb.	.49	.51
Granules are 6c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Cerium, hydrate, dms., works..lb.	1.00	1.25
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works.lb.	.50	.70
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.75	2.25
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs., futures lb.	.70	.65
Roman, futures, bls.....lb.	1.55	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	43.50	39.50
briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	61.70	49.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works, ton.	58.50	50.50
Chestnut extract, solid, 25%, tannin, tanks, works..100 lbs.	3.22	3.75
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs. extra, c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.02	10.40
China Clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bulk, c.l., works....ton.	9.00	9.50
wet grd., silk bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	9.50	13.00
Imp., white, lump bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.	20.00	16.00
Chloral hydrate, dms.....lb.	.90	.93
Chlorinated rubber, standard ctns., 100 lbs. and up, works..lb.	.32	.40
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Chrome acetate, powd., 7½% Cr., bbls., works..lb.	.32	N.S.
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.08½	.09¾
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs...oz.	N.P.	.79½
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs...oz.	N.P.	.75½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz.	N.P.	.55½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls., futures..lb.	1.00	.35
Citral, bots., cns.....lb.	7.25	3.90
Citronellal, bais., dms.....lb.	N.P.	2.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb.	.13	.14
futures, bls.....lb.	.13¼	.12
Zanzibar, bls.....lb.	.15½	.16½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb.	.70	.65
Coal tar, coal-gas, crude, tanks works..gal.	.08	.14
ref., tanks, works.....gal.	.09	.15
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.	8.50	10.60
ref., 55 gal. dms., c.l., works dm.	9.60	11.10
Cobalt, carbonate, powd., feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs..lb.	1.85	1.58
Hydrate, feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb.	2.27	2.04
Linoleate, paste, 6% dms.....lb.	.60	.58½
solid, 8½% dms.....lb.	.67	.66¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb.	1.25	.73¾
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb.	.34	1.27½
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb.	1.75	1.26½
Soyate, 3-3.5% Co, 50-gal., dms. lb.	.42	.56½
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb.	.53	.67
Silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb.	.54	.69
Cocoa butter, bulk, ship't point..lb.	.38	1.30
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb.	.33	.35
Codeine, cns. 100 oz.....oz.	11.70	13.25
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz..oz.	10.50	11.85
Phosphate, cns., 100 oz.....oz.	9.00	10.25
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.....oz.	9.50	10.75
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)		
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb.	.24	.18
blue, bls.....lb.	.24	.21
Colchicum seed.....lb.	N.S.	4.00
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.	.52	.50
Colombo root, bls.....lb.	.14	.16
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.	.37	.43
Condurango bark, bgs., futures..lb.	.28	.23
Copaiba balsam, cs.....lb.	1.15	.68
Copper, carbonate, 52-54%, bbls..lb.	.23	.24
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb.	.25½	.29½
cryst., bbls.....lb.	.17	.17¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb.	.31	.40½
Hydrate, dms.....lb.	.24½	.29¼
Metal, electrolytic.....lb.	.19½	.21½
Naphthenate, 8% Cu, 50-gal. dms. lb.	.19	.21
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb.	.19½	.25
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.22½	.43¾
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb.	.27	.28
red, com'l., bbls., works.....lb.	.26	.30
Oxychloride sulphate, bgs.....lb.	.17	.24
Resinate, precip. 8.5% Cu, dms. lb.	.20½	.21½
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb.	.35½	.39½
Sulphate, 99% cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	7.10	7.60
monohydrated, dms., c.l., d'vd. 100 lbs.	12.10	12.55
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works...lb.	.20½	.21½
Copra, c.i.f., Pac. Coast ports short ton.	208.00	260.00
c.i.f., Atlantic and Gulf ports short ton.	210.00	265.00
Coriander seed, Argentinian, bgs.lb.	.06½	.08
Italian, bgs.....lb.	.06¾	.08½
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb.	N.S.	.09
Corn silk, bls.....lb.	.70	.59
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs.	4.37	6.87
Syrup, 42 bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.72	7.23
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.07	1.68
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	1.92	1.53
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., d'lvd., unit-ton.	1.25	1.50
Meal, 41% protein, mills....ton.	80.00	91.00
Cream of Tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't..lb.	.45½	.38½
Creosote, Beechwood, bots., chys.lb.	.85	1.05
Carbonate, bots., chys.....lb.	2.10	2.30
Coaltar (see Creosote)		
Hardwood, NF, bots., chys....lb.	.60	.80
Oil, coaltar crude, tanks, works, gal.	.16½	.17½
ref. tanks, same basis.....gal.	.19	.22
solution, tanks, works....gal.	.15	.16
Cresol, USP, tanks, works.....lb.	.13	.14½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb.	.17	.16½
Cryolite, dat., bbls., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.50	12.75
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb.	.45	.48
4% rotenone same basis.....lb.	.36	.38
Cubeb berries, XX bgs.....lb.	1.35	.75
powd., cs.....lb.	1.45	1.00
Culvers root, bls.....lb.	.40	.60
Cumin seed, Indian, futures, bgs.lb.	.45	.40
Persian, bgs.....lb.	.40	.25
Syrian, bgs.....lb.	.40	.21½
Cutch, bgs.....lb.	N.S.	.12
Cyanamide, fert., mix grades, guar'td 20.6% N, gran., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.....unit-ton.	1.85	2.35
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton.	1.75	2.25

	1947	1948
Cyclohexane, tech., tanks, works.lb.	.09½	.08
Cyclohexanol, 99-100%, dms., works lb.	.21	.20
Cyclohexanone, tech., tanks, works lb.	.29	.25

D

Damiana Leaves, bls.....lb.	.35	.85
Dandelion root, bls.....lb.	.75	.67
DDT fiber, dms., l.c.l. works...lb.	.42½	.37½
Deertongue, bls.....lb.	.34	.35
Defluorinated phosphate, paper bgs. works..ton.	35.73	39.25
Degras, neut. less 2%, f.f.a. bbls.lb.	.22	.20
over 2%, f.f.a.....lb.	.21	.19
Dextrin, corn British gum paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	5.55	8.55
canary, same basis. ....100 lbs.	5.29	8.20
dark, same basis.....100 lbs.	5.39	8.30
white, same basis.....100 lbs.	5.14	8.14
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb.	.10	.16
Dianisidine, dms.....lb.	1.348	1.54
Diatomaceous earth, dom, nat., bgs. c.l. Pac. coast..ton.	22.00	38.00
purified, bgs., c.l. Atl. coast ton.	55.00	62.00
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, d'lvd. E. of Rockies..lb.	.28	.36
Sebacate, tanks, works.....lb.	.5470	.7775
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l. works...lb.	.66	.52½
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)		
Dichloroethyl ether, purif., tanks, works..lb.	.15	.12½
Diethanolamine, tanks, d'lvd. E..lb.	.22½	.22½
Diethyl oxalate, tanks.....lb.	.32	.34
Phthalate, d'lvd.....lb.	.27	.30
Diethylamine, tanks, works.....lb.	.50	.65
Diethyleneglycol, tanks, d'lvd. E.lb.	.13	.13½
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb.	.31	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.17	.33
Stearate, bbls.....lb.	.23	.40
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb.	.14	.16
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb.	.11½	.12
Dimethyl phthalate, d'lvd. E. tanks. lb.	.19	.23½
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb.	.20	.21
Dinitrotoluene, ref., dms.....lb.	.18	.22
oily, dms.....lb.	.05	.07
Dipentene, dest., dist., dms., c.l., works, South..lb.	.60	.45
steam dist., dms., c.l.....gal.	.80	.59
Divi-Divi, 38%, tannin, ex-dock.. ton.	65.00	61.00
Doggrass, root, dom., cut, bls...lb.	.30	.27
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb.	.43	.35
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb.	.55	.45
Dyes, coaltar (cert. color for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots.		
Blue, FD&C No. 1, cns.....lb.	13.00	14.85
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.	13.00	14.85
No. 2, cns.....lb.	17.00	19.25
No. 3, cns.....lb.	27.00	30.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.	2.90	3.20
No. 2, cns.....lb.	3.55	4.00
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.	5.75	6.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.	3.05	3.45
No. 3, cns.....lb.	17.00	19.25
No. 4, cns.....lb.	5.50	6.35
No. 32, cns.....lb.	4.05	4.55
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb.	8.35	9.15
No. 8, cns.....lb.	8.35	9.15
No. 11, cns.....lb.	10.35	11.35
No. 19, cns.....lb.	15.25	16.85
No. 22, cns.....lb.	8.35	9.15
No. 33, cns.....lb.	13.35	14.65
No. 37, cns.. .....lb.	12.35	13.55
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots.		
Dyes, coaltar, blue extract, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.	12.35	13.55
Red extract, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	10.35	11.35
No. 3, cns.....lb.	21.85	24.00
Yellow extract, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	8.35	9.16

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb.	.70	.60
Egg albumen (see Albumen) yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb.	.75	.60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb.	.43	.35
Elm bark, powd., bbls. bxs.....lb.	.53	.43
Ephedra, bls.....lb.	.28	.20
Ephedrine, syn., U.S.P., hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..oz.	.50	.60
sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz.	.46	.57
Epinephrine, syn., U.S.P., bots..gm.	.70	.60
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	2.05	2.30
U.S.P., cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Ergot, U.S.P., cns.....lb.	1.55	.90
Eserine sulphate, bots.....oz.	65.00	60.00
Ether, butyl, l.c.l., dms., d'lvd...lb.	.50	.31
sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb.	.11	.18
U.S.P., anesthesia, hospital, 1 lb. cns...lb.	.60	.61
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation, 85-88%, tanks, frt. alld...lb.	.19	.18
95-98%, same basis.....lb.	.19½	.18¼
99%, same basis.....lb.	.19¾	.18¾
N.F., dms.....lb.	.21¾	.20
synthetic, 85-90%, tanks, frt. alld...lb.	.09½	.12
95-98%, same basis.....lb.	.10	.12¾

GOOD JUDGMENT

LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Ethyl Acetoacetate—Juniper Tar

		1947	1948
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.50	.55½
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.50	.60½
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	.36
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.65	2.30
Lactate, dms., works.	lb.	.38½	.41
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.10	2.60
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.47	.75
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	.52
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies.	lb.	.0743	.0850
West of Rockies	lb.	.0792	.09
Ethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	.12
Monobutylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.16½	.20
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.14½	.16
Monoethylether acetate, tanks, works.	lb.	.12½	.14
Monomethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.15½	.17
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50	11.75
Eucalyptol, cns., cans.	lb.	2.85	2.25
Eugenol, prime, U.S.P., XII.	lb.	2.60	2.35
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.20	.17

F

Feldspar, bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75	12.75
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures.	lb.	.14¾	.07
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source.	lb.	.09	.10
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.	lb.	.13½	.14½
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	23.00	30.00
Oregon, bbls.	lb.	2.65	2.45
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	135.00	160.00
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, E. coast.	ton.	125.00	135.00
Fleaseed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	.45
Formaldehyde, tanks, works.	lb.	.0320	.0370
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.75	.65
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs, c.l. Fla., Ga., mines.	ton.	8.50	30.00
Fusel oil, tanks.	lb.	.25	.28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l.	lb.	.38	.42½
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	.41½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36	.40½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	.3-½
liquid No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	.22
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.20½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.19½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.17
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	.28

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.50	.55
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.26	.18
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06¾	.10¾
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks	gal.	.0780	.118
Gulf coast, 74 octane, tanks	gal.	.065	.105
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.0675	.105
Pennsylvania, Western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.075	.115
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.04	.085
Gelatin, silver label, cns., dlvd.	lb.	.90	1.25
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.29	.18
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35	.22
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.34	.23
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	9.00	3.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.02	3.35
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.14¾	.14½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.16
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15¼	.15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20¾
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.17	.16½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16	.15¼
Rhatioon, bgs.	lb.	.14	.14¾
Glaubers salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.25
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygram, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16	.21
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams) bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	.23
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	.25
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	.25
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	.26
207-253, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	.27
237-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	.28
297-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	.29
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	.30
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	.31
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	.33
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	.34
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	.35
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	.36
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks.	lb.	.45	.29
soaplye, 80% tanks.	lb.	.35	.28
dynamite, tanks.	lb.	.55	.39¼
high gravity, tanks.	lb.	.55	.39¼
refined, B.P., 98%, tanks.	lb.	.55½	.39½
U.S.P., 95% tanks.	lb.	.55	.39¼
yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.55	.39¾
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	20.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., USP, IX.	oz.	14.50	14.00
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	8.50	7.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.50	7.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	N.S.	.30
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.48	.40
Graphite, imported, flake, No. 2, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.22	.23
Grease, house, loose.	lb.	.20¾	.18
yellow, loose.	lb.	.21	.18½
white	lb.	.21¼	.20
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works.	lb.	3.25	4.25
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island	lb.	.29	.32
St. Louis.	lb.	.30	.33
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.31	.34
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.31½	.34½
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.32	.35
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.32½	.35½
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33	.36
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33½	.36½
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.34	.38½
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.37	.40
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.38¾	.41¾
50% and over, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.39¾	.42¾
reduced color, 17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12¼	.12½
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17¼	.16¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20	.17½
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.22¼	.20
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.22¾	.22¼
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20¾	.20
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	.27½	.82
Malachite, tungstic, bbls., works,	bl.	3.50	3.40
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works,	lb.	4.00	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, bbls., works,	lb.	3.00	4.00
Guaiac, resin, cs.	lb.	.32	.48
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins.	lb.	1.60	1.75
Liquid, N.F., bots., chys.	lb.	1.40	1.80
Carbonate, dms.	lb.	2.40	2.85
Gum, Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.30	.50
Copal, Congo, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	.26
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs.	lb.	N.P.	.27
Elemi, cns.	lb.	N.P.	.27
Ester, gum rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. Eng. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.13	.10¾
wood rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	.50
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.35	.85
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	2.00	1.70
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.25	3.95
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	.35
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.21	.20
Kauri, cs.	lb.	N.P.	.31
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50	.42
Mastic, cs.	lb.	2.75	2.25
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.48	.45
Olibanum, tears, cs.	lb.	.27	.22
Sandarac, bgs.	lb.	.38	.95
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	5.00	3.60
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.65	3.20
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.20	2.25
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	.06
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., New Binghamton, N. Y.	ton.	14.40	21.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	.27
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95	3.25
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	.70
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.25	2.20
Hematine extract, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	.45½
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44½
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	.41½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36	.40½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	.38½
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	.36½
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	.34½
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	.19
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	.18
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.17
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	.12½
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.29	.25
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.10½	.11¾
laboratory, Group 3, dms.	gal.	.16	.18
Hexaethyltetraphosphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	.80
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.24	.28
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35	.37
Hexane, 60°-70° C., industrial grades, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.10½	.12½
laboratory grade, dms., Group 3.	gal.	.16	.18
Hops, N.F., bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12½	.12
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	17.50	6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	.52½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44½
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	29½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	23½
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.33	.41
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	.60	.50
leaves, bgs.	lb.	.60	.55

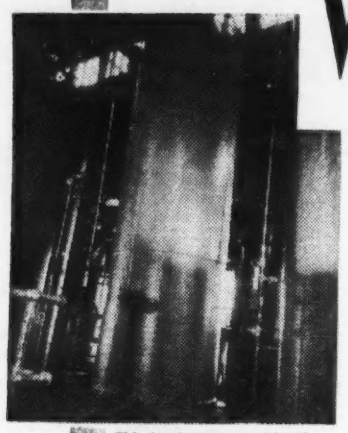
I

Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	19.00	18.00
Iodine, cryst., 150 lb. kgs., ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.42½	1.720
resub., 5 lb. bots.	lb.	2.10	2.35
Ionone ketone, bot.	lb.	6.00	24.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	6.00	5.25
powd., bgs.	lb.	6.25	5.45
Irish moss, bleached, prime.	lb.	.25	.20
Iron citrate, USP, VIII, gran., dms.	lb.	.70	.77
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50 gal. dms.	lb.	.16½	.19½
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.88	.88
Phosphate, soluble, N.F., gran cs.	lb.	.54	.64
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	.62
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.21	.22
Sulphate, USP, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.06½	.06
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	.45
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.89	.97
Thiocyanate, tanks, works.	gal.	4.25	4.23
Isobutyl acetate, cns.	lb.	1.10	.97
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.	lb.	3.75	3.26
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	.12

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	.17
Jalap root, N.F., bls.	lb.	.45	.44
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.55	.50
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.22	.19
Juniper tar, U.S.P., dms.	lb.	.68	.80

When Your Reactions Require Chlortoluene Derivatives ... Choose From These Hooker Compounds



Chlorinating towers like these are important factors in the production of Hooker Chlortoluenes

WHERE chlortoluenes are involved in your reactions, you can be sure of high purity by selecting them from Hooker chlortoluene compounds and derivatives. Using selected raw materials of high purity and high quality chlorine, Hooker is able to offer you chlortoluenes and chlortoluene derivatives of exceptionally high purity. Because Hooker has available a number of different chemicals with the same reactive radicals, you are not limited in your choice but can pick the intermediate that best meets your needs from the standpoint of chemical activity, purity, ease of handling and costs.

Listed below are a few of these chlortoluene derivatives—a good source for the benzyl, benzal and benzoyl groups as well as others. Technical Data Sheets on each and samples are available when requested on your business letterhead. Bulletin 320, also available on request, gives some of the reactions of Hooker chlortoluenes.

PRODUCT	FORMULA	DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS
Monochlortoluene	$CH_3C_6H_4Cl$	Clear, colorless to straw colored liquid. A mixture of ortho and para isomers.	Reacts to form chlorbenzyl, chlorbenzal, chlorbenzenyl, and chlorbenzoyl compounds.
Benzyl Chloride	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid.	Source of benzyl group. In Friedel-Crafts reactions. For production of mixed ethers, esters. Reacts with alcohols, anilines, sodium cyanide, sodium sulfhydrate, sodium sulfide.
Benzoyl Chloride	C_6H_5COCl	Clear, colorless liquid.	To introduce benzoyl group into organic compounds. Reacts with alcohol to form esters. To form ketones in Friedel-Crafts reactions. Reacts with ammonia, amines and benzene.
Benzoic Acid	C_6H_5COOH	White crystalline solid in powdered form.	As a source of the benzoyl group.
Benzoate of Soda	C_6H_5COONa	White crystalline solid in flake or powdered form.	As a source of the benzoyl group.

OTHER HOOKER CHLORTOLUENE DERIVATIVES

Benzal Chloride — Benzoic Anhydride — Benzotrichloride

Benzyl Alcohol — Benzyl Thiocyanate

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

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New York, N. Y. Wilmington, Calif. Tacoma, Wash.

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7-486

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R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC., are exclusive sales agents for a number of American and foreign manufacturers of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals. As we generally handle the entire production of our manufacturing principals, we enjoy a strong primary position in the products we offer.

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AS PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS, directly representing the manufacturers, we handle the following industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals:

Acetanilid
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Acetophenone
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Agar
Alanine, beta
Amines
  Ethylene Diamine
  Diethylene Triamine
Amino Acids
  Arginine
  Cysteine
  Cystine
  Histamine
  Histidine
  Leucine
  Lysine
  Proline
  Tryptophane
Amino Benzoates
  Ethyl, Propyl, Normal Butyl and Isobutyl
Anisic Acid
Anisic Alcohol
Anisic Aldehyde
Antioxidants
Aquarol
Aseptoform
Benzaldehyde
Benzocaine
Benzyl Benzoate
Benzyl Cinnamate
Bile Acids
  Cholic Acid
  Dehydrocholic Acid
  Desoxycholic Acid
Butyl Butyryl Lactate
Butyl Stearate
Caffeine Alkaloid
Calcium Lactate
Calcium Mandelate
DL Calcium Pantothenate
Calcium Phytate
Carbon Black
Carbromal
Carotene
Chlorbutanol
Chlorophyll
Cinchona Alkaloids and Salts
  Cinchonidine Alkaloid and Salts
  Cinchonine Alkaloid and Salts
  Quinidine Alkaloid and Salts
  Quinine Alkaloid and Salts
Cinnamic Acid and Esters
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cinnamon Eugenol
Cocoa Butter, Refined, Deodorized
Cresophan
Cyclonol
DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane)
D Desoxyephedrine Base and Hydrochloride
DL Desoxyephedrine Base and Hydrochloride
Diacetyl
Diethylene Glycol Stearate
2,4-Dinitro Anisol
Diphenyl Hydantoin, Sodium
Ephedrine Alkaloid and Salts
Ergosterol (Non-irradiated)
Estrogenic Material (Natural)
Ethyl Stearate
Gallates
  Ethyl and Propyl
Glycerol Monostearate
Glycosine
Heliophan
Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine)
Inositol
Kelo-Form
Lactic Acid 85%
Lanolin
Lecithin
Lysidine Bitartrate
Malonic Ester
Mandelic Acid
Melilotin
Menthyl Salicylate
Methyl Stearate
Mustard Oil, Synthetic
Ox-Bile Extract
Para Hydroxy Benzoates
  Methyl, Ethyl, Butyl, Propyl and Benzyl
Pentaerythritol
Phenobarbital
Podophyllin
Procaine Base and Hydrochloride
Propiophenone
Propylene Glycol Stearate
Quinine Alkaloid and Salts
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Pentobarbital
Sodium Phenobarbital
Sodium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphydrate
Stearates
  Methyl, Ethyl and Butyl
Theophylline Alkaloid
Thyroid, Dessicated Gland
Tolyl Acetate
Tolyl Aldehyde
Tricresyl Phosphate
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Vitamin A and D Feeding Oils
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afc

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
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K

	1947	1948
Kava kava root, bls.....lb.	.28	.35
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44, w.w...gal.	.05	.09625
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.gal.	.061	.09
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks, gal.	.07	.0840
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal.	.04625	.0875
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks gal.	.04875	.095
Penn., 45, w.w., tanks.....gal.	.0655	.1125
47, w.w., tanks.....gal.	.07095	.1125
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb.	.10	.08

L

Ladyslipper, root, bls.....lb.	1.35	1.80
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb.	.80	.55
Laurel leaves, Cyprus.....lb.	.28	.11
Portuguese, good, bls.....lb.	.15	.10½
Turkish, bls.....lb.	.15	.17
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb.	.60	.65
ordinary, bls.....lb.	.35	.50
select, bls.....lb.	.65	.75
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls lb.	.16	.18
cryst., bbls.....lb.	.16¾	.19¾
gran., powd., bbls.....lb.	.16¾	.19¾
Arsenate, basic powder, 3 lb. bgs., or larger, c.l...lb.	.17½	.21¾
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld...lb.	.13¼	.15¼
Iodide, N.F., jars.....lb.	2.94	2.90
Metallic paste, dms., works...lb.	N.S.	.20½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb.	.15¼	.17¾
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls...lb.	.23	.29
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb.	.15¼	.1760
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.15½	.1785
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.15¾	.1810
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms lb.	.22½	.25
Silicate, bgs.....lb.	.14½	.17
Soyate, 20.15% Pb, dms.....lb.	.22¼	.33⅓
Stearate, bbls.....lb.	.34½	.52
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb.	.10	.14
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb.	.14	.16
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt, point, frt. alld..lb.	.13¼	.15¼
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb.	.36	.28
Lemon peel, bls.....lb.	.35	.25
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb.	.40	.25
powd., bbls.....lb.	.60	.40
root, natural, bls.....lb.	.12	.06
powd., bbls.....lb.	.18	.10½
5 lb. bundles, cs.....lb.	.65	.60
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04	.04¾
Lime, agricultural, works, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Annville, Pa..ton.	8.50	9.00
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	8.50	9.00
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.	8.50	9.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	10.25	10.75
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.	9.00	9.50
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.	7.90	8.50
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	7.90	8.50
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	7.90	8.50
Longview, Ala.....ton.	7.90	8.50
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton.	8.00	9.00
Newala, Ala.....ton.	7.90	8.50
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.	7.80	8.39
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.....ton.	10.00	11.25
Annville, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Bellefont, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	10.50	11.50
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	8.50	9.00
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.	10.65	11.65
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	10.00	11.00
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	11.65	12.25
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	10.65	11.00
Longview, Ala.....ton.	11.65	12.25
Newala, Ala.....ton.	11.65	12.25
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.	11.65	12.14
York, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.	10.00	11.50
Annville, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Bellefont, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
York, Pa.....ton.	10.00	11.50
Linalool.....lb.	7.25	5.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb.	8.50	4.25
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb.	7.75	8.25
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb.	5.15	5.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb.	.55	.35
without leaves, bls.....lb.	.65	.35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, mills..ton.	80.00	93.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld..lb.	.14	.1660
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. shipt. point..lb.	.05	.06
Titanated (high strength), bgs..lb.	.06¾	.07¾
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb.	.70	.85
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb.	.80	.82
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb.	.34	.38½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.32	.36½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.17	.18½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.16	.17½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.15½	.17
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.15	.16½
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb.	.28	.33
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb.	.26	.31
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb.	.22	.28
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb.	.21½	.26½
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb.	.39½	.44½
Lupulin, N.F., tin.....lb.	12.75	10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb.	2.50	2.15

M

Mace, West Indian, bgs., futures..lb.	1.60	1.35
broken, bgs., futures.....lb.	1.30	1.25
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb.	.24	.29
Magnesia, calcined, tech., U.S.P., bbls., works..lb.	.33	.31
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb.	.153	.20
Carbonate, USP., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.08	.09
Chloride, flake, bbls., c.l., works, ton.	37.00	40.00
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.33	.46
Phosphate, tribasic, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	.62
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.09	.10
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.lb.	.50	.48
Magnesite, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.	58.75	60.00
dead burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.	22.00	24.00
Malva flowers, blue, bls.....lb.	1.55	1.45
Mandrake root, bls.....lb.	.33	.40
Manganese chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb.	.14	.18
Linoleate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms..lb.	.42¾	.41
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb.	.44¾	.43
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.....lb.	.17¾	.21
Resinate, precip., dms.....bl.	.19	.20
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb.	.22	.33½
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East..ton.	62.00	56.00
industrial grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East..ton.	60.00	64.50
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports ton.	58.00	60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Marjoram, Chilean, bls.....lb.	.15	.10½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb.	.15	.17
Menthol, natural, U.S.P., Brazilian, cns..lb.	7.20	9.20
synthetic, racemic, cns.....lb.	6.10	7.60
Mercury bisulphate, dms.....lb.	2.59	2.13
Cyanide, cryst., pwd.....lb.	3.86	3.27
Iodide, red, N.F., dms.....lb.	4.50	4.17
yellow, red, N.F., flb. dms..lb.	4.60	4.27
Oxide, yellow, U.S.P., flb. dms.lb.	2.94	2.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.11½	.13
Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.89½	.42
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt., alld..gal.	.66	.50
Group B, E. of Miss., dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.63	.67
synthetic, tanks, works, frt. alld.. E..gal.	.43	.44½
Anthranilate, dms.....lb.	1.80	2.20
Benzoate, cns.....lb.	.48	.45
Chloride, refrigeration, indus., consumers, refrig. machinery mfg., cyls., dlvd..lb.	.32	.34
service men and consumers..lb.	.36	.41
Cinnamate, cns.....lb.	2.00	1.43
Iodide, bots.....lb.	4.00	3.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb.	.35	.40
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs., or more, frt. alld..lb.	.60	.70
standard vis. (15—1,500 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb.	.58	.63
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works, lb.	2.00	2.42
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...lb.	.12	.12½
Methylethyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.lb.	.08	.10
Methylisobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd., lb.	.10½	.12½
Methylpentanediol, tanks, works.lb.	.15	.20
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02¾	.03¾
roofing, 20-80 mesh, works..lb.	.02½	.03⅜
wet grd. biotite, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld..lb.	.05	.05½
extra fine, bags., c.l., works, frt., alld. E..lb.	.05¼	.05½
paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. E..lb.	.06	.07
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb.	.05⅜	.06¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb.	.06	.07
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb.	.06½	.07
wet, grd., W. of Miss. R. ½c. higher W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.		
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb.	.15¼	.15⅜
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb.	.15⅜	.16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.40	.46N
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.41	.54
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, works, gal.	.18	.37
Monoethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.23	.24
Musk, natural, Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.	55.00	38.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	4.00	8.00
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	4.15	4.60
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs..lb.	.16	.20
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb.	.22½	.18
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb.	.22½	.16½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb.	.16	.32½
oriental, bgs.....lb.	.11	.07½
futures, f.o.b. source...lb.	.08½	.09
yellow, futures, f.o.b. source lb.	.20½	.16
Myrobalans, whole, J-1, U. S. ports ton.	46.00	54.00
J-2, same basis.....ton.	42.00	45.00

N

	1947	1948
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equalized..lb.	.035	.045
78°, tanks, same basis.....lb.	.0375	.045
refined, wholesale & jobbers.lb.	.09½	.12½
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, Rochester, N. Y..ton.	12.00	14.25
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.	15.00	18.25
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dom., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. alld..lb.	.8600	.9880
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.	7.00	5.50
Nitercake, bulk., works.....ton.	16.00	20.00
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb.	.28	.26
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., works, bbls., dry weight..lb.	.28	.32
Nitrogen solution, tanks.....ton.	108.21	107.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton.	4.00	5.00
sewerage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.	3.80+40	4.15+40
Nutmegs, West Indian, bgs.....lb.	.83	.60
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb.	.09½	.09

O

Octane, 100°-140°C, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.13	.13¼
Oil, almond, bitter, F.P.A., bots, lb.	4.35	4.45
USP, bots.....lb.	N.P.	4.90
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb.	1.10	.69
Angelica root, bots.....lb.	115.00	120.00
seed, bots.....lb.	115.00	110.00

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Woolworth Building. New York 7, N. Y.

Plant: 63 Herbhill Road, Glen Cove, L. I.

Oil. Anise—Orris Root

	1947	1948
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb. 1.25	.80
Russian, cns.	lb. 3.75	8.25
Babassu, tanks	lb.N.P.	.26
Bay, W.I. 50-55%, cns.	lb. 1.40	1.20
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb. 1.58	1.20
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb. 2.25	3.80
natural, Italian, cns.	lb. 4.35	5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb. 5.00	.95
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb. 5.15	2.60
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb. 2.70	2.35
redistilled, USP, IX, cns.	lb. 2.85	2.95*
Camphor, white, natural, cns.	lb. .75	.60
Cananga, native, cns.	lb. 8.00	6.00
rectified, cns.	lb.10.50	9.35
Caraway, N.F., cns.	lb. 6.00	5.15
Cardamom, bots.	lb.24.50	23.50
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb. 3.50	2.40
Castor, blown, ret. dms.	lb.N.P.	.90
cold pressed, tanks	lb. .30½	.27
dehydrated, bodied, tanks	lb. .38	.30
No. 3, tech., tanks	lb. .30¼	.26½
sulphonated 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.N.P.	.16½
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.N.P.	.23
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb. 2.55	2.15
Cedarwood, USP, cns.	lb. .80	.65
dms.	lb. .86	.61
Celery, bots.	lb.17.00	15.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb. .65	.56
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.32.00	52.50
leaf oil, dms.	lb. 1.40	1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb. 2.10	.75
Java, cns.	lb. 4.75	1.25
Clove, USP, cns.	lb. 1.45	1.50
Coconut, Ceylon type, All coast, tankcars	lb. .19½N	.23
Pac. coast, tankcars	lb. .18	.22
refined, Cochin type	lb.N.P.	.30½
deodor., tankcars	lb.N.P.	.33

	1947	1948
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.N.P.	.22
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal. 2.60	2.40
Coriander, bots.	lb.17.50	30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.	lb. .27½	.32
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.11½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.05½
refined, tanks, works.	lb. .31	.35
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works.	lb. .12¾	.28
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.11½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.05½
salad or winterized, tankcars,	lb.N.P.	.33
Cubeb, cns.	lb.12.00	6.75
Cumin, bots.	lb. 8.50	6.25
Cypress, bots.	lb.12.00	11.00
Dillseed, bots.	lb. 6.75	6.00
Dillweed, bots.	lb. 4.75	6.25
Erigeron, cns.	lb. 2.25	2.30
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns.	lb. 1.18	1.05
70-80%, cns.	lb. 1.05	.90
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb. 3.75	3.05
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb. 2.50	2.65
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram, per million units.	.30	.35
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.16.00	12.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb.15.00	11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.10.50	8.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.	lb. 2.20	2.25
California, bots., cns.	lb. 2.30	1.70

	1947	1948
Oil, grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.N.P.	.26½
winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.N.P.	.30½
prime, burning, c.l.	lb.N.P.	.31½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb. 2.90	2.05
Hemlock, cns.	lb. 2.60	2.25
Juniper berry, dom., bots.	lb. 6.00	6.35
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots.	lb.N.P.	20.00
Lavandin, cns.	lb. 4.00	1.75
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns.	lb.10.00	7.00
30%-32% ester	lb. 6.00	4.25
Russian, cns.	lb.13.75	11.75
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb. 2.05	1.50
tech., cns.	lb. 1.05	1.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb. 3.25	3.10
Messina, cns.	lb. 3.25	3.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb. 3.75	1.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.N.S.	4.50
Wood, Mexican, cns.	lb. 4.00	3.50
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb. 5.25	3.80
West Indian, cns.	lb. 6.00	4.25
expressed, West Indain, cns.	lb.13.50	9.50
Linseed, raw, tankcars	lb. .3560N	.3310
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.	lb. .3240	.2960
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p., tanks.	gal. .28	.28½
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal. .18½	.21
200 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal. .16	.18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal. .26	.28½

	1947	1948
Oil, lubricating, Penna., W., cylinder, 600-800 flash, tanks.	gal. .17	.33
600-650 steam refd., tanks	gal. .15½	.37
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal. .26	.37
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal. .28	.39
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks.	gal. .07¼	.11
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks.	gal. .07¼	.11
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb. 8.50	5.20
Mineral, white (see Oil, whitel.		
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb. 5.25	5.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.,	lb.N.P.	.22
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb. .30½	.2780
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .32	.2960
light-pressed, dms., tanks.	lb. .28	.25
Mustard, seed, expressed, dms., c.l.	lb. .30	.29½
Neatsfoot, 15°, bbls.	lb.N.P.	.50
20°, bbls.	lb.N.P.	.48
30°, bbls.	lb.N.P.	.45
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.150.00	195.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.150.00	195.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb. 8.50	5.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb. .90	.75
Officea, liquid, tankcars	lb. .33½	.25
Oleo, extra, prs., Chicago	lb. .27	.28
Olibanum, bots.	lb. 5.00	4.50
Olive, edible, Calif., dms., extra, works.	gal.N.P.	5.25
imported, dms.	gal. 8.25	5.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb. 1.25	.80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb. 1.45	1.40
Calif., cns.	lb. 1.60	1.70
Florida, cns., dms.	lb. 1.45	1.80
Messina, cns.	lb.N.S.	4.50
Sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.100.00	80.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb. 2.40	3.20
Palmarosa, cns.	lb. 8.50	6.00
Patchouli, imported, cns.	lb.58.00	11.50
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.	lb. .27½	.29
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.11½
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd.	lb.N.P.	.05¼
refined, tanks, mills.	lb. .33	.34
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb. 3.85	N.S.
import, cns.	lb. 4.25	3.00
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb. 7.75	7.60
redist., dms., USP.	lb. 8.30	8.25
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb. 3.60	3.15
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb. 6.75	4.25
leaf, cns.	lb. 3.25	1.75
Pine, destructively dist., steam-dist., dms., dlvd., E.	lb. .10¾	.11
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb. 3.35	3.05
Rapeseed, bulk	lb.N.P.	.32
Red, single dist., tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies	lb. .28½	.27½
double dist., ret. dms.	lb. .32½	.31¼
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.31.25	16.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb. 1.10	.90
USP, cns., dms.	lb. 1.45	1.15
Rosin, 3d rectified, dms.	gal. .72	.78
Rue, bots.	lb. 4.75	4.65
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb. 5.75	4.50
Spanish, cns.	lb. 2.25	1.90
Sandalwood, N.F., Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.11.15	13.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast,	lb. .23½	.23
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .3050	.2790
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .32	.2960
light-pressed, tanks.	lb. .28	.25
Sassafras, natural, Brazilian (see oil, Ocotea Cymbarum, domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb. 1.95	1.90
Savin, cns.	lb. 6.25	5.75
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.27.00	17.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.	lb. .26	.27
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.11½
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.N.P.	.05¼
refined alkali, tanks.	lb. .2820	.2907
clarified, tanks.	lb. .2670	.2817
winter, ref., tanks, works.	lb.N.P.	.30
Spearmint, dms.	lb.12.25	8.25
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.N.P.	.2970
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.N.P.	.25½
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb. 2.50	2.25
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb. 5.00	2.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.	ton.N.P.	40.00
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l., Chicago	lb. .27	.28
Tansy, cns.	lb.12.00	9.75
Tar, pine, crude, tanks, dlvd., E. works, South	gal. .34¼ gal. —	— .30
Thyme, white, tech., cns.	lb. .75	.35
Tung, tankcars	lb. .38½	.26
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb. .30	.35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.34.00	30.00
Haitian	lb.29.50	27.00
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco.	gal. .45	.51½
50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .40	.44½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .41	.45
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .45	.51½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .43	.51
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .45	.51¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .56½	.59
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .54½	.61
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .64	.68
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .56½	.63
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .59	.66
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .69½	.70
200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .63	.70
340 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., S.F.	gal. .81	.83
340-350 vis., dms., c.l.	gal. .71	.80
Wintergreen, nat., North., cns., synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).	lb. 5.50	6.35
Wood (see Oil, tung).		
Wormseed, NF, cns.	lb. 5.00	4.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.10.00	8.75
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.18.00	14.00
first, bots.	lb.14.00	12.00
second, bots.	lb. 9.50	8.00
third, bots.	lb. 5.75	5.25
Olivine, crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works.	ton. 8.00	10.00
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb. .65	1.00

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .24 .20

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. dlvd. Pacific Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Molybdate, bbls.	lb. .37½	.30
Orthonitroanilin, toner, bbls., kgs., works.	lb. .86	.90
Orange peel, sweet, bbls.	lb. .13½	.14
Oregano, Portuguese, bgs.	lb. .24½	.16
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb. .40	.34
Verona, bls.	lb. .34	.22

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	1947	1948
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., works...lb.	.25	.37
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb.	.70	.80
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb.	.25	.37
Orthocresol, 30°, pure, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.17½	.26½
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks.....lb.	.06½	.07
Orthochlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb.	.43	.50
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade, drums, c.l., works..lb.	.10	.12
Osage orange crystals, bbls.....lb.	.29	.33½
extract No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.14	.15½
Oxyquinilin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb.	3.50	6.40

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb.	6.50	6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.	7.00	6.60
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb.	.38	.32
Portuguese, bgs.....lb.	.46	.39
Spanish, bgs.....lb.	.48½	.42
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., wks.lb.	.24	.25
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb.	.06	.06½
fully refined, slabs, loose, 123-125 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0520	.0685
125-127 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0520	.0715
128-130 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0560	.0740
130-132 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0585	.0770
133-135 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0615	.0795
135-137 ASTM, refinery.....lb.	.0640	.0820
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.13	.12½
USP, cbys. .....lb.	.40	.37
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb.	.10	.15
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb.	.44	.46½
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.26	.31
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb.	.30	.35
Penicillin, sodium, amorphous, bots., per 100,000 units..lb.	.28	.25
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb.	.24	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.27	.32
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.07½	.08
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb.	.51	.44
futures, bgs., Jan.....lb.	.48	.42
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point lb.	.55	.56
sports, old crop, bgs.....lb.	N.S.	.24
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point..lb.	.42	.38
Mississippi, sports, bgs.....lb.	N.S.	.24
Niger, bgs. .....lb.	.45	.38
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb.	.56	N.S.
Mexican, long.....lb.	.50	N.S.
White, bgs. .....lb.	.60	.56
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.....lb.	1.20	.77
imported, USP, bls.....lb.	1.25	.80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb.	.09½	.10¾
Zone 2, same basis.....lb.	.09¾	.11¾
Zone 3, same basis.....lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Zone 4, same basis.....lb.	.10¼	.11¼
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont. (E.), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W.), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.....lb.	1.25	.85
Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms. lb.	.05¾	.06
white, snow, dms., c.l.....lb.	.06¾	.07¼
Soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.06¾	.07¾
Yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.05¾	.04¾
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grade..bbl.	1.28	1.91
Illinois .....bbl.	1.69	2.65
Kentucky .....bbl.	1.72	2.60
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl.	1.48	2.14
Montana .....bbl.	1.30	2.50
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl.	1.30	2.23
Pennsylvania, lower field..bbl.	3.20	5.00
Upper field .....bbl.	1.76	2.10
Texas East .....bbl.	1.30	2.25
Gulf coast .....bbl.	1.38	2.38
North, North-Central...bbl.	1.46	2.23
Panhandle .....bbl.	1.28	2.23
West .....bbl.	1.15	2.10
Wyoming .....bbl.	.95	1.90
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16	.26
35°-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	.16	.26
40°-75° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	.16	.26
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl.	1.25	1.75
light, tanks, refinery..bbl.	1.35	1.95
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl.	1.92	3.249
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl.	1.72	2.54
Boston, Mass. .....bbl.	1.967	2.595
Charleston, S. C.....bbl.	1.83	2.50
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl.	1.63	2.50
New York, N. Y.....bbl.	1.92	2.54
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl.	1.88	2.51
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl.	1.92	2.54
Portland, Me. .....bbl.	2.01	2.243
Providence, R. I.....bbl.	1.98	2.565
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl.	1.88	2.50
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California..gal.	.0475	.065
Pennsylvania .....gal.	.0625	.11
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal.	.045	.09125
No. 3 .....gal.	.0425	.08875
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2...gal.	.064	.072
Group 3, No. 1.....gal.	.0475	.0925
No. 1, straw.....gal.	.0475	.09375
No. 2, straw.....gal.	.045	.09
No. 3 .....gal.	.04	.09125
range .....gal.	.045	.09375
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal.	.05625	.11125
No. 2 .....gal.	.0625	.11
No. 3 .....gal.	.0625	.11
Lacquer, diluent, California, 1001 b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal.	.11	.118
Portland, Ore. .....gal.	.12	.128
Seattle, Wash. .....gal.	.12	.128
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery..gal.	.125	.15
East coast, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal.	.08875	.12125
toluol-type, refinery.....gal.	.08375	.11625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r..gal.	.115	.123
205°-290 b.r. .....gal.	.115	.123
215°-302 b.r. .....gal.	.115	.123
347°-390 b.r. .....gal.	.11	.113
365°-470 b.r. .....gal.	.10	.113
392-485 b.r. .....gal.	.10	.113
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal.	.11	.135
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07125	.10375
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery. gal.	.07875	.0875
Tankwagons, Baltic, ...gal.	.145	.16
Boston .....gal.	.13	.145
Buffalo .....gal.	.135	.15
Camden, N. J.....gal.	.115	.135
Chicago .....gal.	.1460	.169
Detroit .....gal.	.1710	.192

	1947	1948
Petroleum mineral spirits, tankwagon, Kansas City, Mo..gal.	.143	.165
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal.	.135	.145
Newark .....gal.	.12	.135
New York .....gal.	.12	.125
Philadelphia .....gal.	.12	.135
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.135	.15
Providence .....gal.	.15	.16
Rochester .....gal.	.135	.16
St. Louis .....gal.	.149	.171
Syracuse .....gal.	.145	.17
Washington, D. C.....gal.	.12	.16
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal.	.115	.123
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal.	.11	.135
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.085	.11375
tankwagons, Newark .....gal.	.125	.135
Chicago .....gal.	.1425	.183
Detroit .....gal.	.155	.196
New York .....gal.	.12	.145
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125	.145
St. Louis .....gal.	.1470	.191
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, N. J., 270-370 b.r., 78°-81° C. m.a.p..gal.	.17	.21
305-400 b.r., 26°-30° C. m.a.p. gal.	.17¼	.21¾
VM&P, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.12	.14½
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal.	.08¾	.10
Tankwagons, Boston.....gal.	.14	.155
Chicago .....gal.	.149	.172
Detroit .....gal.	.163	.184
Milwaukee .....gal.	.165	.188
Minneapolis .....gal.	.164	.177
Newark .....gal.	.135	.15
New York.....gal.	.13	.145
Philadelphia .....gal.	.135	.15
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.145	.16
St. Louis.....gal.	.159	.181

	1947	1948
Petroleum solvent, rubber, East coast, N. J., N. Y..gal.	.12	.14½
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.085	.10875
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11	.13½
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07125	.10875
Pennsylvania, Western, tanks, gal.	.075	.10
tankwagon, Boston .....gal.	.13	.14½
Chicago .....gal.	.14½	.15½
Detroit .....gal.	.16½	.17½
Milwaukee .....gal.	.15½	.16½
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1540	.1640
Newark .....gal.	.13½	.15
New York .....gal.	.12	.13½
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11½	.13½
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.15	.15
St. Louis .....gal.	.14½	.17
Syracuse .....gal.	.15½	.17
Sulphonates, 50% sulphonic content, tanks, works..lb.	.0950	.0965
Phenol, 90-92% (Cresol, 8-10%), tanks, same basis..lb.	.10	.11¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), tanks, same basis..lb.	.10	.12
USP, tanks, same basis.....lb.	.10¼	.11½
Phenolphthalein, yellow, 5lb. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80	.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb.	5.35	4.50
Phloroglucinol, tech., 5lb. dms...lb.	12.00	10.00
Phosgene, cyls., works.....lb.	.19	.20½
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..long ton.	2.60	3.34

Orthoamylphenol—Piperazine Hexahydrate

	1947	1948
Phosphate rock, Fla., 70-68%, same basis..long ton.	3.00	3.74
dried, 72-70%, same basis..long ton.	3.60	4.34
76-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton.	4.00	5.34
77-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton.	5.00	6.34
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P205 minimum..short ton.	3.15	5.00
68%, b.p.l., basis, 31% P205 minimum..short ton.	3.35	5.20
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P205 minimum..short ton.	3.70	5.55
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs..lb.	.40	.33
tins, export .....lb.	.35	.40
Yellow, dms., c.l.....lb.	.14½	.26
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb.	.10½	.11
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works...lb.	.11	.12
Sesquisulphide, cs. .....lb.	.38	.28
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb.	.10½	.11
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald Denver. lb.	.14½	.17¼
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz.	5.25	6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz.	5.15	6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.25	.24¼
Pinetar, retort, tanks, dlvd., E..gal.	.34½	—
works, South .....gal.	—	.30
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb.	1.00	2.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots....lb.	16.00	11.50

TORTURE IS HIS BUSINESS

Before a resin has the right to bear the U.S.I. trademark, it goes through days of the kind of torture only modern science can devise. He sees to that.

He's a U.S.I. test chemist, of course. Under his hands, U.S.I. resin films are baked by the light of artificial suns . . . flooded by torrential rains . . . tugged and strained by rapid temperature changes . . . crushed in the steel jaws of a mandrel.

When he's through with them, he's sure they'll stand up in any paint, varnish, or lacquer they're designed for . . . no matter how tough the service conditions. And it's this insistence on hypercritical control that's the key to U.S.I. quality.

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SYNTHETIC RESINS

ESTER GUMS	all types
CONGO GUMS	fused and esterified
*AROPLAZ	alkyd and allied materials
*AROFENE	pure phenolics
*AROCHEM	modified types

NATURAL RESINS

PALE EAST INDIA	MANILA (Alcohol-Soluble)
BATU	ELEMI
BLACK EAST INDIA	RED GUM
PONTIANAK	CONGO—RAW
LOBA	KAURI

DAMAR, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE

*Reg. Trade Mark

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Pitch, Coaltar—Soapbark

		1947	1948
Pitch, Coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.90	31.00
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50	6.90
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	12.25	13.50
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.10	.21
Polysterene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32	.31½
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.19½	.21
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.21½	.22
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.21	.19½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.31	9.60
liquid, tanks, works.	100 lbs.	8.06	8.25
solid	100 lbs.	8.56	9.00
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.0785
liquid, 45% basis	lb.	.03¾	.03¼
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	.07¼
muriate, dom., 60% K2O, bulk, ex vessel ports, unit	ton.	.53½	.37½
Potassium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11½
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1015	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 500 lbs., bbls., dms.	lb.	.25	.33
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.07½
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	.06
USP, powdered, bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	.20
Chromate, bgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	.08½
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0975	.09
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	.12
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½	.35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	.24
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.30	2.20
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.90
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Perchlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.09¾	.12½
Permanganate, dms., works.	lb.	.20¾	.21¾
USP, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	.23½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	.17
Sulphate, powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	.14½
Potassium-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.40	.45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40	.33
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots	lb.	5.00	4.00
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾	.05½
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½	.16
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pyrethrum, concentrate, liquid (20-1), basis 2 grams, pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works.	gal.	6.65	6.25
regular base, dms., works.	gal.	6.75	6.20
(30-1), base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	10.00	9.30
flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.33¾	.30
Pyridin, ref'd, 2°, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	.55	.60½
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 325 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	13.00	14.00
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per long ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, scrap, black, cs., works.	lb.	.17	.14
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.17	.14
mixed mottled, cs., works.	lb.	.14	.12
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17	.15

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.06	.07
Quebracho extract, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond.	lb.	.063125	.0821
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.068125	.086
dissolved, 35% tannin, tanks, works.	lb.	.04075	.66
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0890	.135
Quercitron crystals, bbls.	lb.	.32	.33½
Extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18	.14½
solid, bxs.	lb.	.23	.28
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).	flask	88.00	79.00
Quince seed, bgs.	bgs.	1.30	1.20
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	N.S.	.97½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	N.S.	.73½
Phosphate, NF., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	N.S.	1.10
Salicylate, NF., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	N.S.	.95
Valerate, NF., IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	N.S.	1.12½
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, USP, cns.	oz.	N.S.	.94½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65	.61
paste, dms.	lb.	.52	.57
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10	1.45
Prices ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.			
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.05	1.25
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	.90	1.10
maroon, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.15	1.35
medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.00	1.20
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.95	1.15
orange-red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.95	1.05
Red-cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex-whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.			
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09	.10
imp., English, all shades.	lb.	.12	.10
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09	.10½
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.70	.75
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.	lb.	1.30	.75
Cadmium, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10	1.20
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Metallic, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	.02½
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Para toner, chlorinated, kegs.,	lb.	.97	.95
Persian (see Orange).			
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y., kegs, works.	lb.	4.15	4.45
Purple lake, kegs.	lb.	1.60	1.35
Spanish oxide, grade, l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kegs,	lb.	1.25	1.30
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	.21
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.	lb.	.02%	.03 1/10
20%, bgs., works.	lb.	.03	.03 1/5
25%, bgs., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03½
30%, bgs., works.	lb.	.03½	.03 4/5
35%, bgs., works.	lb.	.03¾	.04 3/20
40%, bgs., works.	lb.	.04	.04 2/5
Vermilion, quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.50	2.27
Red precipitate, NF., powd., fib.	lb.	2.77	2.17
Resorcinol, USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	1.70
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.14	.11
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.40	.60
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.45	.65
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00	150.00
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.34½	.32½
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.33	.24
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.08½	.07
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12½	.13
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, FF, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.85
K, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.85
M, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.55	8.85
N, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.60	8.85
WG, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.65	8.90
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.70	9.00
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	12.65	26.00
extract liquid, dms., works.	per unit.	1.15	1.75
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	36.00

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	.72
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.35	.42
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, 1,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	1.30	1.45
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.40	1.50
Spanish, USP, tins.	lb.	38.00	32.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10	.95
Sage, Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.24½	.14
futures	lb.	.19	.14½
Dalmatian, bls., futures.	lb.	.37	.25
Greek, bls.	lb.	.29	.29½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.15	.13½
Syrian, bls.	lb.	.25½	.21
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.10	.09
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	1.00
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.80	17.50
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	16.90	18.60
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	20.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake)			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.20	9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots	100 lbs.	9.20	10.00
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	4.75
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	170.00	175.00
Sanonin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.45
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.45	.52
Sassafras bark, select, bls.	lb.	.69	.65
Savory, bls.	lb.	.21	.21½
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	2.10
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	2.20
root, bgs.	lb.	.10	.13
Selenium, powd., cs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.65	2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.27	.26
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.24	.23
Tinnevelly, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.22	.18
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.20	.15
Pods, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lb. lots.	lb.	.71	.63½
refined, bbls., 1,500 lb. lots.	lb.	.78½	.71½
Superfine, 10 bgs.	lb.	.72	.61
TN, 10 bgs.	lb.	.67	.59
Silicia, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	17.00	24.10
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.00	24.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.50	20.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	15.00
Silver bullion	oz.	.83¾	.74⅝
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.58¼	.48
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.32½	.45
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.87	.85
Skullcap, Western, bls.	lb.	.50	.90
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40	.33
Smalt, black, cns.	lb.	.65	.11
blue, cns.	lb.	.67	.16
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.65	.63
Sorphark, bls.	lb.	.27	.18
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.32	.25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	.28

	1947	1948
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.08	1.18
light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Prices f.o.b. stock point in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.		
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.90	3.25
liquid, 50%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs.	2.00	2.15
seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100lbs.	2.10	2.15
70%, seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs.	2.10	2.35
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.50	2.85
Sodium acetate, anhyd, dms., divd. lb.	.08½	.09½
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.50	7.60
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.16	.27
Arsenate, dms., works.....lb.	N.P.	.12
Arsenite, grey, dms., delivered, c.l., works..lb.	.09¾	.10¾
Soda arsenite, grey, ¾c. higher in Chi., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.		
Bicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.08¼	.09
Soda bichromate in bbls., ½c. higher.		
Bisulfite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb.	8.00	9.00
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.63¼	.07¼
powd., kgs., c.l., works.....lb.	.09½	.08¾
Chloride (see Salt).		
Chromate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.09½	.10⅝
Sodium chromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.		
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb.	.18½	.20
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.07	.09½
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.07¼	.09¾
Sodium fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.		
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb.	.0635	.0605
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls..lb.	1.90	1.80
powder, bbls.....lb.	1.95	1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb.	1.10	1.06
50%, cbys.....lb.	.85	.82
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.16½	.18½
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	2.60	2.75
Sodium hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.		
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.0485	—
ton.	—	90.50
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	3.40	3.65
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	3.40	3.25
Methylate, dms., works.....lb.	.45	.60
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works.lb.	.47	.50
Nitrate, dom., crude, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	32.00	37.00
imp., bulk, Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.	35.50	45.50
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	4.00	4.15
flake, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs.	3.10	4.25
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs.	6.00	6.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	2.55	3.50
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	6.00	7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs.	2.70	3.40
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).		
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 20c. higher.		
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.11¾	.10½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	5.25	6.00
Salicylate, dms.....lb.	.52	.57
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, l.c.l., price zones are same as those for soda ash.		
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.90	4.15
Silicate, 52°, turbid, tanks, works. ton.	27.00	29.00
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.. lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb.	.32½	.43½
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls, lb.	.07	.10
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.70	2.10
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).		
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.90	3.75
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.10	2.60
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.28	.35
powd., bbls.....lb.	.30	.36
Sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb.	.04¼	.05
liquid, 88%, tanks, basis 100%, works..lb.	.08¾	.04¼
Thiosulphate (see Sodium hyposulphite).		
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb.	1.35	1.40
Sodium-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb.	5.00	7.50
Sodium-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb.	2.50	3.00
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld...gal.	.22	.28
Minnequa, Colo.....gal.	.26	.28
high-flash, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal.gal.	.25	.27
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.23½	.25½
Soybean, protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb.	.28	.29
Spikenard root, bls.....lb.	.50	.45
Squaw vine, bls.....lb.	.53	.45
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb.	.10¾	.12
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs.	4.02	7.02
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs.	3.62	6.57
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.13	7.13
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs.	3.73	6.57
Cornstarch prices above are for paper bgs. packing; cotton bgs. are 20c. higher.		
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.0735	.1180
Wheat, bgs.....lb.	.0650	.0745
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb.	.20	.22
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram.	4.80	2.52
wholesalers .....gram.	3.84	2.24
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb.	.53	.62
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb.	.40	.45
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb.	3.20	3.00
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.50	.55
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb.	.45	.50
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works...lb.	5.00	7.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb.	2.50	3.03

	1947	1948
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.	16.00	18.00
vessels, Gulf ports, contract. long ton.	17.50	19.50
flour, com'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.80	1.90
refined, heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.85	2.55
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.98	2.75
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.30	3.60
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 25c. higher.		
refined, rock, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.45	2.75
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.65	2.45
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.15	1.50
Sulphur chloride, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.03	.03¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, tanks, works..lb.	.04	.04½
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works. lb.	.13	N.P.
Sumac extract, stainless, bbls..lb.	.11	.14½
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltimore..unit-ton.	.70	.70
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.63 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.		
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., producing points, Florida.... unit-ton.	.68	.71
Superphosphate, other states and D. C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa Fla.		
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.		
Sweet basil, bls.....lb.	.90	1.10

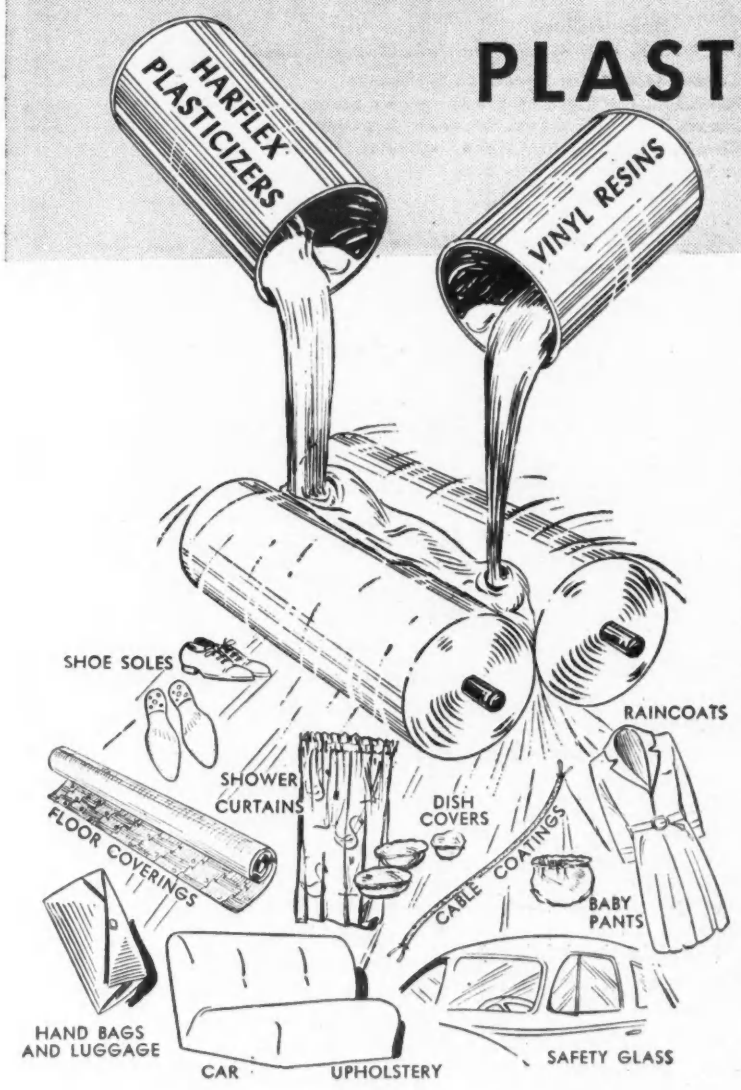
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works...ton.	14.50	21.00
fibrous, grd., off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	15.50	24.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	N.P.	25.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb.	.21¾	.19¾
special, loose.....lb.	.21½	.19½
sulphonated 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb.	N.P.	.14½
Tamarind, bbls.....lb.	.12¼	.10
Tankage, animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton.	9.00	10.50
Chicago .....unit-ton.	8.50	10.75
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb.	.07¾	.11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal.	.35	.49
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).		
Tara pods, powd., c.l. ex dock U.S. ports..long ton.	N.P.	225.00N
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb.	.60	.23½
Leaves, bgs.....lb.	1.20	1.10

Soda Ash—Titanium Dioxide

	1947	1948
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb.	.44	.41
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb.	.49	.45
Terpineol, alpha (see A).		
pure, dms.....lb.	.36	.40
extra, dms.....lb.	.63	.47
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb.	.68	.65
prime, cns., dms.....lb.	.62	.61
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).		
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works. lb.	17.50	15.00
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots..lb.	3.75	5.15
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb.	.55	.40
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb.	2.00	3.50
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb.	.16½	.26
futures, bgs.....lb.	.15½	.25½
Spanish, bls.....lb.	.11¾	.10⅛
Thymol, cns.....lb.	N.P.	3.65
Iodide, dms.....lb.	4.25	3.55
Timbo root (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride, crystals, bgs., bbls.lb.	N.S.	.60
Metal, Bolivian.....lb.	.63½	.91N
Straits .....lb.	N.S.	.94
Oxide, bbls.....lb.	.54	.92
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb.	.31	.54½
Titanium dioxide, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.15½	.17½
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.17½	.19½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.15½	.17½

HARFLEX
PLASTICIZERS



DIBENZYL SEBACATE
DICAPRYL SEBACATE
DICAPRYL PHTHALATE
DIBUTYL SEBACATE
DIHEXYL SEBACATE
DIHEXYL PHTHALATE
DIMETHYL SEBACATE
BUTYL STEARATE

HARCHEM offers you a complete line of Plasticizers for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic Rubbers and other Plastics and Elastomers. HARCHEM has developed a variety of Plasticizers, each with its own special combination of properties. This enables the user to select that particular product most suited to his own needs. Consult us if you have a Plasticizer problem. Our technical staff will be glad to assist you.

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HARDESTY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HARCHEM
41 EAST 42nd ST.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Titanium Pigment—Yerba Santa Leaves

	1947	1948
Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06½	.07
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.., lb.	.06	.06¾
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06	.06¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; f.o.b. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.		
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb.	.57	- .54½
Toluol (toluene) coaltar, 2°, indust., tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.22	.23
West Minnequa, Colo...gal.	.22	.23
1°, nitration, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.22	.23
West Minnequa, Colo....gal.	.22	.23
Petroleum, 2°, tanks.....gal.	.23	.30
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb.	4.25	3.35
Toluene (see Toluol).		
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb.	1.70	1.75
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb.	.85	.90
Tricetic, dms., works.....lb.	.26	.40½
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb.	.29	.41
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb.	.65	.68
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb.	.08	.09¾
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb.	.08½	.10½
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb.	.09	.11
Trichloroethylene, Zone 4, frt. alld. lb.	.09	.11
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., tanks, dlvd...lb.	.32	.31
Triethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld, E..lb.	.16½	.19
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb.	.40	.38
Triethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.17½	.30
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, frt. alld, E. of Miss,. 100% basis..lb.	.35	.29½
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).		
Tuba root (see Cube root).		
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb.	2.85	4.75
Oxide, kgs., same basis.....lb.	4.75	2.85
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb.	.18½	.24½
Haitian, bis.....lb.	.14½	.13
Madras, bgs.....lb.	.16	.20
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).		
wood, d.d., tanks, works, South lb.	.75	.55
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal.	1.20	.65

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).		
True (see Aletris root).		
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship't pts..ton.	68.00	73.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atl. or Gulf ports..ton.	57.40	73.00
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb.	.16	.12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb.	.58	.45
Indian, bls.....lb.	.42	.40
Valonia, beards, bgs., ex dock..ton.	75.00	85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.	60.00	56.00
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock.lb.	.11½	.09½
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works..lb.	1.10	1.20
Vanilla beans, bourbon, tins...lb.	8.00	7.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.	9.50	7.50
whole, tins.....lb.	10.50	8.25
Vanillin, ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb.	2.35	3.00
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.. .....lb.	.22	.28
Vinyl acetate, tanks, works....lb.	.14	.15
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units, in corn oil (see Calciferol).	.10	.04
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver),		
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride),		
B_2 (see Riboflavin),		
B complex, natural (see Rice brin and Yeast),		
C (see Acid, ascorbic),		
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol),		
D_2 (see Calciferol),		
E (see Alphatocopherol),		
G (see Riboflavin),		
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide),		
Violet, methyl toner (see M).		
V. M. & P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).		

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb.	1.25	2.25
tree bark, bls.....lb.	.23	.20
Wattle bark, fair average, bgs., ex dock..ton.	69.60	71.00
merchantable, same basis....ton.	58.00	68.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, tanks, works..lb.	.05¾	.06¾
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, ex dock..lb.	.06¾	.07¾
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock..lb.	.06¾	.07¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline),		
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb.	.68	.70
slabs, bgs.....lb.	.64	.69
crude, African, bgs.....lb.	.50	.51
Western hemisphere, bgs...lb.	.58	.52
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs..lb.	.72	.63
slabs, cs.....lb.	.61	.69
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb.	.78	.61
refined, bgs.....lb.	.82	.65
Powdered candelilla, 200 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 2½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb.	1.50	.75
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb.	1.08	.82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb.	1.02	.80
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb.	1.71	.82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb.	1.90	1.14
No. 3, bgs., (ton lots.....		
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.		
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb.	.12½	.16
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb.	.15	.18
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb.	.19	.22
Japan, bgs.....lb.	N.S.	.17
Microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, cns., 20 tons yearly contract, group 3, wor's-..lb.	.18	- .21
black, cns., 20 tons, same basis..lb.	.16½	.19¼
white, cns., 20 tons, same basis..lb.	.31	.34
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb.	.54	.85
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.. lb.	.85	.64
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb.	.91	.71
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb.	.45	.43
cakes, cs.....lb.	.46	.44
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.50	2.00
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb.	.23	.20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, works, St. Louis,..t.o.b.	10.50	10.00
wet-grd., water-floated, surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works..ton.	27.50	20.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.	25.00	33.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.	14.00	18.00
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bgs..lb.	.18	.17
rossed, green, bls.....lb.	.20	.24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb.	.22	.30
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb.	.20	.25
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.	N.P.	32.00
60 mesh, same basis.....lb.	N.P.	37.00
Woodflour in bgs., 25c. each extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb.	.20	.17

X

Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylol oxylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.22	.25
W. of Minnequa, Colo....gal.	.22	.25
10°, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.25	.27
5°, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.32	.35
3°, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal.	.37	.45
Petroleum, 3° to 10°, tanks..gal.	.23	.30

Y

Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.55	.86
Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex-whse., 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb.	.24	.27
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.48	1.40
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½	.04
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0685	.0850
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb.	2.43	1.93
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb.	.04½	.01¾
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb.	.17½	.20
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb.	.23	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.30	.45

SHARPLES CHEMICALS INC.

Executive Offices

123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 9, Pa.

Sales Offices

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Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Alcohols

n-Amyl Alcohol
sec-Amyl Alcohols (Mixed)
sec-Butylcarbinol
Diethylcarbinol
Tertiary Amyl Alcohol
Isobutylcarbinol
®Pentasol (synthetic amyl alcohols)

Alkyl Chlorides

Amyl Chlorides (Mixed)
Amyl Chlorides (Mixed Primaries)
Dichloropentanes

Amides

N-Substituted Amides

Amines

Butylamine
Dibutylamine
Diethylamine
Diethylaminoethanol
Diisopropylamine
Ethylamine
Ethylethanolamines 161
Isopropylamine
Tributylamine
Triethylamine

Dithiocarbamic Acid Derivatives

Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide
Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide
Selenium Diethyldithiocarbamate
Zinc Dibutyldithiocarbamate
Zinc Diethyldithiocarbamate
Zinc Dimethyldithiocarbamate
Ferric Dimethyldithiocarbamate
Lead Diethyldithiocarbamate
Selenium Dimethyldithiocarbamate
Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate
Benzothiazyldiethyldithiocarbamate

Esters & Ethers

Amyl Ether
®Pent-Acetate
(synthetic amyl acetate)

Hydrocarbons

®Pentalene 92
(Polyamylnaphthalene)
®Pentalene 95
(Amylnaphthalenes, Crude Mixed)
®Pentalene 195
(Mixed Amylnaphthalenes)

Mercaptans & Sulfides

Amyl Mercaptan
Amyl Sulfide
®Pentalarm
(Warning Agent for natural gas)
®3B (tert-Dodecylmercaptan)

Phenols

ortho-sec-Amylphenol
ortho-tert-Amylphenol
para-sec-Amylphenol
®Pentaphen (para-tert-Amylphenol)
Di-sec-amylphenol
Di-tert-amylphenol
®Orthophen 85 (Antioxidant)
®Orthophen 206 (Antioxidant)
Poly-sec-amylphenol
Nonylphenol

Ureas

®Buramine (Tech. Butylurea)
N-Substituted Ureas

Corrosion Inhibitors

1,3-Dibutylthiourea
1,3-Diethylthiourea
1,3-Diisopropylthiourea

Rubber Chemicals

Ultra Accelerators
Anti-sunchecking Wax
Plasticizers
Solvents

Solubilizers for 2,4-D Acid

Sharsol 193
Sharsol 221

SHARPLES has a large number of chemicals in the semi-commercial and laboratory stages of development. These products are in the same general chemical classes as those listed on this page. *We welcome your inquiries.*

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Zinc Acetate—Zirconium Oxide

Z

	1947	1948
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb.	.18	.20
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾	N.S.
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers' grade, bbls., works..lb.	.09½	.10¾
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	6.25
gran., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs.	5.75	7.00
solution, 50%, tanks, works.lb.	.02½	.03
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33	.34
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.42	.45
Naphthenate, 8% Zn, dms.....lb.	.17¾	.19¾
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09	.10
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09	.10
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09	.10
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.10½	.11¾
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.11¾	.12¾
French process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.11¼	.12¼
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.10¾	.11¾
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.10¼	.11¼
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.11¼	.12¼
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12¼	.13¼
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Zinc resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd.,	1947	1948
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	.11
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs.....lb.	.48	.41
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40	4.15
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs.	3.80	5.55
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs.	5.35	6.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½	.10½
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06½	.07½
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06½	.07½
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	7.15
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¾	.08½
Zirconium nitrate, bgs., works..lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.22½	.25
white, milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works..lb.	.46	.50

Washington Activities

—*Continued from page 7*

porters of the risks of extending credits to buyers in Ecuador.

Appeals of the drug industry for increased allotments of sugar are turned down by the Department of Agriculture.

June 9

The house interstate and foreign commerce committee hears testimony from government and industry strongly supporting legislation to restore power to the Food and Drug Administration to seize adulterated goods and misbranded products after completion of interstate shipments.

Elimination of the 20 percent retailers excise tax on bulk cosmetics and repeal of taxes on non-beverage alcohol is urged by industry representatives testifying before the house ways and means committee.

June 16

The proposal of the railroads to base freight rates on drugs and chemicals on a valuation basis abandoned.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson submits a bill to the senate committee on agriculture to encourage expansion of fertilizer production by private industry and to increase government research in fertilizers.

The senate passes the Andersen bill to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and sends it to the White House.

The Kefauver bill, empowering the Federal Trade Commission to prohibit the merging of competing corporations, is reported by the house judiciary committee, accompanied by a minority report holding that the legislation to be unnecessary in the light of present day court views on monopolies.

June 23

An appeal is filed in the Supreme Court of the United States by the government in the Sullivan Drug case.

Legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Proprietary Association of America for tax-free withdrawal of alcohol for drug manufacture is introduced in the house by Representative Bertram Gearheart of California.

Nine principal producers of corn derivatives, together with their subsidiaries are charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with engaging in a combination

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and conspiracy to fix prices, terms and condition of sales of their products.

The United States Supreme Court upholds a decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York dissolving arrangements of E. I. du Pont de-Nemours & Co., National Lead Company and the Titan Company to control titanium compounds.

June 30

The Department of Agriculture in a sudden reversal of its attitude, grants the drug industry an increased allotment of sugar for the third quarter.

Allocation order M-393 controlling the distribution of streptomycin is revoked by the Office of Materials Distribution of the Department of Commerce.

July 7

The railroads ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase freight rates an average of 16 percent for the country as a whole.

The house interstate commerce committee reports the Miller bill for passage, restoring to the Food and Drug Administration its authority to make a seizure of adulterated or misbranded food and drugs in intrastate commerce.

A revised version of the National Science Foundation bill is reported to the house.

Congress completes action on legislation to continue controls over cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine and other scarce products until February 29, 1948.

July 14

A soybean oil export allocation program to facilitate a movement of olive oil to the United States is reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Fats and oils export allocation for the third quarter of 153,100,000 pounds is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

President Truman signs the Second War Powers act extension bill with a notice to Congress that he will ask for a continuance of the powers before they expire February 29, 1948.

The senate passes a bill for control of stream pollution.

July 21

Congress gives its approval to legislation directing the Census Bureau to continue the collection and publication of statistics on production and marketing of oils and fats.

The Fulbright bill, to centralize distribution of scientific and technical information in the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, is blocked in the senate.

Congress approves legislation terminating a number of minor wartime authorities as recommended earlier by President Truman.

The compromise National Science Foundation bill is passed by Congress and sent to the White House.

July 28

The Department of Agriculture announces the ending of all industrial sugar rationing.

President Truman signs into law the bill directing the Census Bureau to continue the collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils.

August 4

President Truman blasts the National Science Foundation bill in a veto message, declaring that it is so complex and unwieldly that it would impede rather than promote government efforts to encourage research.

The Office of International Trade places soda ash and caustic soda under export allocation.

The United States Coast Guard prohibits the loading or unloading of ammonium nitrate at American ports in quantities of more than 500 pounds without a permit, as an aftermath of the Texas City disaster.

August 11

Federal control over the manufacture, sale, possession, storage and use of non-military explosives is terminated by President Truman.

The first detailed listing of Japanese chemicals available for export for foreign markets is issued by the Department of Commerce.

August 18

Exporters flood the Office of International Trade with protests against a third quarter quota of 44,004 short tons of alkalies.

The Office of Materials Distribution announces the lifting of restrictions on use of government stocks of quinine and releases the drug for proprietary products.

The Army and Navy considers discontinuing the stockpiling of opium as a result of the development of the synthetic substitute, amidone.

The Federal Trade Commission announces a new policy for settlement of cases by trade practice conference and stipulation agreements.

August 25

Hearings are held by the Department of Agriculture on regulations proposed to be issued under the new economic poisons law for registration of insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides.

Details of procedure and the limitations to be imposed upon the granting of export assistance for nitrogenous fertilizer materials are announced by the Office of International Trade.

The export Control Review Committee approves a substantial increase in the third quarter alkali export quota, following protest from exporters

September 1

The War and State departments announce a new level of industry plan for Germany, permitting the German chemical industry in the British and American zones to operate up to 98 percent of its 1936 production.

Rail transportation of ammonium nitrate is tightened by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a series of amendments to its rules covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous materials.

All inventory controls over sugar are lifted by the Department of Agriculture.

Low bids offered by industry for RFC stocks of Cuban ethyl alcohol force the agency to discontinue sales on a highest bid basis and revert to a fixed price basis of 80c. per gallon, duty paid.

A major change in administrative policy is announced by the Federal Trade Commission on the use of warning statements in advertisements of food, drugs and cosmetics which makes it unnecessary that such statements be used for certain classes of these products until proved by scientific information to be dangerous.

September 8

Meeting of chemical industry insurance underwriters, and state and federal officials with the President's Committee on Fire Prevention agrees on appointment of a five-man committee to exhaustively study hazards in the storge and handling of ammonium nitrate.

Atomic Energy Commission sets up an advisory committee for biology and medicine to make a continuing study of basic policies which the commission should follow relative to the medical biological and health physics aspects of the atomic energy program.

Fourth quarter fats and oils export allocations set at 452,500,000 pounds by the Department of Agriculture.

Federal Trade Commission launches investigation of advertising of manufacturers and distributors of shampoo and scalp preparations.

September 15

Studies of OPA price ceilings in the paint industry between October, 1941, and June, 1946, shows manufacturers' margins squeezed almost to the point of extinction in some lines.

Customs Bureau reveals that imports from Germany and Japan are subject to the same tariff duties that apply on products from other countries.

September 22

The President's Cabinet Committee on World Food Program recommends a 50 percent increase in United States exports of edible fats and oils in the 1947 fiscal year over the previous year.

Department of Interior discloses that wartime exploration work added a three-year supply to known domestic reserves of pure metallic copper.

Atomic Energy Commission plans for a new atomic chain reactor pile at Oak Ridge several times more powerful than the existing pile there.

September 29

Drug and toilet goods industries protest proposed increases in freight rates on less-than-cargo shipments.

Mexico makes final payment in settlement of claims arising out of the expropriation of American oil properties in 1938.

Paris conference committee on European relief reports import need of 290,000 tons of nitrogen for the 1947-48 year. Harriman committee on foreign aid sees need for

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United States increasing its nitrogen export quota.

October 6

Treasury Department opposes changing alcohol tax drawback system. Objection censured by the Proprietory Association of America.

Port Tampa, Fla., given permit by Coast Guard for loading of ammonium nitrate.

Interstate Commerce Commission grants railroads an emergency 10 percent increase in freight rates.

Department of Agriculture issues rules and regulations under economic poisons act.

October 13

The Supreme Court of the United States agrees to review the lower court decision in the Sullivan case.

Department of Agriculture announces that the price for flaxseed of the 1948 crop will be supported at $6 per bushel.

Commissioner Mason of the Federal Trade suggests a trade practice conference act placing the burden on industry to engage in good practices.

The Krug Committee on the Marshall plan says that the United States chemical industry can meet the conceivable needs of Europe.

October 20

The Department of Agriculture moves to set up standards for various grades of olive oil.

The President's Scientific Research Board recommends tripling of national expenditures for medical research.

Shortage of quinidine and the failure of RFC to place new contracts causing concern in government circles.

Agriculture department approves 1948 naval stores conservation program.

October 27

Food and Drug Administration discloses plans for a cleanup campaign against inert parenteral drugs.

The senate small business committee urges President to halt the sale of tankcars abroad to aid the growing oil shortage problem.

November 3

Harriman committee on European recovery estimates that chemical requirements will total around $260,000,000 in 1948.

An alkali export quota for the fourth quarter is fixed at 132,000 short tons by the Department of Commerce.

Secretary of Commerce Harriman tells Congress domestic controls over quinidine may have to be tightened.

November 10

Two rulings of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit relating to manufacturers responsibilities and advertising literature strengthens enforcement authority of the Food and Drug Administration.

Estimates of Europe's nitrogen needs revised upward to 440,000 metric tons.

November 17

Reconstruction Finance Corporation enters into contracts for 125,000 ounces of quinidine for delivery in the first six months of 1948.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation gets out of the alcohol business with the sale of remaining 7,000,000 gallons due under the purchase contract with Cuba.

Signing of trade agreements with twenty-two nations containing tariff reductions up to 50 percent on a long list of chemicals and allied products is announced by the State department.

November 24

Agriculture Department announces a flaxseed acreage goal of 4,300,000 acres for 1948.

Administration officers open a drive in Congress for restoration of wartime powers to control inventories and allocate scarce materials.

Representative John Jennings, jr., of Tennessee, introduces a bill giving the Federal government dictatorial powers over the fertilizer industry.

International Emergency Food Council reports continuing fats and oils problems seen in 1948.

December 1

Secretary of Commerce Harriman in testimony before the house banking and currency committee tells of plans to place nitrogen, nonferrous metals and soda ash under distribution control if the administration control legislation is passed.

The Department of Commerce views the 1948 outlook for the chemical industry optimistically.

Railroads file another petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for freight rate increases that would bring the average of increases up to 30 percent for the country as a whole.

December 8

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that the Alien Property Custodian cannot retain property of foreign nationals unless the owner is an enemy or an ally of an enemy.

House committee on agriculture investigating the fertilizer situation finds that 1948 supplies will reach a new peak but still fall short of demand.

The Department of Agriculture reduces the first quarter fats and oils export program of 1948 to 87,000 pounds.

Congress junks the administration's compulsory allocation program and adopts legislation permitting industry to voluntarily allocate scarce materials without violating the antitrust laws.

December 15

President Truman proclaims the effectiveness of the general agreement on tariff and trade on January 1 subject to the foreign governments approving the agreements

The Interstate Commerce Commission permits the Railway Express Agency to increase express rates by 10 percent.

The Joint Army-Navy Research and Development Board is replaced by the Research and Development Board of the Department of National Defense, headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush.

December 22

The National Securities and Resources Board begins studies of a program for mobilizing all the economic resources of the nation in the event of a third world war.

Partial suspension of the new insecticide law is announced by the Department of Agriculture. No seizures of rodenticides and herbicides shipped after the December 25 registration deadline will be made solely on the basis of lack of formal registration.

December 29

Office of International Trade announces a major revision of export control policy. Licenses to be issued on a price preference basis to assist foreign buyers in conserving dollar exchange.

Interstate Commerce Commission grants railroads another emergency 10 percent freight rate increase.

State department announces intention to negotiate a revision of Schedule 1 of the trade agreement with Mexico.

Cinchona bark conservation order M-131, is modified by Office of Materials Distribution, to eliminate all reference to quinine.

Markets in 1947

—*Continued from page 5*

ply at any time last year. The producer was able to meet the requirements of contract consumers but there was never any surplus material for export. The year opened at 20¾c. per pound technical, and was advanced to 21¾c. per pound minimum on January 1, 1948. Potassium persulphate was priced at 17c. per pound last November, against a previous price of 16c. Potassium titanium oxalate was advanced 5c. per pound to 50c. in March. Selenium experienced an improved demand from the glass industry during 1947. In August the market was priced higher at $2 per pound, an advance of 25c., which was the first revision recorded in recent years. Sodium bisulphite was advanced 40c. per 100 pounds to $3.50 for the powdered grade in October and remained at that figure for the remainder of the year.

Price Trend: 1947

Heavy chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twenty-five typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(1926=100; 1936 average)

January	126.4
February	126.4
March	126.8
April	126.2
May	126.2
June	126.4
July	126.7
August	126.7
September	126.5
October	126.6
November	126.2
December	126.4

Soda Ash Prices Announced

Contract prices for light soda ash were announced at $1.30 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots, works, and dense ash contracts at $1.38 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots, at works, in October, 1947. Caustic soda flakes were priced at $3.25, up 25c. per 100 pounds for drums, and liquid at $2.25 per 100 pounds in tankcars, contracts. The announcement was made early in October. Sodium chlorate was in heavy demand during most of the year under review. Opening at 6¼c. in January, the market was advanced to 6¾c. in September and to 7¼c. per pound, works, on January 1, 1948. Sodium hyposulphite, pea crystals, was advanced from $2.60 per 100 pounds to $2.75 per 100 pounds in May. Sodium phosphate, tribasic, continued in short

ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917

ACONITINE
AGARICIN
ARECOLINE
ASPARAGIN
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
BERBERINE
BRUCINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EMETINE
EPHEDRINE
ESCULIN
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
OUABAIN
PHYSOSTIGMINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
QUASSIN
RUTIN
SALICIN
SANGUINARINE
SANTONINE
SCOPOLAMINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
STRYCHNINE
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1948

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SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERIES

supply during most of 1947. The market was quoted at $3.50 per 100 pounds for crystals, contract shipments, at the beginning of the year, and was priced at $3.40 per 100 pounds in some producing quarters at the close. Sodium silicofluoride opened the year at 7½c. per pound, works, and declined to 6¼c. per pound in November.

Sodium stannate prices were regulated by the price of tin. The year opened at 36½c., jumped to 43c. in April, and 52.6c. on January 1, 1948. Sodium sulphide crystals followed an upward course, with buying conditions exceedingly tight over 1947. Contracts in January were priced at $2.90 per 100 pounds, advanced to $3.25 in June and to $3.75 in September. Sodium tungstate ranged from $1.35 per pound to $1.45 in May and back to $1.40 per pound in November. The market supply was governed by the availability of the metal. Sulphur chloride registered an advance of ¼c. per pound, the change coming in September when the market was established at 3¼c., works.

Butyric acid recorded an advance of 3c. per pound, the revision being noted in April when the market was quoted at 32c. per pound. Higher prices were registered in chromic acid, the market opening the year at 20c., jumping to 21¾c. in September, with stocks scarce throughout the entire period under review. Dark lactic acid, technical, 22 percent, was advanced 40c. per 100 pounds to $4.40 in May, the plastic grade was advanced 3½c. to 17¾c. per pound on that date also. Monochloracetic acid was advanced from 17c. to 17½c. in November. Naphthenic acid opened the year at 12c. for 220-230 acidity and advanced to 13c. per pound in June.

Price Trend: 1947

Acids price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twelve typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926+1936 average)

January	115.6
February	115.6
March	115.6
April	115.6
May	115.8
June	115.8
July	115.8
August	115.8
September	115.8
October	116.0
November	116.0
December	116.0

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The year of 1947 ended under twenty-five inches of snow—five inches more than the famous blizzard of 1888—rail transportation broken down, electric power lines down, airports unuseable, and trucking restricted to vital necessities only—medicines, drugs, foodstuffs, and fuel.

In that respect, it differed sharply from conditions prevailing at the beginning of the year. In January, 1947, the drug trade had looked forward to a year of active consumption, insufficient production of many articles, and a probably rising market as production costs pointed upward and supply was expected to be less than the probable demand.

Those expectations were realized in substantial degree as the year progressed. January, 1947, came in under a flood of price advances that hit tannic acid, acetamide, acetonitrile, aldol, amidopyrene, aminoacetic acid, castor oil, crotonaldehyde, cinchophen and sodium-cinchophen, paraldehyde, sucrose octa-acetate, and vinyl acetate. The year ended with price advances for January 1, 1948, being announced on acetone, boric acid crystals, amyl alcohol from pentane, normal and secondary butyl alcohol and acetate, butyl lactate and stearate, diacetone alcohol, ethyl lactate, isopropyl acetate, methylethyl ketone, methylpentanediol, and potassium permanganate.

It will thus be seen that the market potentialities and realities in January, 1947, and January, 1948, differed only to the extent that shipping, production, and, to a substantial extent, selling, had been temporarily suspended by the all-time record snow fall that had begun on December 26. The price tendency of the market in both Januarys was upward.

The first month of 1947 was almost epochal in the number of price rises announced by a large number of manufacturers. During that month, a total of thirty-three products were established at higher price levels, comparing with declines in but seven. The adjustments of prices were for the purpose of composing the differences that had developed in production costs and, once made, the market became less active in the matter of price changes and assumed a course almost normal in that respect.

Alcohol Price Movement

Examining several of the more important divisions of the drug market, alcohol comes into prominence. In the instances of pure and denatured alcohol, the year produced a rather mixed movement in prices. The market prices in both groups were advanced in April but were reduced in August to a point but 3 cents per gallon higher than had prevailed in January. In October, prices were again raised only to have the rise tempered in December to an extent that left pure alcohol scoring a net advance of 9 cents per gallon, the whole year being considered, ending the year at $18.03 per gallon, and, in the case of specially denatured alcohol, formula No. 1, a net increase of 10½ cents per gallon over the whole year, the year ending at 93 cents. All other completely and specially denatured alcohol prices were changed proportionately.

In the case of bismuth metal and salts, price activity was less but it was still upward. The sole rise in metal was 20 cents per pound, which came in February to make $2 per pound the market and which was a rise that carried all salts to higher price levels, the advance to $2.60 per pound being 20 cents per pound in subcarbonate; 10 cents in subgallate to make it $2.45; 15 cents in subnitrate to set it at $2.15; and 15 cents in subsalicylate to establish the $3.05 price. After that, the price situation leveled out and a firm, unchanging market was established over the balance of the year. But, again, the price trend was upward.

The trend in quicksilver prices failed to find prompt and continuous reflection in the schedules established during the year on mercury derivatives. Ultimately, however, the declining quicksilver market was reflected in mercurials, however slowly reflection may have eventuated. Quicksilver prices dropped $10 per flask between January and December, setting $79 per flask as the lowest price since the end of the war and actually reaching the lowest level in the last month of the year with reductions having been made in February, April, May, September, and November.

Readjustment of mercurial prices was far slower, being, in fact, arrived at in two bites that were as far apart as February is from December. Reductions in calomel prices to $2.10 per pound in February, totaled 34 cents per pound. That made in December to $1.82 was 28 cents—a total of 62 cents for the year. In corrosive sublimate crystals, the February reduction to $1.93 was 14 cents per pound; in December, it was 25 cents to established $1.68. The year total decline was 39 cents. Prices on other mercury derivatives dropped in February and December, displaying the relative effect on them of the cheaper market in quicksilver.

Crude iodine underwent one price change during the year. It came in March, was a rise of 30.4 cents per pound, and established a market at $1.729 per pound. Resublimed iodine went up 25 cents to make a market at $2.35 in July at which time, also, potassium iodide rose 20 cents and set the market at $1.95. Sodium iodide was not changed and still remains at $2.72 where it had been set in December, 1946. Some minor iodides were advanced, and some were not. No pronounced and general trend prevailed in close association with the cost of crude iodine.

Trading in cinchona bark and its quinine derivatives was not reestablished to the extent that had been the hope of the domestic industry early in the year. Warfare between the Indonesians and the Dutch government not only hampered a return to normality in trade but actually set it back substantially for the greater part of the year.

However, progress was made in the matter of removing United States government control over distribution and by July, it was possible for sellers to offer and deliver alkaloid, bisulphate, dihydrochloride, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, salicylate and sulphate without government permission as to use or quanity when the goods came from private industry's stocks.

Price Trend: 1947

Drugs and fine chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on thirty-four typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926+1936 average)

January	139.2
February	140.9
March	142.1
April	141.2
May	142.5
June	141.9
July	141.6
August	141.4
September	142.9
October	143.9
November	141.3
December	141.0

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Also, quinine and urea hydrochloride was so obtainable.

Quinidine Under Control

At the end of the year, only quinidine was held under allocation control by government and that because of what was called a scarcity. And in December, considerable difference in opinion existed as between governmental authority and importers' opinions. In December, a government representative declared: "Our best information indicates that supplies will fall considerably short of essential requirements during the full year of 1948." Almost at the same instance, a reliable trade source said: "As to quinidine . . . the shipments up to June, 1948, will total over 475,000 ounces against our yearly needs before the war of 126,000 ounces. Both planters and manufacturers are convinced that if, as some heart specialists have predicted, we shall ultimately need 700,000 ounces of quinidine yearly, it will be forthcoming. There is, thus, neither shortage of quinine nor quinidine in sight." Tempus omnia revelat!

Tartrates prices moved in buyers' favor—when they moved at all during the past year. Tartaric acid lost 10 cents per pound during the twelve month period, closing December at 45½ cents per pound. Cream of tartar reflected the drop by falling 7 cents to sell at 38½ cents per pound by December. Rochelle salt was 1½ cents lower at 33 cents per pound in December than it had been in January. Tartar emetic of technical description could be bought at 41 cents in December, a 3-cent drop from the January price, and the USP was also down 4 cents at 45 cents.

Consumers Benefit

These changes in prices, wholly in favor of consumers, reflected in some measure the decline in the price of argols and other raw materials containing tartaric acid. In January, the argols market had been $41 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity and at midyear they could be bought as low as $25. Subsequently, argols prices advanced in foreign parts and recovered to $32 by December. But the steady penetration of foreign made tartrates also played its part in turning the prices of domestic manufacturers to the benefit of buyers.

Speculative items had quite a year. For example, take menthol—which many manufacturers do. Barring occasional setbacks, prices moved steadily upward throughout the entire year. The market was lowest in January at $7 per pound for the natural article. In the first quarter, a 70-cent advance took place. In the second an additional $1.05 was added to the price which, at close to midyear, stood at about $8.75. By the end of the third quarter the market had fluctuated between $8.25 per pound and $8.75. In the fourth quarter it rose to $9.20 per pound, which was also the high for the year. The influential features on the market were the reappearance in fair quantities of Chinese menthol on this market; the curtailment of Brazilian production; the beginning of shipments from Japan; and the uncertainty as regards the future of prices because of the likelihood that Japan in the future will play an increasingly influential part on the world market as she strives to recover supremacy. The year also saw the reappearance of domestically manufactured synthetic menthol in quantities that became larger as raw material became more plentiful. Prices rose from $6.10 for racemic in January to $7.60, ruling when the year ended, movements that were sympathetic to the changes in natural material.

Codliver Oil Stable

Codliver oil was an article that felt the full effect of stringent government control of prices in Norway in the presence of a very heavy world-wide demand for goods from a crop record high in size. Norway did hold a stable market for the greater part of the year after once establishing its official quotation. After the turn of the year it was revised upward.

Opium and its derivatives were fairly stable items throughout the year. In fact, not until November was the official schedule changed on the codeine and morphine derivatives and the surprising fact was that no change had been made in opium prices since in October, 1946.

In any event, in November, 1947, prices for codeine alkaloid rose $1.55 per ounce to $13.25; hydrochloride, up $1.85 to make $11.85 the market; phosphate, set at $10.25, a rise of $1.25; and sulphate, $10.75, an advance of $1.25. In morphine, alkaloid became $12.10, being up $1.50; acetate, advanced $1.10 and the market made $9.90; hydrobromide, established at $9.80, a rise of $1.10; hydrochloride, raised $1.15 and a market set at $9.90; and sulphate, $1.15 higher to sell at $9.90.

Glycerin was a declining and then advancing market in 1947. From January to May, chemically pure material dropped 5 cents. By June, the market was down 10 cents more and by July, off an additional 10¾ cents. In July, the price stood at 29¼ cents per pound in tanks.

During the first six months, soapers oils had been lower and easier, except for occasional injections of strength into their price structure. About the middle of November, and following a period of sustained price advances in oils, tallow, and greases, the glycerin market during the week of November 10 shot sky-high. Chemically pure rose 10 cents per pound and set a market at 39¼ cents per pound in tanks.

In the week of November 17, some refiners continued the price advance and the market became 39¼ cents to 45 cents per pound, depending on seller, and that spread in price continued over the balance of the year, being not narrowed until early in 1948 when sellers became separated by only 3¾ cents per pound.

Throughout all these changes in prices, the schedule on dynamite, high gravity, and yellow distilled glycerins kept pace with the declines and advances in chemically pure material.

Castor bean prices in Brazil had many declines in 1947 but changes in the price for oil were but three in number. During the year, arrivals of castor beans in this market totaled approximately 252,381,000 pounds, which compared with 189,810,000 pounds in 1946. And also during the year, the prices—which started at $250 per long ton in January, had reached $160 by July—which was about the low point for the year. In the last six months, the market rose slowly at first, reaching $215 by September only to reverse its trend from then on to make $172 lowest in that period and to close the year at $175 nominal.

Meanwhile, prices for USP oil in tanks stood at 30½ cents per pound in January, reached high for the year in February at 32½ cents, dropped to 29 cents late in May, and recovered to 29¼ cents in September, holding steadily thereat to the end of the year.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical business in 1947 was done on the basis of declining prices. The steady drop in quotations had its effect on the collection of botanics during the last three quarters of the year. It curbed the buying of a good number of primary market factors who governed their acquisition of stocks by the reports they had received concerning the warehouse stocks held by a large number of manufacturing consumers at the beginning of the collection season and which still made an excellent total when the major part of the gathering period had passed.

Some primary market collectors carried conservatism in buying to an extent that, by September, gave them warehouse stocks much below normality,. For the most part, anticipation of a sales-year not particularly satisfactory led them to reduce the prices offered actual gatherers of the botanica of trade; they felt that collections would be as large even though prices were reduced.

It did not work that way. With collectors trimming prices, field workers took one look at published price lists and then, when it was at all possible, turned to the good earth herein to plant and ultimately reap a large harvest of foodstuffs for which a high-priced market called for persistently and without respite. Beans, cabbage, potatoes, corn, vied with eggs and poultry in keeping the hill folk and their families hard at work.

Botanical drug collection lagged, sagged, and decreased in financial returns to the workers while their sales of the other articles mounted steadily at higher and still higher prices. Had it not been for a large corps of elderly men and women in the southern hills, plus the always present "small fry" who can gather goldenseal and ginseng as well as their parents—had it not been for them; botanical drug stocks would have dropped far more than they did. Undercollection did act to the support of prices, with the result that very scarce items declined but moderately.

Foreign Shipments Off

Much less foreign botanical and related merchandise reached this country during 1947. The total of all imports was 77,549,436 pounds in the period January-September, to this writing, the most recent released by the Department of Commerce. This total compared with 104,218,089 pounds arrived in the corresponding months in 1946.

These arrivals break down into balsams, both medicinal and industrial crude botanical drugs, and gums, the latter consisting of two groups—aromatic and mucilaginous. Of balsams, nine months' arrivals in 1947 totaled 316,973 pounds, comparing with

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465,550 in January-September, 1946. Of medicinal botanicals, in nine months of 1947, 13,144,894 pounds against 15,429,572 pounds in 1946; industrial botanicals, 50,525,214 pounds in 1947 and 60,274,447 in 1946. Of aromatic gums, 631,255 pounds in January-September, 1947, in contrast with 1,150,774 pounds in the corresponding nine months of 1946. And of mucilanginous gums, 12,931,100 pounds for 1947 and 26,897,746 pounds for the nine months of 1946.

It is not feasible to separate domestic and foreign botanicals when discussing in more detail that broad outline of declining prices throughout the past year. Though not feasible, to separate them, it is entirely possible to write a more definitive description of the dropping price curve already mentioned above. It is possible to make a division within the distinctly botanical group and for that purpose the price developments in medicinal botanicals and botanics used mainly for flavoring and condimental purposes will be discussed separately.

Price Comparisons

The basis for the discussion will be prices prevailing in January, 1947, as compared with those ruling the market on December 31. In between those two dates there were numerous fluctuations down and up; the generally lower level of prices was reached in more or less easy stages and declines were at times succeeded by moderate reactions upward—reactions that were followed soon by a resumption of the downward trend.

Basing the following data on prices prevailing on January 1 and comparing them with the prices ruling on December 31, in the botanical market as a whole, it may be said that a close study of all changes made reveals a total of 265, comprising all changes, both up and down, in the botanical market which consists of botanicals, balsams, and certain gums. This total of 265 changes breaks down into the three separated market divisions as follows:—In strictly botanical items the total number of changes was 237; in gums it was twenty-two, and in balsams it was five. A further breakdown is possible within the general group of botanicals, a group made up of strictly drug items on one hand, and a group of flavoring and condimental items on the other.

Take medicinal botanicals—although consumers took considerably less of them in 1947 than they did in 1946. The total number of price advances was forty-four. The total number of declines was 114. Combined, these advances and declines made a total of 158 changes.

Next, take flavoring botanicals—and despite declining prices, or perhaps because of them, the consumers of foodstuffs in this country took a lot of them in 1947. Advances made a total of sixteen. Declines totaled sixty-three. Combined, the advances and declines made a total of seventy-nine changes.

So much for the upping and downing of prices for medicinal and flavoring botanicals. Next comes balsams, of which the market quotes on four—copaiba, fir (both Canadian and Oregon), Peru, and tolu. Advances totaled one, that being Canadian balsam fir. Declines totaled four, consisting of copaiba, Oregon balsam fir, Peru, and tolu. Combined, the advances and declines made a total of five changes.

Finally, comes the gum group. Advances totaled fifteen. Declines were seven in number. Combined, the advances and declines made a total of twenty-two, which total comprises changes in both aromatic and mucilaginous gums.

In tabular presentation, the above paragraphs summarize as follows:—

	Higher	Lower
Balsams	1	4
Botanicals—		
Medicinal	44	114
Flavoring	16	63
Gums	7	15
Total	68	197

Presenting the lacking details on botanic items and adhering to an alphabetical arrangement rather than one based on the relative importance of the articles detailed, it may be said that aletris root at the beginning of the year was around $2.25 per pound but early in 1947 the article was offered at $2. Though collection was not what had been desired, either in terms of quantity gathered or prices paid therefore, the market was down to $1.85 per pound in late summer and it remained there until the end of the year, occupying a very firm position in line with limited supply.

Belladonna leaves, in scant supply, were offered at $1.75 in January, and by the end of the first quarter were in strictly nominal position at $2.20. The high for the year was $2.25 in May, though some sellers before the end of the summer asked as much as $2.50. Marketing of a good-sized domestic crop and the appearance of increasing quantities of leaves from foreign sources brought the market down to $1.40 per pound by the close of the year.

Black haw root bark showed clearly the effect of its being an off-year in collections. In January the market was 80 cents per pound. By April it was down to 75 cents, only to return to 80 cents when the primary market prices held high and deliveries were short.

Bloodroot Collection Off

Bloodroot collection was very poor in this country in the two crop years of 1946 and 1947. In January, a virtually nominal market prevailed at 55 cents per pound, which was, of course, priced on old crop root. Collections in early 1947 dropped the market to 65 cents and slight gains brought it still lower to 60 cents by midyear. That ended the declining market. Insufficient gathering at high prices sent the market to 75 cents per pound by late October, and it held thereat at the close of the year.

Colchicum seed was one of the few articles the importation of even small quantities of which sent prices down sharply. At mid-May last year a nominal market prevailed at $6 per pound and at midyear the price was down to $4 to hold thereat for the next six months but being backed at all times by an extremely small supply. Imports rarely exceeded two bags at a time.

Cornsilk prices dropped for the greater part of the year, especially when low priced goods began to pour out of Italy. Priced at 70 cents in January, the market was down to 55 cents by February, and rested weak at 38 cents by the end of April. By late July it was down to 32 cents and by the close of the year sellers sought buyers at 29 cents.

Cubeb berries reflected the partial composition of Indonesian difficulty and struggles by opening the year at $1.35 per pound with little available, only to come on the market at 90 cents early in February. The year ended with prices at 80 cents per pound and showing further downward tendency.

Culver's root prices took about five months to drop from 70 cents per pound in February to 45 cents at midyear. The decline continued and by the end of the twelve-month the market was 35 cents—not in all quarters.

Galangal root from China dropped steadily throughout the year. Communists might be fighting Nationalists but those Chinese not in the professional armies took time out to dig plenty of this item. The result was a January market at 26 cents per pound and a December sales price at 18 cents, which was 2 cents under the midyear quotation.

Gentian root moved out of Italy especially, but from southern Europe in general in quantities and at declining prices that combined to bring the spot market down from the January price of 29 cents per pound to the November figure of 18 cents. Over the balance of the year, the article recovered 2c. of its lost price position, standing at 18c. and steady.

Goldenseal Export Stops

Goldenseal was a strong and scarce article in January. The market then was $8.90 per pound. Subsequently, England stopped granting import licenses on a number of botanicals, including seal. The result was a weak and more plentiful article that was down to $7.25 at the year end and as low as $6.10 shortly thereafter.

Helonias root remained mainly in the ground in 1947. To get any dug, collectors had to offer prices that were almost fantastic. The article had a high for the year at $2.40 per pound and a low of $2.25. From June on, the market steadied and held to the basis of $2.30.

Ipecac root could not be obtained from Brazil at any time and the market had to depend on the not large exports from Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua. Selling at $6 per pound and hard to get in January, arrival of slightly more merchandise at moderately lower price brought the market down to $5.25 per pound by midyear, a position prevailing in December but bettered slightly by sales at $5.20 in mid-July.

Jalap root shipments never reached anything like normal quantities but a fairly steady inflow of moderate amounts kept the market within rather narrow price limits, the high being 45 cents in January and at

Price Trend: 1947

Botanical drugs price trend through 1947, based on forty typical drug materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	239.3
February	237.8
March	239.4
April	236.5
May	237.8
June	233.4
July	225.1
August	224.9
September	218.1
October	217.1
November	215.7
December	214.5

the end of the year, and the low 42 cents in May.

Licorice root prices tobogganed in foreign ports as shippers vied with each other for a larger share of the smaller export business with the United States. Spot prices were high at 11 cents per pound and January and reached 7 cents in December, being low for the year.

Lobelia was not a popular article with field workers last year. Following decline to 73 cents in May when collection got underway, local prices followed in some measure the reduced prices offered by collectors to workers and by July the spot market was 60 cents per pound—but where was the lobelia? That ended the jockeying for position and spot prices sprang into alignment with what had to be paid to get goods collected. By October, the market was up to 80 cents per pound and it was strong at 82 cents when the year ended.

Pink Root Supply Short

Pink root was a humdinger in the matter of price rise and a niggard so far as stocks were concerned. Quoted nominally around $1 per pound in January but with hardly anyone being able to deliver, by October the market was high and dry at $2.25 per pound, which position, supply being considered, was also nominal.

Rhubarb root from India was about the only article available in January when the market was $1.40 per pound. Root from India had been admitted only on sufferance during the war. The war being over, authority clamped down on further imports when the USP Chinese root became available. By midyear, high dried Shensi and Chinese common round root was being offered freely at 90 cents per pound. Prices dropped steadily as imports increased at lower cost to the importer, the result of which was a gain in competition. By the end of the year, plentiful supplies were available at 60 cents and the market was down to 58 cents shortly thereafter when distressed holdings pressed for liquidation on a reluctant market.

Sarsaparilla root from Mexico opened the year in not too ample supply and at rather firm spot prices prevailing at 60 cents per pound. Slow gains in the availability of the root in Mexico made possible an easing of the spot position and by the close of the year the market was down to 52 cents the decline continuing after the turn of the year.

Sassafras bark was one of the few domestic botanicals that made a very fair sized collection in 1947 and at prices permitting more than a modicum of stabilty in quotations to consumers. Most sales were made at or around 65 cents per pound throughout the year and Spring demand in 1948 was expected to be fully supplied.

Senna leaves had their moments of sound spot strength in keeping with possibly less sound prices in India. In any event, the January price of 21 cents per pound on the No. 3 grade contrasted with a 15 cent price prevailing in December. Between those two dates, however, there were occasions when prices swelled and shrank both here and at the source. The net movement was a decline for the year.

Valerian root from India lost some of its charm when the USP root from Belgium became slightly more available early in 1947. In January, Belgian root brought 58 cents per pound and it sifted downward with some regularity to stop at 45 cents per pound at the close of the year. The difference was that more was available.

Wahoo root bark had been expected to be cheap by mid-1947. Collectors encouraged the idea by dropping prices considerably and from a January price at $2 per pound to consumers—a purely nominal figure—the market was nominally as low as $1.30 by May and at $1.25 in June. That ended an ill-starred venture into the realm of chance. Gatherers passed it by and a rising scale of prices to them failed as a vital stimulant to reluctant activity on the part of primary market dwellers. By mid-July, consumers were paying $1.75 per pound when they could get any and by October, they were being asked to pay $2.25 and getting deliveries often on a part-basis, their needs considered.

Flavoring Seeds

In the division of flavoring seeds, Mexican anise at 44 cents per pound in January was selling at 26 cents by July, becoming stable thereafter at about 25 cents to the end of the year. Chinese star anise in January was 21½ cents per pound and went begging at 13 cents in July. It recovered moderately to close the year at 15 cents, easy.

Caraway seed from Holland at 25¾ cents per pound in January was down to 19½ cents by October and price depression continued when Holland released more seed for export at prices permitting a 17-cent figure here in December.

Mustard seed from Denmark moved slowly in January at 22 cents per pound, for yellow, more briskly in July around 19½ cents, and competed strongly with other European seed at 17½ cents in December. Dutch yellow was a not more stable item, being high at 22½ cents in January, easy at 19 cents at midyear, and rather weak at 16½ cents in December.

Gum Group Activity

In the gum group arabic sorts fluctuated within narrow confines, high for the year being 14½ cents in February, and low 13 cents in January. Most of the year, the market was 13¾ cents. The basis upon which primary market prices was established made it impossible for prices to go below the low limit reached. Competition put the check on prices rising above the high.

Tragacanth was available freely and in substantial quantities most of 1947 and at prices more favorable to buyers than sellers. A January market at $4.85 per pound was down to $4.50 by February and competing sources eventually dropped prices to $3.60 by September. Thence forward, shading of prices was rather common. The above prices were for a strictly No. 1 ribbon gum of true grading.

Balsams, as stated above, made mostly a declining market. Capaiba was high at $1.30 in January and its downward movement brought it to $1 by the end of the first quarter. By September, offerings were at 68 cents and two months later, it was available at 65 cents, which was low for the year. December prices were up, standing at 67 cents.

Fir balsam from Canada was rather readily obtainable in January when the market was $19.50 per gallon on most sales. By April, the market had reached $28 per gallon and scarcity made the price nominal. Supply was larger in July and offerings came out at $22.50. Scarcity and primary market advance developed in the last quarter and the high point for the year became $30 in December. Oregon fir balsam was low at $2.45 per gallon, a price that prevailed at both ends of the year, the high for the twelve months being $2.65, reached in February.

Peru balsam prices slid more or less constantly during the year. It sold moderately at $1.25 in January, was as cheap as 85 cents by September, and ended the year at 85 cents with a rising tendency.

Tolu balsam was hard to get most of the year. It was $4.25 per pound in January and made low for the year at $3.55 in October only to turn stronger as the year ended on an upward tendency at the source. Such prices were far above normality. Even in 1945, the article had sold as low as 78 cents per pound

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The past year saw the essential oils and aromatic chemicals trades still undergoing a period of adjustment, as the country left behind it the problems of the war years and took on the new and equally-difficult problems of price, supply, demand and transportation that were a part of the peacetime economy.

Although the year was one of trials and discouragement, it ended far better than it had begun. It did not see all the problems licked, but it did see the industry roll up its sleeves and tackle them in such a way as to bring them pretty well under control by year's end. As a result, the trade was able to start the new year with better business conditions and brighter hopes than it had started the previous year.

Many fluctuations in price came about during the past year and at times quotations fell off so rapidly that it seemed they would hit bottom overnight. Then there were the difficulties with supply. Many items were in immediate demand if the wheels of industry were to keep turning, and yet it was impossible at times to produce them fast enough to keep consumers' stocks at a working level. Demand was erratic—some items that would ordinarily have been in heavy demand could scarcely be given away, while others that were only "minors" a short time back came in for considerable attention. Transportation difficulties caused many an exasperating bottleneck, both to supply houses and consumers, but if the ultimate consumer was unable to get his materials on time, the dealer was also hav-

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ing his troubles in bringing in raw materials to plants and warehouses.

Price Trend Downward

Throughout the year the general price trend was downward. The slide was steady, and although prices did not come down to pre-war levels, it looked sometimes as though they might. The last month or so of the year, however, saw a stiffening of prices and as the year wound up there was optimism throughout the trade that the decline had been checked and that if prices were not to go up again they would probably remain at least stable.

Europe and the East were in far better positions to produce at the end of the year than they were during the first few months and the result was that supplies which had been completely cut off during the war and were only available in limited quantities shortly after victory, were beginning to come through again in encouraging quantities. Plants that had been destroyed by the war were being repaired and fields that had been laid waste were again being cultivated. The shipping jam was untangled to a great extent. By the last few months of the year there was once again a free flow of goods to replenish sadly depleted stocks and fill warehouses that had not contained some foreign items since the war had cut off the trade from many of the most important sources of supply.

The heavy buying of the war years was just a memory in 1947, and some leaders in both essential oils and aromatics said they never expected to see anything like it again. The easier availability erased the fears of consumers that they would be caught short of supplies, and instead of buying goods enough to last them several years they were content to take on stocks for a few months. Not only did they feel it unnecessary to lay in heavy supplies, but they also had something else in mind when they held off on ordering. Prices had been coming down, and no buyer wanted to take on large stocks at a current price when he thought he could get a better price a few weeks or months later. For that reason, stockpiles were allowed to dwindle, some of them a little too far, but most of them only to what would be regarded as a normal level.

Raw Material Shortages

In the aromatics field, the price trend was also downward. Demand in general was good, but there were some difficulties in meeting it. Labor troubles had their effect on the industry and there were the ever-present shortages of raw materials. Some products could not be supplied in the quantities desired, and the supply houses were forced to put their customers on a ration basis to be sure that all of them would at least have a fair share of the goods that came out of the factories.

The aromatics producers had probably their biggest headache with the coaltar situation. Since they depend heavily on coaltar for the manufacture of some finished products they were in difficult straits and there seemed to be no immediate easing of the situation. This condition made the supply of musk ambrette just about impossible. Other items also were in somewhat tight supply but by careful planning and a little extra work most aromatics dealers were able to keep a fairly good supply of goods flowing.

One encouraging feature in the field was the easy availability of bois de rose from Brazil, which made the production of linalool and linalyl acetate no longer a problem. There was a good demand for both items, and they came down substantially in price. Lemongrass and citronella oils, both also of great importance in the manufacture of many aromatics, were much easier as to supply as the year wore on, and that condition relieved producers of one of the major troubles they had been forced to grapple with during the war.

Import Picture Brighter

The import situation brought no serious complaints, particularly as the year wore on and more products began to come in in greater quantities from more parts of the world—some of which had been almost forgotten since the war threw them out of touch with the American markets. The improvement was particularly encouraging to the essential oils trade, which must rely to a large extent on imports for the goods it sells. Suppliers here could readily see the difference between the free flow of goods of the post-war era and the curtailment of the war days when they were cut off from nearly all their embattled sources of supply.

Italian oils showed interesting developments throughout the year, regarding not only price but supply and quality as well. They started the year fairly high in price, but there were at first no considerable supplies of these oils available and the price began to go up. At about midyear, however, the Italian economy was better established and the supply became much freer so that prices came down and at the end of the year they were at approximately the levels they were set at during the early part of the period.

The French oils, particularly lavender, were in a fairly good position most of the year. Prices droppcd enough to encourage more buying in this country and quality on the whole was good. The demand here was steady and suppliers were able to find sufficient stocks to accommodate their customers' normal wants.

The Russian oils, however, were in an entirely different position. They were in tight supply early in the year, but in the last nine months or so practically none of them was offered at the source. Anise, geranium, lavender flower and pineneedle were all tight and the American trade was forced to create an imitation to satisfy the market for coriander. This item in the course of the year rose in price from $17.50 to $30 a pound and was still going higher when the new year began. Still, prices meant next to nothing, for if there was any coriander around, buyers were willing to pay almost anything for it.

Dill Oils Scarce

Of all the American oils, the dills probably caused the trade more exasperation during the year than any of the others. Both the weed and the seed oils were in extremely tight supply and there was a good deal of scurrying around taking place at year's end by buyers who had not seen the shortage coming and were out to find even the smallest quantities in an effort to bolster up their rapidly-declining supplies. The growing season had been a poor one for dill, and that alone would have caused serious trouble, but on top of it was the fact that the farmers had not planted as much dill during the year as they had previously because they felt they were going to get more money for other crops.

The seed oil started the year at $6.75, but by the end of the year had done some erratic fluctuating. Although it showed no actual gain by the 31st of December it did shortly afterwards and was expected to keep right on climbing or else disappear from suppliers' quotations lists before the next crop comes in late in the year.

The weed oil began the year at $4.75 a pound, but by the end of the year it was up to $6.25 and still going strong. Where it would stop none could say. Large volume users had generally laid in their supplies, but all others who had not done so found themselves just about out of luck as far as buying sizeable quantities of it was concerned. Demand for both the seed and weed oils was good during the year, although not unusually heavy. It was the scarcity of supply that alone was causing the difficulties.

The mint oils had the trade guessing during the year, or rather the mint growers and distillers did. It was hard for supply houses to determine just how much of both peppermint and spearmint oils were held in the country, but what they did know was that the farmers were in no hurry to let it go. Demand for both was good, and while suppliers in the cities were able to buy enough of it, they had to pay substantial prices for it, and there appeared to be an effort on the part of the producers to hold it for better prices.

Peppermint Fairly Stable

Peppermint, natural, began the year at $7.75 and wound up at $7.60. On the face of it, that showed a downward trend, but during the course of the year the oil had fluctuated considerably and in July had been as high as $8.50. Shortly after the beginning of the new year the oil began to

Price Trend: 1947

Essential oils and aromatic chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twenty typical essential oils in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926+1936 average)

January	179.8
February	169.0
March	169.8
April	163.4
May	159.0
June	152.4
July	144.0
August	129.9
September	122.5
October	119.2
November	122.8
December	121.1

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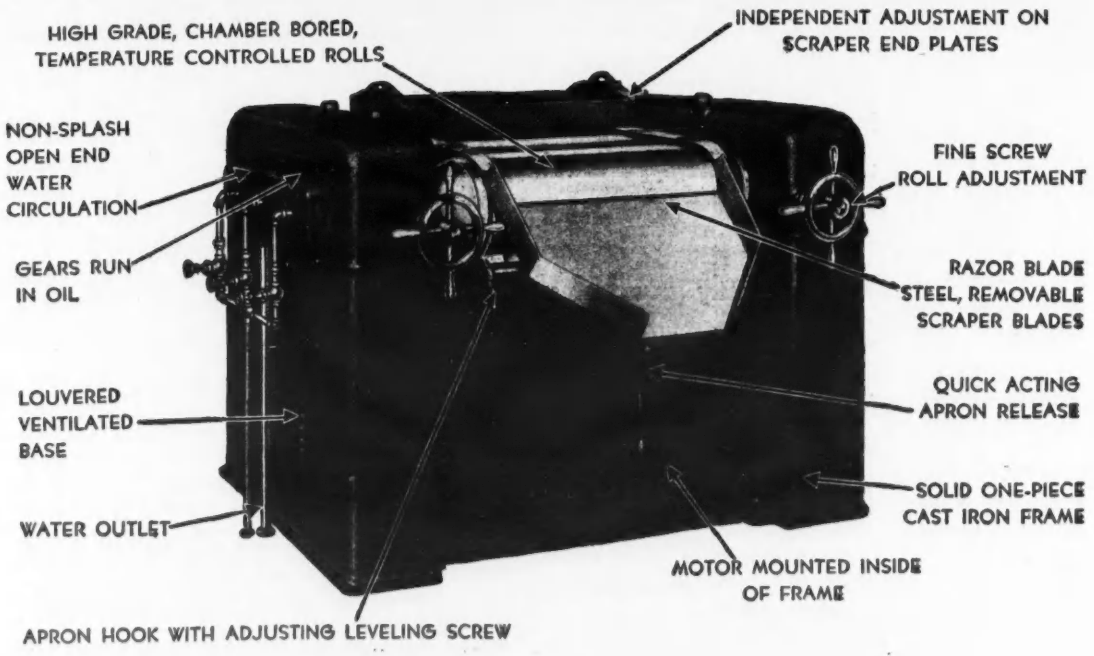
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climb again and there were few in the trade who would hazard a guess as to where it would stop. The redistilled, USP, was in the same position. It was $8.30 early in the year, went as high as $8.55, and then fell off to $8.25 at the end of the year. It, too, began to show strength in the first few weeks of 1948.

Spearmint was being quoted at $12.25 at the first of the year and stayed high for several months. It then began a downward trend and hit a low of about $7 in the fall. Soon however it went on the upward swing and was being sold at $8.25 at the end of the year.

The citrous oils in general were in a good position during the year and prices for orange and lemon held well. Grapefruit, both from Florida and California, showed a tendency to slip down as to price, and on the overall picture for the year, it showed declines of about $1 a pound. All the oils were in good demand during the period and supplies held up well.

Coaltar Chemicals

At the beginning of 1947, benzol was quoted at 17 cents per gallon in tankcars in a market in which supplies were somewhat tight but not critical. In April, prices were advanced to 19 cents and they maintained this level throughout the year with the exception of one producer who quoted a price of 21 cents at some points during the last six months.

Early in the year, estimated production by the industry was set at 165,000,000 to 170,000,000 gallons in line with estimated requirements. Actual production over the year exceeded this estimate by several thousand gallons. Throughout the year supplies kept in fair balance with demand, due in part to slight easing of the situation in the midyear by virtue of decreased demand for the production of styrene which was caught in a slump during the summer months. Heavy demand from the chemical processing industry for manufacture of benzene derivatives continued steady throughout 1947 for nitration and pure grades, although the demand for solvent use was comparatively easy.

Coaltar was short during the entire year under heavy pressure of demand from the coaltar chemical industry which operated at a high level of production in excess of past years. More coaltar was produced than heretofore, but demand was more than the increased production could sustain.

Prices were fairly stable over the year, but as the year-end approached, fuel oil became more critically scarce because of the pressure of demand for gasoline on refinery schedules, the increased demand for fuel oil stemming from new home and industrial installations, and the cold weather creating increased consumption in established installations.

This demand on the petroleum industry brought marked advanced prices on crude oil which were reflected in the price of fuel oil to a point where it became more economical to burn coaltar at steel mills than sell it. Added to this was the actual scarcity of fuel oil making the practice of burning coaltar more wide-spread.

The result at the year-end was less coaltar available for distillation and serious shortages threatened. The situation resolved itself somewhat by tar distillers bidding up coaltar to a point where on a heat unit basis it again became economically profitable for producers to sell it. But as the year ended, there still remained the scarcity of fuel oil supplies and the consequent effect on coaltar availability by virtue of the necessity of steel operators having to use appreciable quantities as fuel.

Creosote Output at Peak

Early in 1947 demand for creosote by wood preservers was considerably in advance of supply. Prices were quoted at 17 cents to 17½ cents per gallon in tankcars. In April quotations advanced ½ cent per gallon, followed by a 2 cent rise in July. A high level of production by tar distillers averaging over 10,000 gallons per month was maintained, added to which was an average production by coke-oven operators in excess of 3,000,000 gallons per month. The result for the year was a domestic production representing a peace time peak in excess of the prewar levels.

Supplemented throughout the year by substantial imports, the overall supply picture of cresote during the latter part of the year was one of reasonable balance with demand. The unprecedented heavy demand for wood preservatives by the industry exerted pressure on the creosote market, but this was further relieved to some extent by increased production and use of other wood preserving materials such as the zinc chloride dinitrophenol compounds, copper naphthenate, and other chemical preservers.

Some price fluctuations on cresol were evident in 1947, with U.S.P. material down ½ cent per pound early in the year, which was recovered by the end of the first quarter. This was followed in August by a 1 cent rise in all grades of cresol, and the price structure held firm until December when the U.S.P. grade advanced another ½ cent, while the technical material was upped ¼ cent. Supplies all during the year were critical under pressure of demand on the domestic product from the synthetic resin, plasticizer, and chemical process industries. Imports over the year were notably low.

The price structure on cresylic acid climbed steadily higher throughout the year beginning with a range of 90 cents to 95 cents per gallon, followed by a 5 cent upward adjustment in April, a 15 cent rise in May, and another 10 cent advance in August. At the year-end some producers advanced prices another 22 cents per gallon which was to be followed later by other producers.

Crude Naphthalene Scarce

Supplies of naphthalene of the crude types were short all during the year and, although production was at a higher level than heretofore, demand for the production of phthalic anhydride, dyestuffs intermediates such as the naphthol and naphthylamine derivates, and other chemicals for industry based on naphthalene was such as to create increasing tightness of the market during the year.

At the year-end the supply situation was considered to be appreciably more critical than during the war years. The price spread between different producers held to a very narrow range over the year, and advanced on the low in July from 3¾ cents per pound for 78 degree material to 4½ cents, with comparable price advances on the 74 degree material. These prices held firm through the fourth quarter.

Refined naphthalene was under strong pressure of demand from the moth-proofing industry early in the year, and demand reached a peak around March and April after which the market eased to a point where deliveries were prompt in any quantity by mid-summer, and the market did not firm until during the fourth quarter.

The phenol market was tight during the early months of the year. During the later part of the second quarter and early in the third quarter a slump in the molding plastics industry threatened to create an actual easement in the market, but this did not materialize significantly and the market continued tight, becoming still more firm as the year ended.

Prices were advanced during the year in two steps totaling 2 cents per pound on the 90 to 92 percent grade, 2¾ cents on the 82 to 84 percent grade, and 1¼ cents on the U.S.P. synthetic material.

Pyridine of the 2 degree refined grade was under heavy demand from the pharmaceutical and chemical industries, creating a tight market situation throughout the year. Prices advanced 5 cents per pound in July and were set for further upward adjustment as the year ended.

Solvent Naphthas Advanced

Solvent naphthas were in fair supply early in the year, followed by a tightening market as the year progressed. Prices, which were advanced from 1 to 2 cents per gallon in February, remained essentially unchanged until near the end of the year.

At this point, crude oil was sharply advanced by the petroleum industry which advance was reflected in sharp rises in the price of petroleum source aromatic solvents with which solvent naphthas were competitive. This had the effect of drawing upward the price structure of solvent naphtha. These changes were made rather promptly by some producers, but the bulk of the coaltar solvent producers tended to postpone these price rises until the end of the fourth quarter because of fourth quarter contract commitments.

In virtually the same price position during the year were toluol and xylol. These materials were fairly easy during the first

Price Trend: 1947

Coaltar chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twenty typical materials in latest issue of the OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	102.2
February	102.4
March	102.9
April	103.2
May	103.8
June	103.8
July	103.8
August	104.6
September	104.6
October	107.6
November	107.8
December	108.9

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half of 1947, but the market started to firm early in the third quarter and became progressively tighter as the year-end approached.

Alphanaphthol was in good demand during the year with supplies generally scarce, while the price held firm except for an advance of 7 cents per pound in September. Alphapicoline dropped 3½ cents per pound during the year. Anilin was advanced in March by 1 cent per pound to which was added another 1 cent raise in July. Supplies of anilin during the year were not critical, but demand continued always slightly ahead of supplies.

Acid Prices Higher

Supplies of anthranilic acid were tight all during the year. Prices on the resublimed material advanced 80 cents per pound in January and this level held until September when an upward adjustment of 10 cents was made. September also saw upward price adjustments of 10 cents per pound on gamma acid, 7 cents on Laurents acid and 15 cents on technical para-aminobenzoic acid. Benzidine base was upped 7 cents per pound early in the year.

Betanaphthol and betaoxynaphthoic acid were particularly critical all during the year because of the naphthalene shortage, creating a bottleneck in the production of organic toners and dyestuffs. Technical betanaphthol advanced 2 cents per pound in January. Resublimed material saw a 17 cent advance in May and a 3 cent rise in September. Along with the May rise, an advance of 10 cents per pound was made on betaoxynapthoic acid, and a 3 cent advance on paratoluidinsulphonic acid. Betanaphthylamine, also in short supply, held firm until the beginning of the fourth quarter when the price was advanced 3 cents per pound.

With the exception of a 10 cent rise per pound early in the year, catechol was unchanged in price in a market where demand was quite strong all during the year. Tankcar prices of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone were reduced in May by 4 cents and 3 cents per pound respectively. The first quarter saw dimethylanilin advance 1 cent per pound in a market in which supplies were limited.

Dianisidin under strong demand from the dyestuffs industry held firm in price for the first three quarters when it was adjusted upward by 16 cents per pound. After a rise of 2 cents per pound in the first quarter, dinitrotoluene was firm for the balance of the year. The dye industry last year operated at an unprecedented rate, and in this industry which has been outstanding in past years for price stabilization, increased costs of raw materials, labor, and freight rates necessitated a general 10 percent rise in prices at the beginning of the fourth quarter. G salt advanced 5 cents per pound in September.

Maleic Anhydride Cheaper

Maleic anhydride early in the year dropped 4 cents per pound from previous levels.

Metachloroanilin in short supply all year held firm in price until December when it was advanced 10 cents per pound. Nitrobenzene during the year was upped ½ cent per pound, with supplies keeping in fair balance with demand. Orthochloroanilin advanced with the meta compound but by only 7 cents per pound, while orthoanisidin was upped 10 cents. A steadily advancing price pattern on orthocresol was seen to develop on this critically short material with a 4½ cent per pound rise in March followed by 2 cents in May and ¼ cent in December.

Orthodichlorobenzene advanced early in the first quarter by ½ cent per pound and held firm for the balance of the year, while supplies remained short. On the other hand, orthonitroanilin held firm until December when it advanced 10 cents per pound. Other dyestuff intermediates advanced were parachlorophenol 1 cent per pound in March, paratoluidin 2½ cents in September, and parachloroanilin 5 cents in December.

Phthalic anhydride was under unprecedented demand all through the year due primarily to expanded production operations by the synthetic resin, dyestuffs, plasticizer and explosive industries. A backlog of orders usually harassed producers who were hampered by a continual shortage of naphthalene. Advancing manufacturing and raw material costs caused some producers to advance the price 3 cents per pound at the middle of the third quarter, and by the end of the quarter all major producers were at the 17 cent per pound level for carlots. This price picture prevailed until the end of the fourth quarter.

Coaltar Pitch Upped

Coaltar pitch was advanced $3.25 per ton early in the year and held this position for the balance of the year. R salt was in only fair supply and fluctuated in price by an advance of 7 cents per pound, followed some months later by a drop of 11 cents. Meanwhile resorcinol under heavy demand from the adhesives, resin, and chemical process industries held to the first quarter 4 cent advance on the technical grade until the end of the year. U.S.P. resorcinol which was simultaneously advanced 10 cents maintained that level during the year. Trichlorobenzene which was short by virtue of the chlorine situation saw two price adjustments upward during the first quarter totaling 3 cents per pound and was unchanged for the balance of the year.

Agricultural Chemicals

An exceedingly heavy demand featured the market for fertilizer materials throughout the year 1947. Short stocks placed a restriction on the amount of business placed but the volume while possibly smaller than in the preceding year was high compared with former peacetime years. There never was a period during the past year when supplies could be described as free. Demand started ahead of production and there never was sufficient output to level off requirements. Intervals of boxcar shortage delayed shipments although increased transportation facilities during the last quarter of 1947 permitted a relatively even flow of stocks to mixing plants. Increased costs of raw material, mounting freight rates and higher wages conrtibuted strength to the general market and prices averaged higher with the trend upward at the close of the year.

Buying interest in ammonium nitrate far exceeded domestic and Canadian production. The amount of stock shipped abroad also cut down supplies for home use and kept the market in a definitely tight position during the entire period under review. Domestic producers maintained an even contract price at $48.50 per ton during most of the year but Canadian nitrate advanced from $57 per ton works in January to $79.50, in January 1948. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate production could never supply the demand throughout 1947. Opening the year at $28.20 per ton in bulk at the ovens, prices advanced to $30 in August then to $35 in September with a high of $40 being registered in January, 1948.

Considerably more cyanamide would have been sold if production could have been increased. Demand multiplied as the year progressed and stocks appeared to become tighter each successive month. Production costs also mounted and prices moved upward at intervals to cover the advances sustained in labor, freights and raw materials. The year opened at $1.75 per unit of nitrogen and closed at $2.35 for the pulverized fertilizer grade. Domestic potash production was heavily sold on contract early in 1947. Buyers have endeavored to secure more than they used in 1946 and supplies have continued under pressure to increase commitments. This condition has been reflected in an exceedingly tight market throughout 1947. In March one of the largeest producers adjusted prices to a work's basis instead of quoting at Gulf and Atlantic ports and this policy was soon followed by other producers. The contract price was established 37½c. per unit in March against a former port price of 53½c.

Sodium nitrate found a steady outlet during 1947. Domestic production was held down by the stringency in soda ash. Contracts were priced at $35 per ton in bags in January and were advanced to $40.50 per ton in October. Imported nitrate opened the year at $41.50 per ton in bags and was advanced to $45.50 per ton in August. Arrivals came in regularly most of the year, the latter half of the year being fertured by a steady flow of material from Chile, there being no labor difficulties and

Price Trend: 1947

Agricultural chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on four basic fertilizer materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	85.0
February	85.0
March	84.0
April	84.0
May	84.0
June	84.0
July	84.0
August	84.1
September	84.4
October	85.2
November	85.2
December	85.2

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Production of superphosphate was greater in 1947 than in 1946. Output for November, the last month recorded, amounted to 863,000 equivalent short tons (basis 18% a.p.a.), according to reports submitted to the National Fertilizer Association and a summary of reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census. Although November production was below that of October, it was 15% above the 751,000 tons reported for a year ago. Total disposition for November amounted to 798,000 tons, compared with 695,000 a year ago. January-November production, which amounted to 9,272,000 tons, increased 17% over the 7,918,000 tons reported for the same period in 1946, while total disposition increased 12%. Stocks on November 30 totaled 933,655 tons, compared with 736,357 tons on November 30, 1946. Producers in this area maintained a contract price of 76 cents per unit of a.p.a. during 1947. Demand for phosphate rock was sustained at an unusually high level and prevented any accumulation of stocks above ground.

Prices of dried blood covered a wide range during 1947 but never touched a level attractive to the fertilizer trade. The principal buying was for livestock feeding and was prompted by the high cost of grain. The year opened with sales at $9.00 per unit of ammonia. The lowest price was recorded in June at $6.70 and the highest in December at $10.75. There was no open market for castor pomace. Production was sold on contract and shipments during 1947 were confined almost entirely to regular customers. The contract price was established at $37.50 per ton in January 1947 and advanced to $40 per ton in September.

Menhaden fish meal in the Baltimore area opened the year at $135 per ton for 60 percent protein. Favorable catches early in the season brought the price down to $125 in June but the trend of the market was distinctly upward over the last half of the year. Feeding interests were always prominent in the buying and late in 1947, stocks became exceedingly scarce. The highest price paid was in December when sales were recorded at $155. The price range was above the level at which the fertilizer trade could operate and relatively little stock is said to have been taken for fertilizer use. The fishscrap market followed the trend of fish meal. Sales were made at $120 per ton up to September. During September, the market was advanced to $125 and followed by another advance in November to $135.

Production of hoof meal was comparatively small compared to other packinghouse by-products. The fertilizer trade accounted for most of the buying of this material. The market opened at $8.50 per unit of ammonia, declined to $8 in March and to $6.50 in June. This proved to be the low level of the year. By September the market had advanced to $8.50 per ton and continued upward until January 1948 when an alltime high of $10 per unit of ammonia was paid. While some tankage was taken at last year's low prices for fertilizer use, the feed trade was responsible for most of the buying. In January 1947, the market was established at $9 per unit of ammonia. The lowest price registered was at $6.25 late in June. The highest price on record was established late in September at $12, the closing price in December being at $10.50 per unit. Nitrogenous process tankage was quoted at $4 to $4.50 per unit of ammonia, bulk at the works for contracts in January 1947. An advance to $4.50 to $5.50 occured in June and another advance to $4.60 to $6.50 was recorded in August.

Manufacturers of arsenic based insecticides faced a shortage of arsenic in 1947. Estimates stated that only about 60 percent of normal requirements for insecticides were available. The contract price remained at 6c. per pound. Luckily, the infestation of bollweevil was not extensive last season and stocks of both calcium arsenate and lead arsenate proved sufficient to meet wants. Calcium arsenate opened the year 9c. per pound to dealers and was advanced to 9½c.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: December

	Equivalent tons—December		Jan.-Dec.
	1947	1946	1947
Virginia	47,016	51,767	657,481
North Carolina	191,199	229,453	1,940,673
South Carolina	99,600	100,150	943,839
Georgia	72,626	83,363	1,091,995
Florida	99,110	90,391	871,991
Alabama	50,367	81,400	704,252
Tennessee	15,881	13,026	353,688
Arkansas	22,546	22,900	179,194
Louisiana	14,097	12,480	228,700
Texas	31,828	46,029	400,691
Oklahoma	3,692	5,807	84,249
Total South	647,962	733,760	7,162,953
Indiana	84,842	116,436	800,151
Illinois	10,399	23,400	390,895
Kentucky	57,101	23,825	467,551
Missouri	31,330	28,568	258,674
Kansas	8,145	2,485	112,453
Total Midwest	191,718	194,714	1,997,724
Grand total	839,680	928,480	9,160,677

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in March where it remained for the rest of the year. Lead arsenate sold at 20c. per pound in January to dealers and was advanced in March to 21¾c. per pound which level was unaltered for the rest of 1947.

Early in June last year a new insecticide known as benzene hexachloride entered the market at 47½c. per pound. This material contained 11 percent gamma isomer. The new product proved successful in destroying numerous plant insects and gained in popularity with each successive month. Finding a steady outlet production increased and so did competition. Prices declined to 44c. in August and to 42c. in September. In October sales were made at 35¾c. per pound and the market was sustained at this level over the last quarter of 1947.

Chlordane another new insecticide that found favor came into the market in August at $1.75 per pound and in October was reduced to $1.50 where it was sustained for the remaining months of 1947. Cube root one of the rotenone basing roots opened the year at 60c. per pound. Prices declined in July to 55c. and again to 48c. per pound in November. There was enough of this material to meet requirements but not enough buying power to hold prices. After experiencing a period of stringency in 1946, stocks of DDT became freer in 1947 and buying conditions eased appreciably. The market in January was quoted at 45c. per pound. In August material was available at 37½c. Absence of important buying in the late Summer and Fall months resulted in increased stocks and the market position became easy without announcements of lower prices. Pyrethrum liquid stocks last year were adequate to meet the season's requirements. In January $6.65 per pound was named for 20 to one, basis 2 grams. In June sales were made at $6.50 and in November at $6.25 per pound. Sabadella seed, activated ground with lime, opened the year at a minimum price of 35c. per pound, advancing to 43c. in May. In August 42c. per pound was listed as the inside figure and no other revision was made. Stocks were kept at a level to meet demand and it appeared as though inventories were slightly heavy at the close of 1947.

Total sales of fertilizer tax tags in the 16 reporting states during 1947 were slightly below sales in 1946. Reports of state control officials to the National Fertilizer Association indicate that annual sales for the recently completed calendar year were equivalent to 9,161,000 short tons, about 1% lower than the 1946 total of 9,276,000 tons which was an all-time high. The report shows that for each of 7 months in 1947 sales were higher than for the same month in 1946. Sales during February and March, however, were noticeably lower than for the corresponding months in 1946, which were the two highest months for that year. Although tax tag sales during 1947 did not quite reach the peak attained in 1946, they were second to that year. The figures show that annual sales for the past 15 years have increased each year, except for 1938 and 1947. Compared with the 1935-1939 average, sales during 1947 were markedly higher for each of the 16 states. The states with the greatest percentage increases, however, are those in which relatively little fertilizer was used during the years 1935-1939.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry for imported tanning materials was light and spasmodic during 1947 and the volume of business was reported unsatisfactory. One of the main reasons for the limited interest was that large tanners carried substantial stocks of most materials over from 1946, and some, it was stated had inventories for six and eight months requirements.

During the Spring and Summer tanning was reported at low ebb as a result of the high cost of hides. Tanning operations were materially reduced any many establishments were operated on a parttime basis or closed down for weeks. Improvement was noted in the Fall and Winter.

While inquiry for replacements was restricted, primary markets were comparatively steady and prices of shipments were maintained. In fact, myrobalans, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract scored moderate advances during the year. Quebracho extract received the most attention and demand continued in good volume at the higher prices put into effect last July.

Prices of the chemical group also were raised during the year. Bichromates continued in active demand far in excess of the production, and scarcity of stocks restricting the heavy demand for export.

Demand for bichromates was far above the production in 1947 and the market was strong throughout the year. Production was absorbed against current contracts, with the result that only limited quantities were available to meet the broad demand for export. Shipments were allocated by the government.

In September, owing to the higher basic materials and labor costs, producers advanced prices of bichromate of potash and soda, ¾ cents per pound, for delivery during the fourth quarter, and the advance was carried over into 1948. Other textile and tanning chemicals were advanced in 1947, owing to the increased manufacturing costs. Acetate of sodium was raised 1 cent per pound, and hydrosulphite of sodium 2 cents per pound.

Business in sulphonated oils was affected by the steady price advances of tallow, fish and vegetable oils, and consumers switched to substitutes.

Tanning Extracts Advanced

Producers raised the schedule of prices for tanning extracts, December 1, on fustic, hematine, hypernic, logwood, osage orange and quecitron extracts. The boost in prices was the result of increased costs of raw materials and labor as well as higher freight rates. The advances amounted to ½ cent on liquid and pastes, 1 cent on solids and 1½ cents on crystals. Chestnut extract also was firmer and early in the year was raised ½ cent for the 25 percent tannin, and $1.40 cents for the powder, 65 percent tannin.

Trading in mangrove bark was spasmodic throughout the year and the market for shipment from primary sources moved within a narrow price range. Tanners were reported to have good sized inventories, with the result that business was of a hand to mouth nature.

The market for myrobalans developed a firmer tone during 1947, and quotations were slightly higher late in the year.

One of the tanning materials most in demand was quebracho extract. Tanners were steady buyers and substituted this material whenever possible. The market was steady and prices were unchanged during the first half of the year. In June the Argentine government took control of the production in that country and export shipments to foreign countries were to be placed on a quota basis. All offerings were withdrawn temporarily and this created considerable confusion in consuming circles. Prices for shipment were named at substantial increases, and some sales of solid 63 percent were reported at several cents above former quotations. Some sellers were asking as high as 10 cents per pound.

In July the market became more stabilized when the Argentine government released 80 percent of the production to the cartel, which acted as the selling agent for the government, and the market became

Price Trend: 1947

Textile and leather chemicals price trend through 1947, based on quotations on nineteen typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	174.5
February	174.0
March	185.3
April	187.8
May	186.1
June	187.6
July	187.1
August	192.7
September	200.5
October	215.7
November	230.7
December	236.2

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pegged for solid ordinary at 8.21 cents per pound, ex dock, Atlantic ports, plus duty. Business was active during the balance of the year at this figure.

Tara Powder Interest Off

Record high prices were maintained for tara powder at primary sources, which resulted in tanners withdrawing interest in replacements and the bulk of trading was reported for account of pharmaceutical manufacturers. Shipments were held at $225 per ton, ex dock throughout the year.

Wattle bark and extract were in scanty supply at primary markets and offerings for shipment for the major part of the year were scarce. Consuming inquiry was active and offerings were generally accepted by tanners. Prices were strong, and advanced about $10 per ton. Towards the latter part of the year supply situation eased and offerings increased, and consumers reduced inquiry for replacements. Market, however, continued on a steady basis.

Blood albumen was tight most of the year, but by Fall adequate supplies had developed. Prices for light material in drums advanced from 65 to 70 cents per pound during the year.

Egg albumen supplies were not abundant during the year and the market got progressively more tight as the year-end approached because of the high cost of production. New record levels of prices were established as flake albumen advanced from $1.68 per pound at the beginning of the year to $3 at year end. Technical egg albumen was also short in a strong market due to generally light production.

Tanners corn sugar of the chipped grade was quoted at $4.44 per hundred pounds at the beginning of the year. During the year the corn market advanced very considerably, and this grain advance was reflected in the price of corn sugar to a point where at the end of the year quotations were listed at $7.18 per hundredweight.

Corn dextrin also reflected the actively advancing corn market with prices of dextrin over the year advancing from $5.34 to $8.24 per hundredweight. Strong demand from both domestic and export sources prevailed during the year in corn starch.

Potato starch was under heavy pressure of demand in both domestic and export markets. Idaho and Maine production was generally well sold ahead and consumption was heavy until the Winter months. At the approach of Winter, production took a critical drop due to the scarcity of potatoes, and in Maine production was further hampered by a shortage of electric power making operations intermittent. Plants slowed to a 10 to 20 percent capacity operation schedule.

Tapioca flour was being quoted on a quiet market early in the year at 7½ cents per pound. However, trading was limited to a low volume during the early months of the year because the price of shipments was above the then current price levels of competing domestic materials. As corn developed to high levels and corn products advanced sharply, tapioca flour again became active because the price of the product was competitive with competing domestic products. Prices at the year end stood at 10¾ cents per pound.

Protective Coatings Materials

The major fact in protective coatings materials during 1947 was written in terms of dollars and cents. For the first time in its history, the paint industry exceeded $1,000,000,000 in sales.

According to preliminary Bureau of Census figures, the industry will go well beyond the billion-dollar mark when the final returns are in. Paint, varnish and lacquer sales alone during the first eleven months of 1947 were reported at $968,773,902, a total representing 90 percent of all such sales in the industry. Thus, by the end of November, paint sales had already gone beyond $1,000,000,000. Furthermore, the above figure does not take into account water paint sales for the corresponding period.

In 1946, paint sales were above $900,000,000, a record high until last year.

During 1947, markets, such as shellac and natural gums, which were dependent on material from abroad, gave evidence of some revival. But it was also a year in which synthetic resins, largely war-developed products, were fast replacing many natural materials. Exporters reported the steady drying up of dollars abroad in 1947, but last year also saw the beginnings of the Marshall plan.

The record of white pigments for 1947 was

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Chloro o-Phenylenediamine Sulfate
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p-Diazodiethylaniline Salt
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largely one of continuing shortages. White lead manufacturers began the year with the heartening business prospect of a market free from government controls. Civilian Production Administration Order L-354, which restricted the amount of lead to be used in pigment production, had been rescinded late in 1946. Yet, despite the off-season conditions prevailing in the painting industry during the winter, producers were still faced with an unprecedented demand. With the resumption of painting operations in the spring, calls for lead pigments intensified. Meanwhile, the supply situation was at a low ebb.

There was some mild easement during the third quarter, but this was reported to have had a negligible effect on the overall scarcity. Pig lead stocks, which were short at the beginning of the first quarter, remained so the year around. About the end of the third quarter, reports of further tightening of pig lead stocks began to be circulated among suppliers. All year long pigment manufacturers had faced stiff competitive bidding for pig lead from other users of that raw material. By the fourth quarter, the competition was said to be very intense.

At year's end, white lead producers were still running far behind demand, despite the fact that the winter season is normally the period used for building up stocks in preparation for the Spring painting season. With pig lead stocks continuing low, pigment manufacturers started the new year with short supplies and heavy demand, with the latter expected to gain momentum at the end of the first quarter.

New Pigment Developed

Meanwhile, lead pigment manufacturers during the year began commercial production of basic silicate white leads. This pigment, which had been in preparation for many years, was designed to make the fullest use of the lead in the formula.

Lithopone supplies last year were marked by shortages the year around. Beginning the year with extremely inadequate stocks and strong demand, this pigment ended 1947 in relatively the same position. Key to the supply problem was the interrelated supply position of titanium dioxide. The latter, which was pitifully short at the start of the year, became even more difficult to obtain as the year progressed, despite peak production. Consumers, unable to locate titanium stocks, were compelled, therefore, to formulate compounds incorporating lithopone. Thus, lithopone suppliers were still hard put to keep pace with demand as the year closed.

..Price-wise, lithopone quotations moved up 1 cent per pound during the year. Carlot quotations on the ordinary material, listed at 5 cents per pound in January, ended the year at a listing of 6 cents per pound.

The story of titanium dioxide was also one of shortage. In fact, it was reported that the relation of supply to demand had worsened during the year, despite the fact that production was reported at an all-time high. There appeared to be general agreement in the market that the key factor to the situation was the stepped-up demand, owing largely to the increasing multiplicity of uses for titanium dioxide.

Zinc Oxides Allocated

Zinc oxides were also tight throughout the year. By the end of the fourth quarter major producers were still applying allocation plans of one form or another. Signs of easement in the market were not apparent at year's end, as demand continued intense throughout the twelvemonth, particularly from paint and rubber manufacturers. Prices during the year were up. For example, the American lead free material rose from 9 cents a pound in carloads at the beginning of the year to 10 cents a pound at year's end.

The supply situation on dry colors loosened up considerably during the year. Largely in short supply when the year started, most of these pigments were ample to meet demand at the end of the fourth quarter. However, certain toners, lithols, for example, continued short, owing to persisting scarcities of coaltar intermediates. Such colors as blue phthalocyanin remained short because of the shortage of phthalic anhydride. Dinitroanilin toners were similarly limited because of continued low stocks of anthracene, and organic red toners were scarce because of the continued shortage of betaoxynaphthoic acid and betanaphthol.

However, chrome colors were free at year's end. Iron blues were also abundant. The same condition applied to molybdic grades of such pigments as peacock blue, Victoria toner and violet toner.

Earth colors also became freer as the year progressed. Synthetic black, brown, red and yellow iron oxides eased during the year. Siennas and umbers were similarly easy at year's end. The transportation difficulties during the year had largely returned to normal by the end of the fourth quarter. The major supply problem at year's end was the persistence of Spanish and Persian Gulf oxide shortages. The former scarcity was attributed to shipping for the first three quarters, but by the end of the year, the blame was placed upon the shoulders of Spanish producers for demanding prices higher than the market would sustain. Persian Gulf remained short because of limited shipments from abroad.

Synthetic Resins

In a full year of postwar production, synthetic resins assumed a place of tremendous importance in a wide variety of industries. Urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins were widely employed in the manufacture of baking enamels and laminates during 1947. The floor tile industry made tremendous strides last year through the use of coumarone-indene resins. Alkyds were similarly important in automobile finishes, architectural enamels and industrial finishes of all kinds. Vinyls came into increasing use during the past year in the production of chemical-resistant agents, floor coatings and food packaging. Phenolic demand spurted last year, and its use in varnish and molding compositions assumed increasing proportions.

The past year was a period of rehabilitation abroad, and it was correspondingly a time of revival for the natural gums market. Shipments at the beginning of 1947 were limited, but by the start of the second quarter, moderate amounts of natural resins began to appear. Throughout the Summer and Fall, shipments increased. By year's end, trading, though generally slow, was at higher levels than it was twelve months earlier.

Phthalates eased up in the latter part of the year, although generally short for the first three quarters. This was attributed mainly to a drop in demand because of the strength in, among other things, butyl alcohol. Phthalic anhydride, of course, which was short throughout the year, hampered all-out production. Prices moved up with raw materials costs.

Sebacates were short the year long, due largely to the limited supplies of raw materials. Prices were advanced during the year, but were regarded as firm at year's end.

Supply and demand of miscellaneous materials took a variety of directions, as varied as the products themselves. Asbestos, for example, loosened up for shorter-fibered grades during the year, although the longer-fibered material remained short the year round. Glue, both bone and hide grades, were short throughout 1947. Naphthenates, which were in good supply at the beginning of the twelve-month, continued that way throughout the remaining four quarters.

Stearates were in short supply at the beginning of the year, reflecting tight conditions in the tallow and stearic acid markets. Easement set in at the beginning of the second quarter and continued during the Summer. After the Summer, demand picked up and supplies dwindled. Prices, meanwhile, followed supply and demand, and by year's end they had attained level slightly below the high quotations at the opening of the year.

Shellac and casein were generally up-and-down propositions throughout the year. Lac deliveries at the beginning of 1947 were slow, but picked up during the second and third quarters. Shortages set in during the final months of the year, owing to transportation difficulties, so that by year's end shortages were reported on the New York market for certain grades, particularly lower grade orange lacs.

Naval Stores

Gum rosin and gum turpentine on the Savannah market during the year slumped from their high levels at the beginning of the first quarter. Gum turpentine was quoted as high as $1.25 per gallon during February. Rosin prices opened strong and continued that way following removal of government controls. During the second quarter, however, the market hit a decline on both materials, reaching its low ebb during the summer months. Subsequently, quotations recovered somewhat, but were unable to make up the ground lost earlier.

Price Trend: 1947

Protective coating materials price trend through 1947, based on quotations on ten typical pigmenting materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	118.7
February	119.5
March	121.6
April	121.8
May	121.6
June	124.8
July	124.8
August	124.8
September	125.8
October	125.8
November	126.6
December	126.6

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Oils and fats market registered alltime high prices in the first quarter of 1947. The market ruled firm during the major portion of the year. The low point of prices was reached during the Summer months but advanced steadily in the Fall and Winter, regaining a good portion of the decline, and at the close of the year were practically at top levels. Trading was active and considerable quantities of oils and fats were moved for domestic use and were shipped abroad for relief purposes. Government purchases were heavy, primarily of cottonseed and soybean oils and lard for relief to European countries.

Domestic 1946-47 Output

The indicated production of oils and fats from domestic materials during the 1946-47 crop year was the highest peacetime output in history, and totaled 9,500,000,000 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. The high output of lard brought out the liberalization of exports of lard and other fats and oils.

Supplies of lard were sufficient to meet export allocations as stocks accumulated and sizable quantities were taken for the soap kettle, when the price declined to tallow levels and the latter product was scarce and difficult to get.

No visible solution for the world's shortage of basic fats and oils can be expected before 1950, it was revealed in December by a analysis by the International Emergency Food Council. It is unlikely, according to the report, that world supplies will regain their prewar annual volume of 12,860,000 metric tons fat equivalent for the next three years, while the world demand will approach 13,500,000 tons. In practically every European country there is likely to be a decrease in indigenous production of butter and animal fats as a result of the general cereal and feed shortages from the 1947 harvests.

Government officials also indicated that it was not likely that exports of fats and oils would show a sharp increase in volume under the European relief program, and that exports would not show a material increase under the Marshall plan. Department of Agriculture officials stated that they intended to make recommendations for oils and fats export allocations fully recognizing the needs of the United States consumers and not at their expense. At the same time, it was not expected that additional purchases would be made of strategic oils and fats for stockpiling until such time as stockpiling could be accomplished without a drain upon domestic consumers. Coconut, palm, rapeseed, sperm, castor and tung oils were on the strategic materials list.

Babassu Oil Agreement

The agreement between the Brazilian and United States governments governing the consumption of babassu nuts and oil was extended to June 30, 1947. Brazil agreed to reserve 50 percent of the production for the United States, the other half being made available for domestic consumption. The oil price also was raised from 11 1/10 cents (U. S. currency) per pound to 12 cents, and the nuts from $126.50 to $145 per ton. Authorization for the imports of babassu nuts and oil was issued under WFO 63 in amounts not in excess of 250 tons by the Department of Agriculture.

Coconut oil reached all time price levels in 1947, reflecting the high cost of copra, tallow and other competing oils. Prices reached 26 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific Coast, in November. The scarcity of tankcars affected trading to some extent, as buyers were compelled to furnish containers. Imports of copra were materially larger than in 1946, and totaled 468,000,000 pounds, in terms of oil for the first six months of 1947, against 495,000,000 pounds for the entire previous year. Imports for the balance of the year were expected to exceed 1946 totals because IEFC increased the allocation of copra in September to the United States from the Philippines from 205,000 tons to 240,000 tons for 1947. In addition, 20,000 tons of copra, oil equivalent, was due from exchange agreements with other countries.

Cottonseed Oil Prices

Record price levels were registered in the first quarter of 1947, with sales of crude cottonseed oil transacted at 37 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills. The market reacted during the summer months and declined to 16 cents in September due to new crop oil, and the lower prices that prevailed for competing oils. The 1947 cottonseed production was indicated at 4,744,000 tons, against 3,513,000 tons in 1946. Cotton production totaled 11,694,000 bales, and acreage harvested 21,147,000 in 1947, compared with 8,640,000 bales produced, and 17,615,000 acres in 1946. Government purchased sizable quantities of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, loose, for shipment to Europe for relief purposes.

In February, 1947, the Commodity Credit Corporation reached an agreement with the Argentine Government for the purchase of 40,000 metric tons of linseed oil for shipment of 10,000 tons each in the months of February, March, April and May. The linseed oil was purchased for the account of American crushers who normally imported flaxseed and oil. This oil was sold to the consumers at the record level of 38 cents per pound, tankcars, established during the first quarter of the year.

During that period oil stocks were practically nil and users were clamoring for supplies. The market started to sag in June and the price declined to 28 cents in August, at which time resale oil was sold at this figure, which was purchased at the 38-cent level. Later the market recovered a part of this loss and oil was sold at 33.60 cents, tankcars, in November and December. Linseed oil factory and warehouse stocks totaled 126,678,000 pounds on December 31.

Flaxseed Statistics

The 1947 flaxseed production totaled 39,763,000 bushels, topping the government's price support goal by more than 3,000,000 bushels. The flaxseed output was the third largest on record with a yield of 9.9 bushels per acre, the highest since 1915. It compared with the yield of 9.3 bushels per acre and the production of 22,583,000 bushels in 1946.

Flaxseed price support for 1947 crop was raised to $6 per bushel by the Department of Agriculture, an increase of $2 per bushel above the 1946 price. This was done to encourage producers to plant 5,000,000 acres, the goal set by the government. The 1946 crop was short of requirements and imports were uncertain and relatively small. The demand for linseed oil in 1946 was at high levels, and heavy industrial demand for oil was unsatisfied.

In order to facilitate the shipment of olive oil into the United States, the Department of Agriculture allocated refined soybean oil for export to producing olive oil countries for an equivalent amount of olive oil during the summer of 1947. Export licenses were issued to importers by the Office of International Trade and were valid for 90 days. The total imported was not large, in view of the high cost of the imported olive oil. Packers were the leading buyers, while the call for table use was reported limited.

Olive Oil Output

Preliminary 1947-48 estimate of edible olive oil output in principal producing countries of the Mediterranean basin was approximately 1,073,700 short tons compared with 813,200 tons, revised figures of 1946-47 and 539,200 tons in 1945-46, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is 19 percent above the 10-year (1935-36—1944-45) average of 901,300 tons and 27 percent above the 5-year average of 845,000 tons. The output is the largest since 1937-38 and the second largest in the past 25 years.

The production shows considerable in-

Price Trend: 1947

Oils, fats and waxes price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twenty-three typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	205.2
February	215.6
March	227.7
April	172.9
May	143.6
June	129.5
July	126.3
August	117.2
September	130.9
October	158.6
November	179.3
December	167.1

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CHEMICALS

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creases for Italy, Portugal, Greece, Syria-Lebanon, and Turkey. Modest increases were reported for France, Spain, Palestine and Algeria, while the output in Tunisia and French Morocco was the same as the previous year. Growing condition in all countries, excepting those in North Africa, were considerably better that a year earlier. Fly damage was less than normal, taking the group as a whole though some countries reported more than a normal amount of damage. More rains would have been beneficial in nearly all countries, especially in North Africa. Estimated edible olive oil production in Mediterranean basin, rounded to nearest 100 short tons is as follows:—

	Average 1935-36/ 1944-45*	1946-47*	1947-48†
France	8,100	4,400	6,300
Greece	99,100	91,300	140,000
Italy	223,400	165,000	275,000
Portugal	62,700	49,500	80,000
Spain	375,500	385,000	400,000
Palestine	7,500	1,000	3,300
Syria and Lebanon	13,100	10,100	23,100
Turkey	31,000	35,200	60,000
Algeria	16,500	22,000	24,200
French Morocco	11,100	19,800	19,800
Tunisia	46,800	22,000	22,000
Other countries	6,100	7,300	5,000
Total	901,200	813,200	1,073,700

* Revised. † Preliminary.

Peanut Crop Larger

Peanut crop in the United States totaled 2,251,640,000 pounds, with 3,378,000 acres harvested in 1947, compared with 2,038,355,000 pounds and 3,142,000 acres harvested in 1946. Oil production was limited in the Fall of 1947 owing to the slow allocation of peanuts to crushers. Crude oil was in steady demand and with supplies light, the market was generally on a firm basis. Prices of crude oil fluctuated with cottonseed and other edible oils, and reached the high point of 37 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the first quarter; declined to 19½ cents in August and reacted to 29 cents in December.

Soybean Oil Demand Active

Soybean oil market was featured by active demand and the large 1947 production was readily taken for domestic needs and for shipment abroad. Prices reached the record level for crude oil of 34 cents per pound, tankcars, western mills; declined to 14½ cents, with other vegetable oils in August, and then moved steadily upward to 28 cents in November. Considerable oil was purchased by the government for relief to European countries. High cost of beans which were sold at alltime high prices was a factor in strengthening the oil market in the last quarter.

Tung oil market in 1947 was featured by wide price fluctuations. Volume of trading was considerably improved by the increased imports from China. Imports from China for the year were reported at approximately 58,000 tons. The market was high and strong in the first quarter with sales reported at 38¼ cents per pound, tankcars, New York basis, in February. The market was weakened by the unstabilized Chinese currency and declined to 21½ cents in July. During the last half of the year prices ranged from 22 cents to 27 cents, same basis, closing at 26 cents to 26½ cents.

Petroleum Derivatives

Although steadily mounting prices played a dominant role in the market during 1947, perhaps the most important feature in petroleum derivatives at year's end was the development of supply shortages. From aromatic solvents down through aliphatic materials and lighter fractions, stocks were uniformly low. In some cases, such as petroleum toluol and xylol, the situation had become so critical by December that leading marketers were compelled to adopt allocation plans of one form or another.

Hand in hand with the supply pinch on industry were the shortage problems of the general public. Undoubtedly the most dramatic aspect of the petroleum derivatives scarcity in 1947 was the shortage of home heating fuels. In New York City, for example, officials estimated that deliveries were running 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons per day short of minimum requirements. And this despite the fact that refineries were said to be operating at 99 percent of their capacities, a rate which the American Petroleum Institute warned could not be maintained indefinitely.

The answer to the derivatives shortage, according to major producers, was not to be found in crude oil production figures last year. Unlike 1946, when output rose sharply

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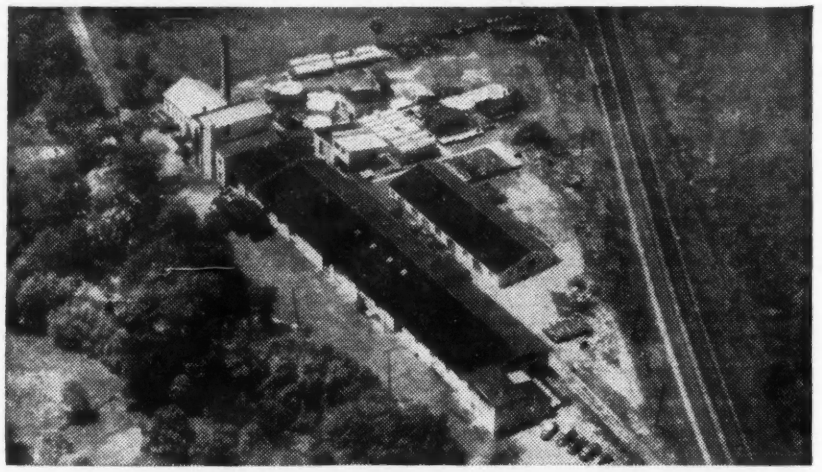

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during the first two quarters only to fall back in subsequent months, crude oil production in 1947 climbed steadily throughout the year. Starting at about 4,650,000 barrels daily in January, the average production last December was set at roughly 5,100,000 barrels a day. To achieve this daily total, industry spokesmen said that output had reached an all-time high. This compares with the 1946 figures of approximately 4,450,000 barrels and 4,700,000 barrels, respectively.

Aromatic Solvents

The scarcity of toluol and xylol from petroleum at the end of 1947, despite the existence of relatively free stocks at the beginning of the year, was a phenomenon that largely developed at the tail end of the fourth quarter. For the first six months of the year, both coaltar and petroleum producers of aromatic solvents reported a fairly balanced supply and demand situation.

It was about the beginning of the third quarter that some evidence of sporadic tightening was noted, not because of a decline in production or a heavy increase in demand, but rather because of transportation difficulties. But these problems were ironed out in due time, so that by the beginning of the fourth quarter petroleum-source toluol and xylol were keeping pace with demand.

The onset of the supply difficulties developed during the latter part of November when the government began to step up its demands for aviation gasoline. Since producers could not maintain their aromatic production in the face of these aviation fuel requirements, commercial supplies of toluol and xylol began to fall off.

By the end of December it was clear to most producers of petroleum-source toluol and xylol that demand was running far ahead of production. To cope with the situation, deliveries were limited to quota-basis shipments. Allocation plans of this sort varied in detail between companies, but the general idea was the same—to restrict shipments to levels not exceeding 1947 deliveries. And as of January, 1948, deliveries were being made on this basis.

The application of allocation plans, though designed to cope with the immediate supply emergency, was made on a month-to-month basis, but spokesmen for major concerns gave no indication of when these quota systems might be removed.

Similarly, relatively the same situation obtained for partial aromatics at the beginning of 1948. Shipments here too were rationed mostly to regular customers, although, in some cases, new business was said to have been accepted in a very limited way.

Demand for aromatic solvents, which had been strong all year long, intensified during the last quarter, providing additional pressure on limited supplies. Typical of this situation was the view of a spokesman for one major supplier of petroleum toluol and xylol. In his opinion, the pressure of demand would continue heavy, at least, through the end of 1948, despite the fact that his own company planned to increase its production somewhat during the coming year.

Price-wise, both toluol and xylol went up during the year. Quoted at 22 cents to 23 cents per gallon, tanks, at the beginning of the year, prices in December ranged from 23 cents to 30 cents per gallon, same basis. This was followed during the first weeks of January, 1948, by another advance, so that the price stood at 28 cents to 30 cents per gallon, tanks. These prices applied to aromatic solvents from both petroleum and coaltar sources.

Increases were due, in the main, to increased costs of crude oil, higher freight rates and advanced operating costs. Crude oil boosts have already been mentioned. As for freight, the railroads received two 10 percent increases during the year. Labor,

Price Trend: 1947

Petroleum derivatives price trend through 1947, based on quotations on twelve typical materials in latest issue of OPD in each month, follows:—

(100=1926-1936 average)

January	91.9
February	91.9
March	93.4
April	93.6
May	93.8
June	94.0
July	94.0
August	95.7
September	96.1
October	103.7
November	104.0
December	106.2

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of course, was more expensive, and operational materials were also up.

Aliphatic Materials

For the first half of the year, cleaners' naphtha enjoyed a favorable market position in all areas. Supply was good and demand was active. About the beginning of the third quarter, reports began to crop up of transportation difficulties. Supplies were still said to be good, but deliveries were reported to be falling behind. The transportation problem concerned not only the shortage in tankcars, but also tankwagons, drums and other packaging materials. Midway in the fourth quarter, supplies began to tighten, due largely to the seasonal trend in the cleaning industry. By year's end, shipments were going out to regular customers in volume, but producers were confining new accounts to customers who gave the most promise over the long span.

Prices on the East Coast, which rose 2½ cents to 3 cents per gallon, were typical of quotations in other areas. On January 1, 1947, cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 11 cents per gallon, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey and New York refineries. On January 1, 1948, prices ranged from 13½ cents to 14 cents per gallon, tanks, East Coast refineries.

Lacquer diluent commanded 12½ cents per gallon on the East Coast at the beginning of 1947, but had jumped to a range of 15 cents to 16 cents per gallon, tanks, by the end of the fourth quarter—a rise of 2½ cents to 3½ cents per gallon.

Like cleaners' naphtha, stocks of lacquer diluent were in good supply for the first six months of 1947. In July there were indications that producers were slow in deliveries, and by the beginning of the fourth quarter the material was said to be in short supply. The pressure of demand from the protective coatings industry continued strong throughout the year, particularly during the third and fourth quarters. At the end of 1947 producers were generally keeping pace with requirements of regular customers, but spot material was not available. With limited stocks suppliers were confining new accounts to special customers.

Supply-wise, both Stoddard solvent and mineral spirits continued good for the better part of the first three quarters. Of course, transportation bottlenecks slowed down deliveries during the third quarter, but by October 1 the situation was almost normal. Tightening of the market developed during the last three months of the year, due mainly to stepped-up demand for kerosene as a heating fuel.

Prices of both Stoddard solvent and mineral spirits on the East Coast advanced 2½ cents to 3 cents per gallon during the year. Listings in January, 1947, were uniformly set at 11 cents per gallon, tanks, f.o.b. New York and New Jersey refineries. On January 1, 1948, they ranged from 13½ cents to 14 cents per gallon.

Supplies of both V.M.&P. naphtha and rubber solvents were reasonably abundant at the beginning of 1947, but by the end of December they had tightened to the point where shipments were generally being confined to regular customers.

Prices for both V. M. & P. and rubber solvents showed the same increases during the year, rising on the East Coast from a tankcar quotation of 12 cents per gallon to a range of 14½ cents to 15 cents per gallon.

Lighter Fractions

With the exception of butane and propane, most materials in this section remained more or less at the same supply levels throughout the year. Heptane and hexane were in relatively good supply the year long, and pentane, though somewhat more limited than the two former materials, was still reported available in reasonable amounts.

The story of butane was one of varying degrees of shortage, culminating at year's end in the most critical scarcity for the twelve-month.

Virtually the same condition obtained for propane, with the exception that propane was in fairly free supply during the first three quarters.

Price-wise, all lighter fractions moved up during the year. Increases ranged from ½ cent to 4 cents per gallon.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes, tight at the beginning of the year, remained in relatively the same supply position throughout 1947. No change was noted in petrolatum supplies either during the year. Perhaps the degree of severity lessened somewhat, but this was not apparent to occasional buyers of the materials. Most shipments went to regular customers, and spot material continued almost impossible to obtain. White mineral oils were likewise short throughout the year.

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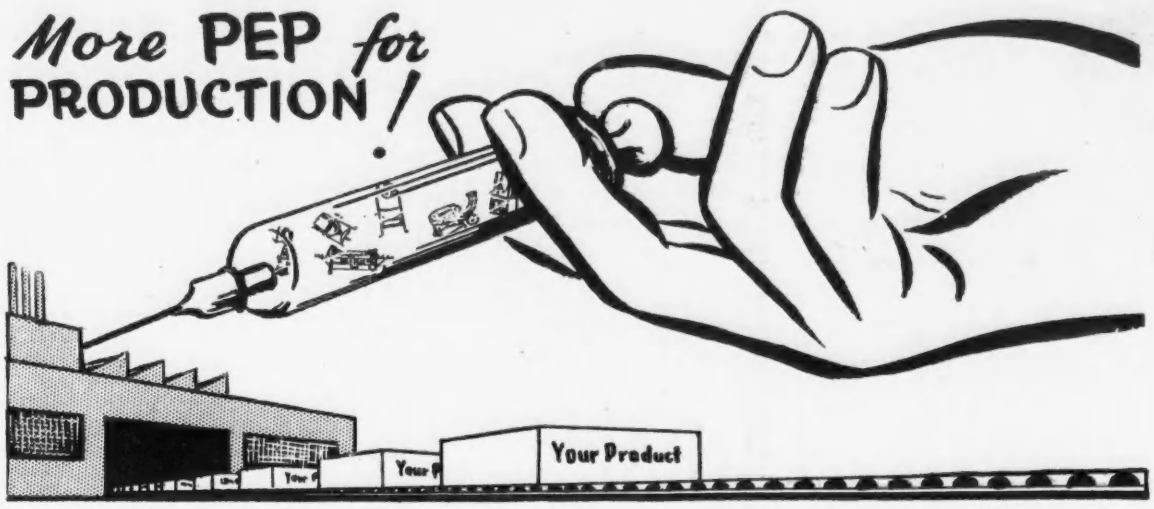

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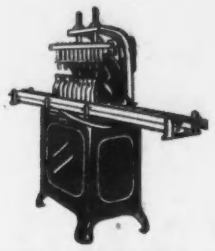
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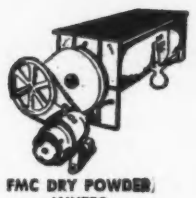
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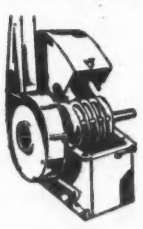
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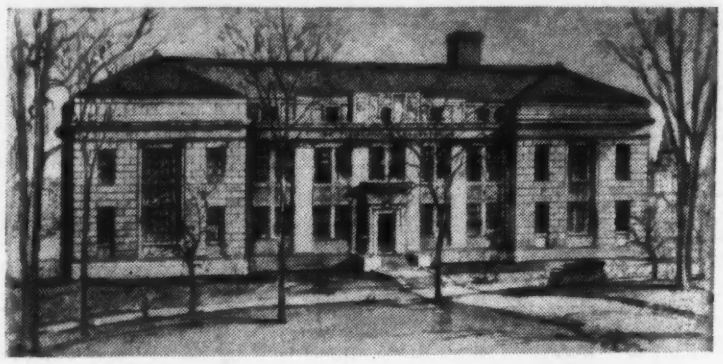

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